ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

TWENTY-SIX VOLUMES.

— *(3.)* —

ARMY; COMMISSARIAT;
ORDNANCE.

Session

31 *January* —— 29 *July* 1856.

VOL. XL.

1856.

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

1856.

TWENTY-SIX VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

THIRD VOLUME.

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ARMY, COMMISSARIAT, AND ORDNANCE.

1854–55.

ACCOUNTS of Army, Commissariat, and Ordnance Receipt and Expenditure for the Year ended 31 March 1855, with Reports of the Commissioners of Audit.

(Pursuant to Act 9 & 10 Vict. c. 92, s. 2.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
26 *July* 1856.

ARMY RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE,

1854–55.

(No. 400.)

My Lords, Audit Office, 14 August 1856.

We beg leave to lay before your Lordships the accompanying copy of an Account of the Receipt and Expenditure for Army and Militia Services, for the year ended 31st March 1855; transmitted to us with reference to the 2d section of the Act 9 & 10 Vict. c. 92, and examined by Officers under our direction.

The aggregate amount of the Ordinary Grants for Army Services in 1854–55 was 8,165,486 *l.*, and the appropriation in aid, viz., the contribution from the Revenues of the Australian Colonies in aid of Military Expenditure was 25,219 *l.* 14 *s.* 10 *d.*, making together 8,190,705 *l.* 14 *s.* 10 *d.*, and the total expenditure as shown by the account now laid before your Lordships is 8,223,710 *l.* 3 *s.* 10 *d.*, leaving a deficiency of 33,004 *l.* 9 *s.*

The variations between the sums voted and those expended are as follows:—

Votes.		EXPENDED	
		Less than Voted.	More than Voted.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
2	Land Forces	194,667 8 4	—
3	Staff	- - -	39,029 16 6
4	Public Departments	- - -	14,531 - 8
5	Royal Military College	- - -	669 6 11
6	Royal Military Asylum and Hibernian School	311 4 3	—
7	Volunteer Corps	- - -	965 6 10
8	Rewards for distinguished Services	1,747 2 8	—
9	Pay of General Officers	- - -	7,282 19 2
10	Pay of Retired Officers	10,944 11 6	—
11	Half Pay and Military Allowances	27,580 9 2	—
12	Foreign Half Pay, &c.	599 6 5	—
13	Widows' Pensions	3,405 6 8	—
14	Compassionate List	- - -	3,614 17 6
15	Chelsea and Kilmainham Hospitals	360 2 11	—
16	Out Pensions	43,330 6 11	—
17	Superannuation Allowances	3,154 4 -	—
	Militia	- - -	252,104 6 11
*	Balances Irrecoverable	- - -	906 17 4
	£.	286,100 2 10	319,104 11 10

The

The above deficiency of 319,104 *l.* 11 *s.* 10 *d.* (the causes of which are explained on the account) having been reduced to 33,004 *l.* 9 *s.* by the application in aid of the surplus of 286,100 *l.* 2 *s.* 10 *d.*, under the authority of your Lordships' Warrant, signifying Her Majesty's pleasure to that effect, the net deficiency of 33,004 *l.* 9 *s.* has been met by the transfer of a like sum to the credit of the Army Supplies, by your Lordships' directions, from the Special Votes of 3,000,000 *l.* each appropriated by the Acts 17 & 18 Vict. c. 121, s. 15, and 18 & 19 Vict. c. 129, s. 17, to provide for any additional expense arising out of the war with Russia, as shown on the debit side of the account.

We have also to state that sums amounting to 36 *l.* 16 *s.* 8 *d.*, though included in the accompanying Account, will form the subject of future adjustment in the Account of the Paymaster-general to which they relate.

In transmitting the accompanying Account, we have to call attention to the mode in which it has been usual to treat questioned items in the accounts of Paymasters and others. This practice, although of long standing in the Army Department, has only lately been brought under our notice, and as it affects the accuracy of our certificate to the Account, we should not be justified in passing the matter over in silence.

The items in question, some of which ultimately become the subject of disallowance, and are brought to credit in a subsequent year, are charged against the Votes as final expenditure; the result of which is, that more is charged against the Votes of any one year than has been finally allowed by the Department to have been properly expended in that year, while the sums repaid in the next succeeding year on account of these disallowances necessarily tend to increase the saving on that year's Vote beyond what would otherwise be the case.

Your Lordships are aware of the cause which has prevented this Account from being transmitted to us within the period prescribed by Parliament.

We have, &c.

(signed) *Edward Romilly.*
Charles Ross.
W. L. Maberly.

The Lords Commissioners of
Her Majesty's Treasury,
&c. &c. &c.

Copy of an ACCOUNT of the Receipt and Eppenditure for Army and Militia Services,

The Unappropriated Balance of 218,289 *l.* 13 *s.* 6 *d.*, shown on the Account of Army Receipt and Expenditure for the Financial Year ended the 31st March 1854, has been withdrawn by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury from the Army Balance at the Exchequer, as a saving to be made available as "Ways and and Means," per Sir C. Trevelyan's letter dated the 31st March 1856.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To Amount granted for Army Services for the Year 1854-55, per Act 17 & 18 Vict., c. 121, s. 12:		
For Effective Services	5,175,920 – –	
For Non-Effective Services	1,991,566 – –	
		7,167,486 – –
To Amount granted for Militia Services by the same Act; viz.		
For Effective Services	947,000 – –	
For Non-Effective Services	51,000 – –	
		998,000 – –
To Appropriation in Aid; viz.		
Contribution from the Revenues of the Australian Colonies in aid of Military Expenditure		25,219 14 10
To Army proportion of the sum of 3,000,000 *l.* voted to provide for any additional expense consequent upon the Russian War, beyond the ordinary grants for the year 1854-55, per Act 17 & 18 Vict. c. 121, s. 15		33,004 9 –
	£.	8,223,710 3 10

War Department, 22 July 1856.

We, the Commissioners for auditing the Public Accounts do hereby certify, that this Account transmitted to us and that, subject to the observations contained in the accompanying Report to the Lords Commissioners of Her for the year ended 31st March 1855, as compared with the Account Books and Vouchers, or other documents from

(Examined)

(signed) *Charles Vine*, Inspector in Charge of Naval and Military Accounts.

for the Year ended the 31st March 1855: pursuant to Act 9 & 10 Vict. c. 92, s. 2.

Votes.		EXPENDITURE 1854-55. £. s. d.	GRANTS, including "Appropriation in Aid." £. s. d.
	EFFECTIVE SERVICES:		
2	BY Land Forces	4,553,840 6 6	4,748,507 14 10
3	„ Staff Officers	260,411 16 6	221,382 – –
4	„ Public Departments	119,624 – 8	105,093 – –
5	„ Royal Military College	18,070 6 11	17,401 – –
6	„ Royal Military Asylum and Hibernian Military School, &c.	20,444 15 9	20,756 – –
7	„ Volunteer Corps	88,965 6 10	88,000 – –
	NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES:		
8	By Rewards for distinguished Services	18,752 17 4	20,500 – –
9	„ Pay of General Officers	53,282 19 2	46,000 – –
10	„ Pay of Retired Officers	48,655 8 6	59,600 – –
11	„ Half Pay and Military Allowances	328,419 10 10	356,000 – –
12	„ Half Pay and Pensions for Officers of disbanded Foreign Corps, and Allowances to Widows and Children of deceased Foreign Officers	33,071 13 7	33,671 – –
13	„ Widows' Pensions	112,483 13 4	115,889 – –
14	„ Compassionate List, including Royal Bounty and Pensions and Gratuities for Wounds	79,114 17 6	75,500 – –
15	„ In-Pensioners of Chelsea Hospital and Kilmainham Hospital	30,333 17 1	30,694 – –
16	„ Out Pensions	1,172,381 13 1	1,215,712 – –
17	„ Superannuation Allowances	34,845 16 –	38,000 – –
	MILITIA:		
Militia.	By Disembodied Militia	1,250,104 6 11	998,000 – –
	£.	8,222,803 6 6	8,190,705 14 10
	By Amount written off as irrecoverable, being the balance due by defaulter Accountants	906 17 4	—
	„ Proportion of Vote for additional expenses of the Russian War. *See* per contra	- - -	33,004 9 –
	£.	8,223,710 3 10	8,223,710 3 10

For explanation of the causes of Excess, see pages 6, 7.

(signed) *Panmure.*

in pursuance of the second section of the Act 9 & 10 Vict c. 92, has been examined by Officers under our direction; Majesty's Treasury, the above is a correct Statement of the Receipt and Expenditure for Army and Militia Services which the Books are prepared.

Dated at the Audit Office, this 14th day of August 1856.

(signed) *Edward Romilly.*
Charles Ross.
W. L. Maberly.

EXPLANATORY NOTES referred to in the preceeding Account.

VOTE 3.—Staff, £. 39,029. 16 *s.* 6 *d.*

As nearly as can be ascertained, the actual increase of charge caused by the War is £. 121,000, while only £. 70,000 was provided on the Supplemental Estimate; Parliamentary Paper, No. 72, Session 1854

VOTE 4.—Public Departments, £. 14,531. 0 *s.* 8 *d.*

The excess is thus divisible:—On Salaries and Contingencies, £. 4,755; on Postage, £. 9,776. The proportion under the head of Salaries, &c., is owing to the employment of additional Officers and Clerks, and Contingent Expenses consequent upon the War.

The proportion under the head of Postage is, no doubt, partly owing to the War, but it is also partly attributable to a short provision on the Estimates for this uncertain item of Expenditure.

The actual charge, 1853-54, was £. 50,292.

The estimated charge, 1854-55, only £. 42,109.

VOTE 5.—Royal Military College, £. 669. 6 *s.* 11 *d.*

The high price of Provisions, Coals and Candles, and Forage, is the principal cause of this excess, the remaining portion being occasioned by certain unforeseen Contingencies. The Institution is, however, self-sustaining, but the Subscriptions from the Gentlemen Cadets and Officer Students are paid over to the Exchequer (*see* pages 79 and 118 of the Army Estimates for 1854-55); Parliamentary Paper, No. 43, Session 1854.

VOTE 7.—Volunteer Corps, £. 965. 6 *s.* 10 *d.*

The excess is caused by an advance of Three Years' Contingent and Clothing Allowance having been made to two Corps; and by calls upon the Yeomanry in aid of the Civil power.

VOTE 9.—Pay of General Officers, £. 7,282. 19 *s.* 2 *d.*

This excess arose from the operation of the Brevet of 20th June 1854.

VOTE 14.—Compassionate List, £. 3,614. 17 *s.* 6 *d.*

The unforeseen Expenditure under the heads of Allowances to the Families of deceased Officers, and Gratuities to wounded Officers, consequent upon the War, is the cause of this excess.

Explanatory Notes—*continued.*

	£.	s.	d.
MILITIA:			
Militia - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	252,104	6	11

	Expenditure, 1854/55.	Grants, 1854/55.	Expenditure Less than Estimate.	Expenditure More than Estimate.
EFFECTIVE SERVICES:	£.	£.	£.	£.
Charge for Regiments of Militia embodied - - - - -	857,209	360,000	- -	497,209
Charge for Raising and Training the Militia in Great Britain and Ireland, including the Pay and Allowances of the Permanent Staff - -	334,575	575,200	240,625	—
NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES:				
Reduced Officers of Disembodied Militia - - - - -	31,336	32,000	664	—
Local - - - - - -	3,396	3,300	- -	96
Militia Out-Pensions - -	23,588	27,500	3,912	—
£.	1,250,104	998,000	245,201	497,305

This excess is caused by more Regiments having been embodied than was contemplated when the Estimate was prepared.

	£.	s.	d.
Balances due by the following Accountants which have been written off as irrecoverable - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	906	17	4

	£.	s.	d.
Mr. W. G. M. Clibborn, late Paymaster, 75th Foot - - -	541	11	11
„ E. Minto, late Paymaster of the "Alice and George," Cape Levies - - - - - - - - - - - -	303	9	1
„ R. Bruce, late Ensign and Acting Paymaster of a Detachment, 3d West India Regiment, at Lucea, Jamaica - -	61	16	4
£.	906	17	4

Note.—The application of the Surplus under Votes 2, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, and 17, in aid of the deficiencies on the Grants for the Services above mentioned, has been sanctioned with reference to the Provisions of the 27th Clause of the Act 17 & 18 Vict. c. 121.

MEMORANDUM.

The following Extra Receipts of the Year 1854–55, amounting to £. 139,334 13 *s.* 4 *d.*, have been paid over to Her Majesty's Exchequer, in conformity with the Treasury Minute of the 2d May 1848, instead of being appropriated on the Estimates.

Votes.		AMOUNT. £.	*s.*	*d.*
2	Land Forces:			
	Contribution from the Revenues of Ceylon in aid of Military Expenditure	48,000	–	–
	Contribution from the Revenues of Malta in aid of Military Expenditure	12,400	–	–
	Contribution from the Revenues of Victoria in aid of Military Expenditure	6,814	4	1
	Contribution from the Revenues of Ionian Islands, on account of Payments to Officiating Clergymen	1,226	–	–
	Contribution from the Revenues of New South Wales in aid of Military Expenditure	1,244	13	6
	Amount received from men permitted to purchase their Discharge	30,095	7	–
	Amount received from men paying Smart Money	1,345	15	–
	Proceeds of the Sale of Cast Horses	4,675	5	11
	Balances forfeited by Deserters from the Line, &c.	1,333	10	5
	Fines and Penalties levied for Offences under the Mutiny Act	64	13	6
	Sums recovered upon Old Accounts	213	13	6
	Miscellaneous Receipts	65	10	4
3	Staff Officers:			
	Contribution from the Revenues of the Ionian Islands, on account of the Expenses of the Staff	10,412	10	5
	Miscellaneous	1	1	–
4	Public Departments:			
	Proceeds of the sale of the Annual Army List	83	–	9
5	Royal Military College:			
	Subscriptions from the Gentlemen Cadets and Officer Students, &c.	17,819	17	8
6	Royal Military Asylum and Hibernian Military School:			
	Dividends on Stock	237	13	2
	Produce of the sale of Farm Produce, Rent of Land, &c.	150	6	8
7	Volunteer Corps:			
	Balance on the Contingent and Clothing Funds on the Surrey Yeomanry Cavalry on Disbandment	1,007	13	7
5	In-Pensioners of Chelsea and Kilmainham Hospitals; viz.:—			
	1st.—Chelsea:			
	Newcastle Coal Gift	173	9	–
	Effects of deceased In-Pensioners	3	5	6
	2d.—Kilmainham:			
	Dividends on Stock and Interest on Debentures	206	9	11
	Proceeds of the sale of Old Furniture, &c.	7	4	5
17	Superannuation Allowances:			
	Superannuation Abatements from Salaries of Civil Servants appointed since August 1829	1,738	9	5
Militia.	Militia:			
	Balances forfeited by Deserters from Regiments of Militia	14	18	7
	£.	139,334	13	4

War Department, 26 July 1856. (signed) *Panmure.*

(Examined)

(signed) *Charles Vine.*

COMMISSARIAT RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE,

1854–55.

(No. 244.)

My Lords, Audit Office, 23 May 1856.

We beg leave to lay before your Lordships the accompanying copy of an Account of the Receipt and Expenditure for Commissariat Services for the year ended 31 March 1855, which Account has been transmitted to us by directions of the Secretary of State for War, with reference to the 2d section of the Act 9 & 10 Vict. c. 92, and examined by Officers under our direction.

It will be seen from this Account that the Total Expenditure in the Year 1854–55, for Commissariat Effective Services, including the Expenditure occasioned by the War, was 1,235,398*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.*, being an increase beyond the ordinary Effective Grant of 635,127 *l.* 2 *s.* 5 *d.*

On the Vote for Non-Effective Services there is a saving of 3,773 *l.* 14 *s.* 4 *d.*, which, with reference to your Lordships' Minute of 24th February 1852, has been applied in aid of the increased expenditure beyond the ordinary Grant for Effective Services, under the provisions of the Appropriation Act, viz. on the authority of your Lordships' Warrant, signifying Her Majesty's pleasure to that effect, leaving a net deficiency of 631,353 *l.* 8 *s.* 1 *d.*

The increased expenditure occasioned by the War has amounted to 683,313 *l.* 10 *s.* 5 *d.*, but as, irrespectively of that increase, there is a net saving of 48,186 *l.* 8 *s.* on the ordinary expenditure for Effective Services generally, the deficiency caused by the War in the ordinary Grant for Commissariat Effective Services for 1854-55 is, as stated above, and as explained on the debit side of the Account, 631,353 *l.* 8 *s.* 1 *d.*, which deficiency has been made good, by your Lordships' directions, out of the Special Votes of 3,000,000 *l.* each, appropriated by the Acts 17 & 18 Vict., c. 121, s. 18, and 18 & 19 Vict. c. 129, s. 17, "to provide for any additional expense arising out of the War with Russia."

Your Lordships will perceive that in this Account is shown the expenditure for Forage for Cavalry and Artillery Horses in Great Britain and Ireland, in respect of which a sum of 240,300 *l.* originally voted on the Ordnance Estimates was, by your Lordships' directions, transferred to the Commissariat; as the amount expended, viz. 212,019 *l.* 2 *s.* is less than the Estimate by the sum of 28,280 *l.* 18 *s.*, this latter amount appears in the Account as an "Unappropriated Balance."

We have, &c.

(signed) *Edward Romilly.*
Charles Ross.
W. L. Maberly.

The Lords Commissioners of
Her Majesty's Treasury,
&c. &c. &c.

Copy of an ACCOUNT of the Receipt and Expenditure for Commissariat Services, for the Year ended
in pursuance of the Act

	£.	s.	d.
TO Amount of the Grant for Commissariat Effective Services, for the Year 1854-55, per Act 17 & 18 Vict. c. 121	600,271	–	–
To Amount of the Grant for Non-Effective Services, for the Year 1854-55, as per Act 17 & 18 Vict. c. 121	44,302	–	–
To Amount of the Grant for Forage for Cavalry and Artillery Horses in Great Britain and Ireland voted on Ordnance Estimates, the Services having been transferred to the Commissariat pursuant to Treasury Minute of 6th March 1855	240,300	–	–
To Commissariat proportion of the sum of 6,000,000 *l.* granted by the Acts of 17 & 18 Vict. c. 121, & 18 & 19 Vict. c. 129, towards defraying the extraordinary expenses of the War in the East; viz.:—			

	£.	s.	d.
Expenditure in Turkey and the Crimea	657,606	8	11
„ Greece	3,685	10	4
„ Heligoland	252	16	4
„ Spain in providing Mules	20,076	–	3
„ Ireland in engaging Commissariat Drivers	1,692	14	7
	683,313	10	5
Deduct Net Saving on the ordinary Expenditure for Commissariat Effective Services at Home and Abroad	48,186	8	–
Deficiency on the Commissariat Effective Vote	635,127	2	5
Surplus on the Commissariat Non-Effective Vote applied in Aid of the above deficiency of £.635,127. 2*s.* 5*d.* under the Warrant of the Lords of the Treasury, signifying Her Majesty's pleasure to that effect, in accordance with the provisions of the 27th clause of the Act of 17 & 18 Vict. c. 121	3,773	14	4
Net proportion of the Vote of £.6,000,000 for the Extraordinary Expenses of the War in the East, applied to meet the increased Expenditure for Commissariat Services at the stations above-mentioned			631,353 8 1

Memorandum:—

The following Extra Receipts in 1854-55, formerly appropriated in Aid of the Votes for Commissariat Services, have been paid into the Exchequer in pursuance of Treasury Minute of 2d May 1848; viz:—

	£.	s.	d.
Proceeds of Sale of Commissariat Old Stores, &c.	12,043	0	3
Superannuation Fund Abatement	129	1	11
£.			1,516,226 8 1

War Department,
28 April 1856.

We, the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts, do hereby certify, that this Account, transmitted to us and that, subject to the observations contained in the accompanying Report to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's ended 31st March 1855, as compared with the Account Books and Vouchers or other Documents from which the books

(Examined)
(signed) *Charles Vine,*
Inspector in Charge of Naval and Military Accounts.

31 March 1855, prepared and transmitted to the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts, 9 & 10 Vict. c. 92, s. 2.

No. of Sub-Estimate.			EXPENDITURE. £. s. d.	GRANTS. £. s. d.
	VOTE No. 1.—EFFECTIVE SERVICES:			
1.	BY Pay of Officers and Clerks of the Commissariat at Home and Abroad		64,642 3 6	
2.	„ Pay of Assistant Clerks, Storekeepers, and other Subordinate Persons at Home and Abroad, also Allowances issued in Money, Contingencies, &c.		100,599 15 1	
3.	„ Pay and Contingencies of the Commissariat Branch of the Treasury		4,678 10 9	
4.	„ Land and Water Transport, including supply of Water provided by the Commissariat at the Stations Abroad		168,111 2 7	
5.	„ Freight of Specie, including expenses of Shipment		8,318 8 1	
6.	„ Provisions issued to the Army, Ordnance, and Commissariat at Home and Abroad, after deducting the Stoppages in Aid; Forage, including Money Allowances in lieu thereof; and Fuel and Light		866,164 2 11	
7.	„ Commissariat Expenses of Troops encamped in Great Britain		—	
	„ Miscellaneous Commissariat Expenses, viz.:—	£. s. d.		
	At Heraclea Coal Mines	10,608 2 –		
	For Croatian Labourers	4,652 3 9		
	For Balaclava Railway	7,623 13 9		
			22,883 19 6	
		£.	1,235,398 2 5	600,271 – – (*Ordinary Grant.*) 631,353 8 1 (*Proportion of extra Vote for War.*)
	VOTE No. 2.—NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES:			
8.	BY Half-Pay	24,293 2 9		
9.	„ Widows' Pensions	7,272 13 5		
10.	„ Compassionate Allowances	1,105 – –		
11.	„ Compensation and Superannuation Allowances	7,857 9 6		
			40,528 5 8	44,302 – –
	„ Amount of Expenditure for Forage for Cavalry and Artillery Horses in Great Britain and Ireland, voted on Ordnance Estimates and transferred to the Commissariat		212,019 2 –	240,300 – –
	„ Unappropriated Balance remaining out of the Vote of £.240,300 for the above Service to be paid into the Exchequer		28,280 18 –	
		£.	1,516,226 8 1	1,516,226 8 1

(signed) *F. Peel.*

in pursuance of the second section of the Act 9 & 10 Vict. c. 92, has been examined by officers under our direction; Treasury, the above is a correct Statement of the Receipt and Expenditure for Commissariat Services, for the Year are prepared.

Dated at the Audit Office, this 23d day of May 1856.

(signed) *Edward Romilly.*
Charles Ross.
W. L. Maberly.

ORDNANCE RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE,

1854-55.

(No. 255.)

My Lords, Audit Office, 26 May 1856.

We beg leave to lay before your Lordships the accompanying copy of an Account of the Receipt and Expenditure for Ordnance Services for the year ended 31 March 1855, transmitted to us in pursuance of the 2d section of the Act 9 & 10 Vict. c. 92, and examined by officers under our direction.

The total amount shown by this Account to have been expended for Ordnance Services in 1854-55, including 951 *l.* 2 *s.* 3 *d.* for the expenses of the Kafir War, as detailed in a statement appended to the Account, and which, in accordance with the directions contained in your Lordships' Minute of the 24th February 1852, has been included with the ordinary Expenditure under the several Votes, is 5,406,165 *l.* 13 *s.* 6 *d.*

The Amount granted by the Acts 17 & 18 Vict. c. 121, and 18 & 19 Vict. c. 129, for Ordnance Services, was 5,986,662 *l.*, but a sum of 240,300 *l.* therein included for Forage for Cavalry and Artillery Horses in Great Britain and Ireland, having been tranferred, under your Lordships' directions, to the Commissariat (in which Account the Expenditure in respect of such forage is recorded), a net sum of 5,746,362 *l.* is shown in this Account as the amount of Grants, thus leaving an unappropriated surplus of 340,196 *l.* 6 *s.* 6 *d.*

The variations between the sums voted and those expended are as follows:—

Vote.		EXPENDED	
		Less than Voted.	More than Voted.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1	Pay of Military Corps	- - -	106,867 19 10
2	Commissariat and Barrack Supplies	20,391 9 11	—
3	Ordnance Office	6,020 18 5	—
4	Establishments at Home and Abroad	- - -	14,691 10 11
5	Wages at Home and Abroad	- - -	2,709 15 —
6	Ordnance Stores	253,006 14 9	—
7	Works, Buildings, and Repairs	163,471 10 4	—
8	Scientific Branch	9,712 11 8	—
9	Non-Effective Services	11,862 7 2	—
	£.	464,465 12 3	124,269 5 9

The

The increased expenditure of 124,269 *l.* 5 *s.* 9 *d.* beyond the ordinary Grants on Votes 1, 4, and 5, the cause of which is explained in the Account, having been made good under the authority of your Lordships' Warrant, signifying Her Majesty's pleasure to that effect out of the gross surplus of 464,465 *l.* 12 *s.* 3 *d.* on Votes 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, and 9, the available surplus is, as before stated, 340,196 *l.* 6 *s.* 6 *d.*

By the Act 17 & 18 Vict. c. 121, s. 13, a sum of 31,000 *l.* was specially appropriated on account of the "Small Arm Factory at Enfield, and Experiments on Gun Barrels." By the Act 18 & 19 Vict. c. 129, s. 14, a sum of 1,402,961 *l.* was appropriated for "the estimated excess of Ordnance Expenditure beyond the Grants for the year 1854–55." In this amount was included a further sum of 15,000 *l.* on account of the Small Arm Factory. These items were included in the Supplementary Ordnance Estimates as "Supplemental to Vote 6 of the Ordnance Estimate 1854–55." As, however, the first-mentioned sum was specially introduced into the Appropriation Act, we think it right to call attention to the notes made upon the Account, from which it will be perceived that the Estimate and Expenditure on account of these services is as follows:—

ESTIMATE.	EXPENDITURE.	EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE BEYOND GRANT.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
SMALL ARM FACTORY:		
£. 25,000 15,000		
£. 40,000	£. 41,349 18 5	£, 1,349 18 5
EXPERIMENTS ON GUN BARRELS:		
£. 6,000	£. 7,978 18 8	£. 1,978 18 8

We have also to add, that a sum of 2 *l.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.*, though included in this Account, will form the subject of future adjustment in the Books of the Paymaster-general.

In transmitting the accompanying Account, we think it right to bear testimony to the efficiency of the system of recording expenditure in the Books of the Ordnance.

We have, &c.

(signed) *Edward Romilly.*
Charles Ross.
W. L. Maberly.

The Lords Commissioners of
Her Majesty's Treasury,
&c. &c. &c.

Treasury Minute, dated 30th May 1856.

(8880 and 8957.)

My Lords have before them two Reports of the Commissioners of Audit, dated the 23d and 26th instant, on the Accounts of Receipt and Expenditure for Commissariat and for Ordnance Services for the Year ended 31st March 1855.

It appears that owing to the consolidation of the duties of the Commissariat and Ordnance Departments with those of the War Office, under the control of the Minister of War, a transfer of duty has taken place in respect of the supply of Forage, which service has been conducted by the Commissariat Department, although voted on the Ordnance Estimates; and consequently this item of expense has been accounted for in the Account of the receipt and expenditure for Commissariat Services, instead of being shown in that for Ordnance Services in accordance with the classification adopted in the Estimates voted by Parliament, and in the Appropriation Act for the year 1854–55. Under this division of the Accounts the surplus on the Ordnance Grants is shown partly in the Account for Commissariat Services and partly in that for Ordnance Services.

Although my Lords can make arrangements for preventing any mistake in the Exchequer Accounts by withdrawing the surplus balances on both Accounts from the available funds of the Ordnance Branch alone, they are nevertheless of opinion that it is desirable in these great Accounts that the statement of final expenditure should agree in its classification, and that it should embrace all the services which have been submitted to Parliament in the Estimates of the Department for the same year. This course appears to them to be more consistent with the directions of the Act 9 & 10 Vict. c. 92, and of the Appropriation Act. It will also prevent a discrepancy between the Departmental Accounts and the Annual Account of Income and Expenditure prepared in this Department and laid before Parliament, in which the Exchequer issues for the service in question have been shown under the head of Ordnance Services, and not as Army (Commissariat) Services.

If the Commissioners of Audit concur with my Lords in thinking that under the circumstances stated, the War Department should prepare fresh Accounts, classed according to the Estimates of the Commissariat and Ordnance Departments respectively, my Lords will give directions that such Accounts shall be immediately transmitted to them.

My Lords also refer to that part of the Report of the Commissioners of Audit, dated the 26th instant, in which they call attention to the mode in which the expenses of the "Small Arm Factory at Enfield and of Experiments on Gun Barrels" are shown.

The Votes for these services amount to 46,000*l.*, of which the sum of 31,000*l.* was taken as a separate Vote, and the sum of 15,000*l.* was included under the general Vote for Ordnance Stores, No. 6. My Lords are of opinion that the mode in which these expenses are shown in the Report of the Commissioners of Audit is that which ought to be adopted in making up the Account, and if the Commissioners concur, my Lords will cause the alteration to be made in the proposed amended Account for Ordnance Services.

Transmit copy to the Commissioners of Audit, and request that they will favour my Lords with their opinion on the two points adverted to in this Minute.

(signed) *C. E. Trevelyan.*

(No. 289.)

My Lords, Audit Office, 12 June 1856.

We beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of Sir C. Trevelyan's letter of the 30th May, transmitting a copy of your Lordships' Minute of the same date, received by us on the 5th June, and requesting us to furnish your Lordships with our opinion on the two points adverted to therein.

In reply we beg to state, that inasmuch as the duty with which we were intrusted, was to certify to the correctness of the Ordnance Account, as compared with the account books and vouchers, or other documents from which the books are prepared, and as the vouchers in respect of the forage in question had not been produced to the Ordnance Department, but to the

the Commissariat, and had been examined in the same manner as other Commissariat payments, it appears to us that the expenditure could not now properly be included under the Ordnance Service.

The money has been expended for the purpose for which it was voted; the saving upon the Vote has not been appropriated to cover the deficiency under a Vote for any other service, but is properly shown as an unexpended balance to be paid into the Exchequer; and the Account has been duly reported upon by us.

Under these circumstances, without entering upon the question of whether, with reference to the terms of the Act 9 & 10 Vict. c. 92, an Account after it has been examined and reported on by us can be returned to the department concerned, in order that another Account may be substituted for it; we beg leave to submit as our opinion, that it would not be desirable that this course should be adopted in the present instance.

With reference to the second point adverted to in the last paragraph of your Lordships' Minute, respecting the Small Arm Factory at Enfield, and Experiments on Gun Barrels, it will, we conceive, be inferred from the foregoing observations that this point does not involve any matter which would, as it appears to us, render it desirable to return the Account in question for amendment.

We have, &c.

(signed) *Edward Romilly.*
Henry Arbuthnot.
W. L. Maberly.

The Lords Commissioners of
Her Majesty's Treasury,
&c. &c. &c.

Treasury Minute, dated 13th June 1856.

(9789.)

Acquaint the Commissioners of Audit that the object which my Lords had in view, in proposing that the whole expenditure on account of the Ordnance Votes should appear in the Ordnance Account, instead of being partly shown in the Commissariat Account, was to avoid the possibility of a question being raised in Parliament as to the discrepancy between the Account in question and the Accounts previously laid before Parliament by this Board, in which all the Issues for the Ordnance are shown under that head; as, however, that object will be attained equally well by adding to the Accounts to be submitted to Parliament a copy of the explanations given in this correspondence, my Lords will cause the Accounts to be presented to the House of Commons without alteration, with as little delay as possible.

Let a Copy of the Minute of the 30th May (8957), of the Report of the Commissioners of Audit, dated 12th instant, and of this Minute, be laid before Parliament, with the Accounts referred to.

(signed) *C. E. Trevelyan.*

COPY of an ACCOUNT of the ORDNANCE RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE for the Year ended 31st March 1855;
9 & 10 Vict.

THE Amount of 61,582 *l.* 6 *s.* 10 *d.*, the unappropriated Balance of the Grants for 1853–54, as shown on the Account of Ordnance Receipt and Expenditure for the Financial Year ended the 31st March 1854, has been withdrawn by the Lords of the Treasury, to be applied in aid of Ways and Means for 1856, as signified by Sir C. E. Trevelyan's Letter of 31st March 1856, an attested copy of which is annexed.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*	£.	*s.*	*d.*
TO AMOUNT GRANTED for ORDNANCE SERVICES for the Year 1854–55, per Act 17 & 18 Vict, c. 121, under the following Votes, viz.:						
VOTE 1.—Pay, Allowances, and Contingencies of Ordnance Military Corps	1,014,289	–	–			
„ 2.—Commissariat and Barrack Supplies for Her Majesty's Forces, Great Coats for the Army, and Clothing for the Militia, &c. (after deducting 240,300 *l.* for Forage, transferred to Commissariat Account, in which the expenditure under that head will be shown)	413,610	–	–			
„ 3.—Ordnance Office	73,719	–	–			
„ 4.—Establishments at Home and Abroad	283,645	–	–			
„ 5.—Wages of Artificers and Labourers at Home and Abroad	266,524	–	–			
„ 6.—Ordnance Stores for Land and Sea Service (including 25,000 *l.* for the Small Arm Factory at Enfield, and 6,000 *l.* for Experiments on Gun Barrels)	1,026,427	–	–			
„ 7.—Works, Buildings, and Repairs	932,821	–	–			
„ 8.—Scientific Branch	154,368	–	–			
„ 9.—Non-Effective Services, Military and Civil	177,998	–	–			
				4,343,401	–	–
TO AMOUNT GRANTED on the SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATE for the Year 1854–55 (dated 29th January 1855), per Act 18 & 19 Vict. c. 129, under the following Votes, viz.:						
VOTE 2.—Commissariat and Barrack Supplies, &c.	649,500	–	–			
„ 5.—Wages of Artificers and Labourers	21,321	–	–			
„ 6.—Ordnance Stores for Land and Sea Service (including 15,000 *l.* for the Small Arm Factory at Enfield)	732,140	–	–			
				1,402,961	–	–
				5,746,362	–	–

War Department,
30 April 1856.

WE, the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts, do hereby certify, that this Account, transmitted to us and that, subject to the observations contained in the accompanying Report to the Lords Commissioners of Her the year ended 31 March 1855, as compared with the Account Books and Vouchers or other Documents from

(Examined.)
(signed) *Charles Vine*,
Inspector in Charge of Naval and Military Accounts.

prepared and transmitted to the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts, in pursuance of the Act c. 92, s. 2.

Vote.		EXPENDITURE, 1854-55.	GRANTS.	EXPENDED	
				Less than Grants.	More than Grants.
No.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	EFFECTIVE SERVICES:				
1	By Pay, Allowances, and Contingencies of Ordnance Military Corps - -	1,121,156 19 10	1,014,289 – –	- - -	106,867 19 10
2	„ Commissariat and Barrack Supplies for Her Majesty's Forces, Great Coats for the Army, and Clothing for the Militia, &c. - - -	1,042,718 10 1	1,063,110 – –	20,391 9 11	—
3	„ Ordnance Office - - -	67,698 1 7	73,719 – –	6,020 18 5	—
4	„ Establishments at Home and Abroad - - - -	298,336 10 11	283,645 – –	- - -	14,691 10 11
5	„ Wages of Artificers and Labourers at Home and Abroad - - - -	290,554 15 –	287,845 – –	- - -	2,709 15 –
6	„ Ordnance Stores for Land and Sea Service - -	1,505,560 5 3*	1,758,567 – –	253,006 14 9	—
7	„ Works, Buildings, and Repairs	769,349 9 8	932,821 – –	163,471 10 4	—
8	„ Scientific Branch - - -	144,655 8 4	154,368 – –	9,712 11 8	—
	NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES:				
9	„ Non Effective Services, Military and Civil - - -	166,135 12 10	177,998 – –	11,862 7 2	—
	£.	5,406,165 13 6		464,465 12 3	124,269 5 9
	BALANCE OF VOTES UNAPPROPRIATED - - - - -	340,196 6 6		£. 340,196 6. 6.	
	£.	5,746,362 – –	5,746,362 – –		

See Explanatory Note, p. 18.

See Explanatory Note, p. 18.

* Including an expenditure of 41,349 *l.* 18 *s.* 5 *d.* for the Small Arm Factory at Enfield, and 7,978 *l.* 18 *s.* 8 *d.* for Experiments on Gun Barrels.

(signed) *W. Monsell.*

in pursuance of the second section of the Act 9 & 10 Vict. c. 92, has been examined by Officers under our direction; Majesty's Treasury, the above is a correct statement of the Receipt and Expenditure for Ordnance Services, for which the books are prepared.

Dated at the Audit Office, this 26th day of May 1856.

(signed) *Edward Romilly.*
Charles Ross.
W. L. Maberly.

NOTE ON VOTE 1.—PAY ALLOWANCES and CONTINGENCIES of ORDNANCE MILITARY CORPS.

THE Excess of 106,867*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* arises from extra Expenses for Clothing, Recruiting, and also for the purchase of an additional number of Horses at an increased price, in consequence of pressing Demands occasioned by the War.

NOTE ON VOTE 4.—ESTABLISHMENTS at HOME and ABROAD.

THE Excess of 14,691*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.* arises from the employment of a large number of Temporary Clerks at Woolwich and the Tower, as well as from additional Expenses incurred under various heads of Barrack Services, consequent upon an increased occupation of Barracks by Troops at several Stations at Home and Abroad.

NOTE ON VOTE 5.—WAGES of ARTIFICERS and LABOURERS at HOME and ABROAD.

THE Excess of 2,709*l.* 15*s.* is attributable to additional Artificers and Labourers in the Departments at Woolwich and the Tower, taken on, with the sanction of the Lords of the Treasury, after the last Supplementary Estimate for 1854–55 was prepared, the same being unavoidably required to meet the exigencies of the Service.

(A.)

STATEMENT showing the Expenditure included under Votes 4, 6, and 7, occasioned by the *Kafir* War, so far as the same can be ascertained.

	For the Regular Forces.	For Temporary Levies.	TOTAL.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
VOTE 4.—Establishments at Home and Abroad.			
For Hire of Buildings, Pay of Clerks of Works, &c. - - - - - -	96 15 –	- - -	96 15 –
VOTE 6.—Ordnance Stores.			
Miscellaneous Stores - - - -	- - -	4 16 3	4 16 3
VOTE 7.—Works, Buildings and Repairs.			
Defensible Works and Repairs - -	849 11 –	- - -	849 11 –
£.	946 6 –	4 16 3	951 2 3

MEMORANDUM.

MEMORANDUM.

THE EXTRA RECEIPT MONEYS for the Year 1854-55, amounting to 184,336*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* (as brought to Account under the following detailed heads), have been paid over to the Exchequer in conformity with the Treasury Minute of 2 May 1848.

HEADS OF EXTRA RECEIPT MONEYS.	Amount of Extra Receipts.	TOTAL.	Vote of the Ordnance Estimates under which formerly appropriated.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Discharged Men	5,581 3 8		
Cast Horses	2,599 – 9		
Stoppages from Royal Engineers for Quarters	2,272 18 1		
		10,453 2 6	1.
Broken Stones, &c., sold	356 1 7		
		356 1 7	2.
Expenses on Stores supplied to Public Companies	2,583 10 9		
		2,583 10 9	3.
Rents of Ordnance Lands and Premises	16,012 3 4		
Rents of Canteens, &c.	25,532 12 9		
Rents of Barrack Lands and Premises	2,737 2 9		
Stores damaged and deficient	7,746 15 1		
Washing Sheets	7,943 1 –		
Condemned Stores	5,793 5 3		
Miscellaneous	2,146 5 1		
		67,911 5 3	4.
Sale of Old Stores, &c.	42,799 2 4		
		42,799 2 4	6.
Lands and Buildings sold	10,702 8 6		
Tolls, &c. Canals, Hythe	1,077 8 9		
Ditto - ditto Canada	950 12 5		
Colonial Contributions, Mauritius	5,000 – –		
Contributions, States of Guernsey	1,058 13 8		
Damages to Buildings	5,046 12 1		
Fines and Penalties	1,157 2 5		
		24,992 17 10	7.
Sale of Maps	3,470 10 9		
Stoppages for Cadets' Clothing	111 8 2		
Payments by Gentlemen Cadets	19,373 3 5		
Ditto by Pupils at Carshalton	6,332 18 4		
Stoppages from Officers at Chatham	189 16 8		
		29,477 17 4	8.
Superannuation Fund	5,435 13 10		
Widows' Fund	174 17 9		
Ditto - Military	152 7 7		
		5,762 19 2	9.
	£.	184,336 16 9	

Sir, Treasury Chambers, 31 March 1856.

I AM commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, for the information of Lord Panmure, that my Lords have directed the sum of 61,582*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*, the balance of the Grant for Ordnance Services for the year 1853–54, to be returned to Parliament as a saving, and made available as Ways and Means for the year 1856-57.

I am, &c.
(signed) *C. E. Trevelyan.*

W. Monsell, Esq., M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.

(A true copy.)
(signed) *Henry Smith*, Accountant-general.

ARMY, COMMISSARIAT, AND ORDNANCE.

1854–55.

ACCOUNTS of Army, Commissariat, and Ordnance Receipt and Expenditure, for the Year ended 31 March 1855, with Reports of the Commissioners of Audit.

(*Pursuant to Act* 9 *&* 10 *Vict. c.* 92, *s.* 2.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
26 *July* 1856.

421.

Under 3 *oz.*

COMMISSARIAT ACCOUNTS.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 1 April 1856;—*for*,

COPIES "of MINUTES of the Board of Treasury, and CORRESPONDENCE between the Board of Treasury, the War Department, and the Board of Audit, relative to the Examination of the COMMISSARIAT ACCOUNTS, and to the Re-transfer of the FINANCIAL BUSINESS of the Commissariat to the Treasury."

Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, 2 April 1856.

JAMES WILSON.

(*The Chancellor of the Exchequer.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 4 *April* 1856.

LIST OF PAPERS.

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PAPERS relating to the RE-TRANSFER of the FINANCIAL BUSINESS of the COMMISSARIAT to the TREASURY.

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COPIES of MINUTES of the Board of Treasury, and CORRESPONDENCE between the Board of Treasury, the War Department, and the Board of Audit, relative to the Examination of the COMMISSARIAT ACCOUNTS, and to the Re-transfer of the FINANCIAL BUSINESS of the Commissariat to the Treasury.

LETTER to the TREASURY from Lord *Panmure*, dated 15 January 1856, on the Establishment of the War Department, and the Transfer of the Examination of the Commissariat Accounts to that Department; and Treasury Minute thereon, dated the 22d January 1856.

Lord *Panmure* to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

War Department, 15 January 1856.

I HAVE the honour to submit to your Lordships the Report of the Committee established by my direction, to make a definite distribution of the duties of those offices now consolidated under the Secretary of State for War, and of the several classes of clerks, so as, by an uniform scale of remuneration, to render them available for any branch of the War Department.

The Committee have reported only what appears to them to be the probable permanent establishment of the department, leaving times of emergency to be met by the employment of such temporary aid as circumstances may require.

I have carefully considered this report, and am of opinion that the establishment proposed will, in all probability, meet the ordinary requirements of the department, subject to temporary aid in a period of emergency, and that the classification, and the scales of salary proposed, will afford a just reward to the clerks who, from their zeal and ability, may obtain promotion.

I have the more confidence in proposing this scale, as it is founded upon an existing scale, which has already received your Lordships' sanction.

I concur in the several recommendations of the Committee; and in the establishment which I have submitted for the approval of your Lordships, for conducting the consolidated duties of the War Department, I have made provision for the transfer of the following duties of examination of accounts, which are at present conducted in the department of the Commissioners of Audit, viz., the examination of the cash and store accounts of the Commissariat Department, and the examination of that portion of the payments for the non-effective services of the War Department which are made by the Paymaster-general.

So long as the Commissariat was a distinct department, under the immediate control of your Lordships, presenting separate Estimates to Parliament, and accounting separately for the expenditure of the sums voted, the examination of the accounts in a separate department was probably not attended with any inconvenience; but it must be obvious to your Lordships, that the continuance of that arrangement under the proposed consolidation of the business, with one estimate and one system of accounts, would be inconsistent with the principle of undivided direction, control, and responsibility, upon which the department is constituted. The revision of all accounts of army expenditure, and the due enforcement of all regulations for controlling that expenditure, can nowhere be so efficiently conducted as in the office where those regulations are framed, from which the sanction for all military expenditure emanates, and where the responsibility for it ultimately rests.

In regard to that portion of the payments for non-effective services which are made through the medium of the Paymaster-general, it appears to me most desirable that the vouchers should be examined in the War Department, where the largest item of the non-effective services, the Chelsea out-pensions, is already examined. The authorities under which the payments are made, emanate from the War Department; the authority to admit irregular vouchers is vested by the Royal warrants in the Minister of War, and the payments form part of the

finally audited expenditure for which the Minister of War is bound, by Act, to account annually to Parliament.

In addition to the above services, the Commissioners of Audit also examine the payments made by the Paymaster-general on warrants or orders issued by the War Department for effective services. This examination is, however, merely confined to proof of payment, and to the sufficiency of the Paymaster-general's authority for making them; it does not extend to an inquiry into the expenditure for which orders may have been issued; that duty rests with the War Department. As the genuineness and regularity of these warrants and orders can be more satisfactorily proved in the department from which they are issued, I propose that the examination of them shall be transferred to the War Department. Returns of all such payments are already furnished to this department by the Paymaster-general; my proposal will, therefore, lessen the duty of the Paymaster-general in making out duplicate returns of his payments. I propose to furnish the Paymaster-general with monthly certificates of the amounts, under the several heads of service, for which he may have delivered satisfactory vouchers to this department. These certificates may be transmitted to the Commissioners of Audit in support of the sums for which he may claim credit in his accounts with that Board.

If your Lordships concur in these arrangements, I have to request that the necessary communication may be made to the Commissioners of Audit, in order that I may be furnished with the names, ages, services, and salaries, of the officers and clerks whom it will be necessary to transfer to the establishment of the War Department to enable me to carry them into effect.

I have directed an approximate estimate to be prepared of the difference of expense between the present and the proposed clerical establishment of the Consolidated Department; but it cannot be accurately ascertained until the retirements have been sanctioned, and the consequent promotions made. So far, however, as can be anticipated, the increased charge will be about 450 *l.*

In conclusion, I have to request an early sanction by your Lordships to the arrangements I have proposed for the future establishment of the Consolidated War Department, in order that I may be enabled to include the probable charge in the Army Estimate about to be submitted to Parliament.

Mr. *Hawes* to Lord *Panmure.*

War Office, 3 January 1856.

In obedience to your Lordship's letter dated 13th November last, addressed to me, stating, that "in consequence of the consolidation of the several War Departments under the Secretary of State for War, it becomes necessary to review the establishments of these offices, both with reference to a definite distribution of the duties attached to them, and the salaries of the several classes of clerks, in order that the former may be clearly established, and the latter rendered, as far as practicable, uniform, and thereby rendering the clerks available for any branch of the War Department;" and that for this purpose you proposed to appoint a Committee, consisting of Mr. Croomes, Mr. Drewry, Captain Laffan, Mr. Smith, Mr. Petrie, of the War Department, and Mr. Anderson, the principal clerk for financial business at the Treasury, together with myself, to consider the subject, and report the result to your Lordship:

I have the honour now to inform your Lordship that the Committee, constituted as directed, has held several meetings. Mr. Monsell afforded the Committee the benefit of his advice and assistance on several occasions. Before arriving, however, at any conclusions respecting the duties or establishment of any particular department or branch of what is in future to be one great department of the State, presided over by the Secretary of State for War, the heads of each branch affected by the proposed consolidation of the War and Ordnance Departments, the War Office, and the Commissariat, were consulted, and they afforded the Committee the valuable aid of their advice and co-operation in accomplishing the important object which your Lordship has in view, as stated in the letter already referred to.

The Committee examined each department, or branch of a department, in detail, together with the nature and peculiarities of the business already, or to be,

be, discharged, and they also considered the expediency of introducing one uniform scale of salaries to be hereafter attached to the several classes of clerks employed in the War Department.

Their observations and recommendations relative to the definition and distribution of the duties of the several departments will be found under the head of each department respectively as they come under review. But as the classification of the clerks, and the scales of salary proposed for each class, are intended to apply to the whole department when finally organised (unless it may be deemed expedient to adopt a higher scale for the office of the Secretary of State, as is done in the Secretary's Office of the Admiralty, Whitehall), it will be convenient to state the result at which the Committee unanimously arrived upon this point, in the first instance.

Classes and Scales of Salaries proposed for the Clerks in the War Department.

1st Class, 670 *l.* to 800 *l.* by an annual increase of 20 *l.*
2d Class, 520 *l.* to 650 *l.* by an annual increase of 20 *l.*
3d Class, 315 *l.* to 500 *l.* by an annual increase of 15 *l.*
4th Class, 100 *l.* to 300 *l.* by an annual increase of 10 *l.*

Upon considering this more difficult portion of their inquiry, the Committee, composed as it is of heads of departments, each conversant with all the details of his own office, came to the conclusion, that if any existing classification of clerks and scales of salary could be found which upon the whole best reconciled the interests of the public, and those of the individuals concerned, and could be fairly applied to the present varying classification and salaries of clerks in the departments to be hereafter consolidated, it was to be preferred to any new arrangement.

Under this impression the Committee is of opinion, that, with but one exception (the division of the 1st class of clerks into two), the recent Order in Council regulating the establishment of the Admiralty, Somerset House, fulfils these objects, and it is therefore recommended for future adoption in the War Department.

There are obvious advantages in taking this course. This classification and these scales of salary have already undergone consideration, and have been formally sanctioned by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and applied to a department the duties of which may be regarded as generally similar to those which will belong to the War Department.

It is scarcely necessary to point out to your Lordship the public advantage of an uniform classification and scale of pay for the several classes of the department now in course of consolidation.

It appears to the Committee that such an arrangement will facilitate the removal of clerks from one branch to another when promotions on the ground of merit are to be considered. Vacancies thus created can be filled by the fittest man in any branch of the department, and clerks can readily be exchanged without prejudice to individuals, when, by reason of any peculiar fitness or qualification, one clerk is found better adapted for one branch than another.

The Committee is aware, that to introduce this scale, immediately upon the formation of the department, would seriously injure a few of the more highly paid clerks, receiving salaries sanctioned by competent authority. But the Committee do not recommend that any existing possessor of such a salary shall be brought within the scale in future assigned for the office he fills. Hereafter, upon vacancies occurring, the clerks newly appointed or promoted will fall into the scale proposed, according to rank in the department.

Having thus agreed, after much consideration, upon what appeared the best classification of the great body of clerks in the War Department, and the scales of salary for each class, the Committee proceeded to ascertain, by reference to the heads of departments, the number of clerks necessary for the duties allotted to each branch, so far as those duties could be at present determined. These duties must, however, be subject to such future re-arrangement as the public service may require, and the Secretary of State may direct, with the sanction of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

The above recommendations are framed with reference to the number and classes of clerks which may be required to carry on the duties of the department, according to the best opinion which can at present be formed; but in the final consolidation of the several branches of the War Department, it may happen that an additional number of superior appointments will be required in consequence of the business, either from its special nature or its amount proving too much for the superintendence now provided, or in consequence of any great accession of business not at present foreseen, which may require such further superintendence, or *vice versâ*.

The arrangements here proposed will involve the suppression of some offices, and the creation of others. It is obviously important that the future holders of these new offices should be persons who, from their age and the state of their health, may be reasonably expected to occupy them for some time to come, with advantage to the public service; and as the working of this newly consolidated department requires peculiar energy and aptitude for business, it is most important that the whole staff should be thoroughly efficient. The Committee, therefore, recommend your Lordship to call on the heads of departments to submit to you the names of such individual members of their respective offices who, from their age, or their diminished health consequent upon long service, do not fall within these essential conditions for the effective discharge of their new and arduous duties.

The Committee has received applications for a revision of salaries from certain outlying stations connected with the late Ordnance Department; but it did not consider them as properly falling within the object of their attention, which was confined solely to the Secretary of State's Office.

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR.

CLERK OF THE ORDNANCE.

TWO UNDER SECRETARIES OF STATE.

DEPUTY SECRETARY AT WAR.

STATEMENT showing the Proposed Establishment of Clerks, and Scales of Salary in the several Branches of the War Department.

	Superior Appointments.	1st Class, £.670 to £.800, by £.20 per Annum.	2d Class, £.520 to £.650, by £.20 per Annum.	3d Class, £.315 to £.500, by £.15 per Annum.	4th Class, £.100 to £.300, by £.10 per Annum.	Total Numbers.
Secretary of State's Office	2	4	4	9	20	37
Chaplain-general and Director of Schools	1	-	1	1	2	4
First Clerk's Branch	1	2	2	7	15	26
Inspector-general of Fortifications	5	-	4	5	15	24
Director-general of Artillery Director-general of Naval Artillery	2	-	2	-	3	5
Director-general of Stores	1	1	4	9	25	39
Director-general of Contracts	1	1	1	2	8	12
Director-general of Clothing	2	-	1	2	10	13
Director-general of the Commissariat	1	1	3	7	21	32
Director-general of the Army Medical Department	1	-	1	1	8	10
Pensioner Branch	2	-	1	2	3	6
Solicitor's Department	1	-	1	-	2	3
Accountant-general	2	5	9	33	85	132
	22	14	34	78	217	343

SECRETARY OF STATE - - - - -	£.5,000 per annum.
CLERK OF THE ORDNANCE - - - -	2,000 „
TWO UNDER SECRETARIES OF STATE, each	1,500 „
ONE DEPUTY SECRETARY AT WAR - -	2,000 „

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE.

Proposed Establishment.

Two Principal Clerks - -	£.1,000 to £.1,200 by £.50 per annum.	
4 Clerks, 1st Class - - -	£.670 to	£.800
4 ditto 2d ditto - - -	520 to	650
9 ditto 3d ditto - - -	315 to	500
20 ditto 4th ditto - - -	100 to	300
37		
Compiler of Statistics - - - - - -	£.220 to 300.	

Divine Service and Schools.

Chaplain-General and Director of Schools - -	£.950	
1 2d Class - - - - - -	£.520 to	£.650
1 3d ditto - - - - - -	315 to	500
2 4th ditto - - - - - -	100 to	300
4		

Duties.

Divine service, libraries, and regimental and garrison schools.

FIRST CLERK'S BRANCH.

Proposed Establishment.

First Clerk - - -	£.800 to £.1,000 by £.25 per annum.	
2 Clerks, 1st Class - - -	£.670 to	£.800
2 ditto 2d ditto - - -	520 to	650
7 ditto 3d ditto - - -	315 to	500
15 ditto 4th ditto - - -	100 to	300
* 26 To include A, B, D, M, & S.		

Remarks and Recommendations.

* It is proposed that the examination of the payments made by the Paymaster-general on the orders of the War Department, should be transferred from the Audit Office to this Department (adding three clerks for this duty).

Duties.

Record of promotions.
Grant of pensions and non-effective allowances.
Settlement of the establishments of corps.
Examination of the payments made by Paymaster-general on the order of the War Department.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF FORTIFICATIONS.

Proposed Establishment.

1 Inspector-general of Fortifications - - - - - -		£. 1,500
2 Deputy Inspectors-general of Fortifications	Officers of Royal Engineers.	£. 800 each
2 Assistant - - ditto - - - - -		500 „

	2d Class.	3d Class.	4th Class.
For Fortifications, &c. - - -	1	2	3
For Barracks, &c. - - - -	3	3	12
	4	5	15

Total 24

Professional Staff.

1 Surveyor - - - - - -	£. 450 to £. 600
1 Deputy Surveyor - - -	250 to 350
2 Draughtsmen - - - - -	450 and 400

Duties.

Military command of the corps of Royal Engineers, Sappers and Miners, discipline, &c.

Conservation of Government lands used for military purposes.

Consideration of design and estimates for the construction of military works and buildings, military defences, and establishments at home and abroad.

Remarks and Recommendations.

The Committee consider that the system under which barrack accommodation is at present provided for the army should be considerably modified; and recommend—

That the Royal Engineer Department which erects and repairs the buildings, should retain them always in its own charge, and that the term "buildings" should include the permanent articles of furniture, such as tables, chairs, benches, arm-racks, and iron bedsteads:

That the fuel and light should be supplied by the Commissariat, which supplies the provisions:

That the bedding, sheets, and small articles of moveable furniture, should be supplied, repaired, maintained, and kept clean by contractors engaged to perform that service, at so much per officer or man per day, instead of being supplied,

supplied, as at present, by the Store Department, and repaired and kept clean by the Barrack Department:

The Committee also recommend that all those stores, such as grates, boilers, pumps, &c., which the Royal Engineer Department at present obtains in an indirect manner by means of requisitions upon the Director-general of Stores, should in future be obtained in a direct manner by the Royal Engineer Department, through contracts entered into under the supervision of the Director-general of Contracts.

If these recommendations be followed, the Store Department will be at once relieved of a very large and troublesome portion of its charge, and the present establishment of barrack-masters, barrack-serjeants, and barrack-labourers might be suppressed.

The Committee recommend that the system here proposed should be carried out as soon as possible at home, and that, whenever practicable, it should be introduced into the colonies as convenient opportunities arise.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF ARTILLERY, AND NAVAL DIRECTOR OF ARTILLERY.

Proposed Establishments for both Departments.

*	Director-general of Royal Artillery - - -	£. 1,000
†	Naval ditto - - - - - - -	900
2	Clerks, 2d Class - - - -	£. 520 to 650
3	ditto 4th ditto - - - -	100 to 300
5		

Duties.

* President of the Scientific Committee of Inventions.
† Vice-President ditto ditto ditto.
Settlement of Nos. of Field Artillery at home and abroad.
Arrangement of armaments for works of defence at home and abroad.
Settlement of the proportion of ammunition and stores for all equipments.
Revision of demands for the Artillery Service.
Reports upon proposals relating to the Artillery Service in Ordnance, Ammunition and Stores.
Reports upon the Annual Return of Artillery parties, &c.
Advice relating to the material of Ordnance for Naval Service.
Superintendence improvements in Naval gunnery.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF STORES.

Proposed Establishment.

Director-general of stores	- - - -	£. 1,200
1	Clerk, 1st Class - - -	£. 600 to £. 800
4	ditto 2d ditto - - -	520 to 650
9	ditto 3d ditto - - -	315 to 500
25	ditto 4th ditto - - -	100 to 300
39		

DUTIES.

Superintendence and custody of stores.
Control of issues, and shipment of stores.
Examination of accounts of stores.

REMARKS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Committee is of opinion that the Director-general of Stores should in future, as far as the service of the department will admit, rely upon the general trade of the country for supplies, by contract or otherwise, instead of keeping large supplies in store.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF CONTRACTS.

PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT.

Director-general of Contracts	- - - -	£. 1,200	
1 Clerk,	1st Class - - -	£. 670 to	£. 800
1 ditto	2d ditto - - -	520 to	650
2 ditto	3d ditto - - -	315 to	500
8 ditto	4th ditto - - -	100 to	300
12			

DUTIES.

Supervision over all contracts and registry thereof.

REMARKS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Committee recommend that the Director-general of Contracts should exercise a surpervision over all contracts, abroad as well as at home.

That the Treasury should lay down the general rules under which public contracts should be entered into; and no departure from conditions of such contracts shall be permitted, without the express consent of the Treasury.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF CLOTHING.

PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT.

Director-general of Army Clothing	- - -	£. 1,000	
Assistant-general of Army Clothing	- - - -	800	
1 Clerk,	2d Class - - -	£. 520 to	£. 650
2 ditto	3d ditto - - -	315 to	500
10 ditto	4th ditto - - -	100 to	300
13			

DUTIES.

Charge and issue of stores of cloth and clothing.
Arranging with Director-general of Contracts for the supply of the articles by contract.

REMARKS

Remarks and Recommendations.

With regard to this department, the Committee came to the conclusion, that it should keep its own store, and be accountable and responsible for the quality of the material, both as regards the cloth and clothing, when made up, and for its safe keeping and punctual delivery.

COMMISSARIAT.

Proposed Establishment.

Director-general of the Commissariat	- - -	£. 1,200	
1 Clerk, 1st Class	- - -	£. 670 to	£. 800
3 ditto 2d ditto	- - -	520 to	650
7 ditto 3d ditto	- - -	315 to	500
21 ditto 4th ditto	- - -	100 to	300
32			

To include examination of accounts now examined at the Audit Office.

Duties.

Organisation and supervision of the Commissariat Establishment at home and abroad.
Issue of provisions, forage, fuel, and light.
Charge of store accounts, and stores of the Commissariat branch.

Remarks and Recommendations.

The Committee is of opinion, that the Commissariat should be responsible for the issue of provisions at home and abroad, and should also superintend the issue of forage, fuel, and light; that this branch should take charge of its store accounts and stores, instead of placing them under the Director-general of Stores. The peculiar nature of these stores appears to call for this special arrangement.

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Proposed Establishment.

Director-general of the Army Medical Department	- -	£. 1,200	
1 Clerk, 2d Class	- - -	£. 520 to	£. 650
1 ditto 3d ditto	- - -	315 to	500
8 ditto 4th ditto	- - -	100 to	300
10			

Duties.

General superintendence and arrangement of the medical department of the army and militia.
Ordering of medical comforts, medicines, and surgical appliances for home and abroad.

Remarks and Recommendations.

The Committee is of opinion that all supplies of medicine may be readily obtained as heretofore, and that no store is necessary; and that all hospital furniture, washing, &c., should be provided by contract.

PENSIONER BRANCH.

Proposed Establishment.

Military superintendent of pensioners			£. 1,000
Assistant military superintendent of pensioners			300
1 Clerk, 2d Class	£. 520	to £. 650	
2 ditto 3d ditto	315	to 500	
3 ditto 4th ditto	100	to 300	
6			

Duties.

Organization, discipline, and inspection of pensioners.

SOLICITOR'S DEPARTMENT.

Proposed Establishment.

1 Solicitor			£. 1,200
1 Clerk, 2d Class	£. 520	to £. 650	
2 ditto 4th ditto	100	to 300	
3			

Duties.

Management of landed property, purchases, leases.
Common and criminal law business.
Reports upon points of law in reference to certain questions arising at home or abroad of a military nature.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL.

Proposed Establishment.

Accountant-general			£. 1,200
2 Clerks, 1st Class	£. 670	to £. 800	
3 ditto 2d ditto	520	to 650	
13 ditto 3d ditto	315	to 500	
33 ditto 4th ditto	100	to 300	
51			

Examiner

Examiner - - -	£. 800 to £. 1,000, by £. 25 per annum.	
2 Clerks, 1st Class - - -	£. 670 to £. 800	
4 ditto 2d ditto - - -	520 to 650	
15 ditto 3d ditto - - -	315 to 500	
39 ditto 4th ditto - - -	100 to 300	
60		

Book-keeping and Parliamentary Estimates.

1 Clerk, 1st Class - - -	£. 670 to £. 800
2 ditto 2d ditto - - -	520 to 650
5 ditto 3d ditto - - -	315 to 500
13 ditto 4th ditto - - -	100 to 300
21	

Duties.

Keeping the accounts of army expenditure, as voted, at home and abroad.
Examination of all army expenditure at home and abroad.
Regulation of all issues of public money.
Preparation of Parliamentary Estimates.

Remarks and Recommendations.

Until the concentration of the whole department under one roof, it will not be possible to make a perfectly satisfactory arrangement for the book-keeping branch. It will, however, be necessary at once, in order to agree with the new consolidated estimates, to make such arrangements in the book-keeping departments of the account branches as will facilitate their consolidation as soon as practicable.

The Committee is of opinion that the account branch of the War Department should be under one head, and that the two divisions, of which it now consists, should be brought under one roof as soon as practicable.

MESSENGERS.

Proposed Establishment.

5 Queen's messengers (Secretary of State's Office).
1 Office keeper - - £. 200 per annum.
16 Messengers - £. 100, and after 4 years' service at £. 100, £. 120 per annum.
23 ditto - £. 80 to 100 { on appointment, £. 80. / after 3 years, £. 90. / after 8 years, £. 100.

The Committee is of opinion, that the maximum salary of mesengers should be 100 *l.* a year, except for those who may be placed by selection in the upper class, on account of their merit and intelligence.

Treasury Minute, dated 22 January 1856.

1. My Lords have before them a letter from Lord Panmure, dated 15th instant, transmitting a copy of the Report of the Committee appointed for the consolidation of the establishments of the several branches of the War Department.

2. My Lords concur in opinion with Lord Panmure that, in adopting an uniform classification and scale of salaries applicable to the whole of the consolidated

solidated establishment, instead of the various classes and rates now in force in the different branches of the War Department, and in making the clerks who may be qualified by merit and fitness eligible for promotion in any branch, an important public object has been accomplished; and as the classification of the clerks and scale of salaries proposed for the sanction of this Board is similar to that already sanctioned for the establishment of the Admiralty at Somerset House, the change proposed will place a large section of the public service on an uniform footing.

3. It is proposed that the establishment of the War Department should be fixed for the present at 365 persons, of whom 22 are to be superior officers, and the remainder divided into classes of clerks. My Lords do not doubt that this number of persons is required under existing circumstances for the proper discharge of the duties of the War Department; and it will be understood, as stated in the Report, that no alteration will be made either in the aggregate number, or in the proportions of the different classes, without the sanction of this Board.

4. My Lords observe that it is proposed to divide the clerks into four classes instead of three, as fixed by Order in Council for the Naval Department. The first and second classes proposed for the War Department constitute one class in the Naval Department, divided into two sections. As the clerks who will form these two classes will be all superintending clerks, my Lords consider that it will be advisable that they should all have the rank of first class clerks, and that they should be divided into two sections, according to the Admiralty scale. The establishment will therefore stand as follows:—

22 Superior Officers.

14	1st Section	1st Class (48).
34	2d Section	
78	2d Class.	
217	3d Class.	
343	Clerks.	

5. This establishment of officers and clerks has been framed to meet the probable requirements of the War Department during peace, and does not provide for the large body of temporary clerks which the exigencies of the war have rendered necessary to assist in carrying on the current business of the department. After the return of peace, the whole of the temporary establishment will be discontinued.

6. The number of persons proposed for the permanent establishment is founded on the number heretofore employed in the several detached branches of the existing establishment, with such additions as the transfer of new duties to the War Department has rendered necessary; but an improved distribution of the business, the consolidation of branches now employed on analogous kinds of work, the promulgation of carefully considered rules for general guidance, and more especially the concentration of the whole business of the War Department under one roof, will, in their Lordships' opinion, lead to a saving of time and labour, which will enable the department to perform its duties with a smaller number of officers and clerks.

7. In sanctioning the proposed establishment, therefore, my Lords do so on the understanding, not only that the services of all the temporary clerks will be discontinued as soon as the diminution in the business consequent upon the termination of the war will permit, but also that the permanent establishment itself will be subjected to an effective revision hereafter as the circumstances above adverted to produce their expected effect, and that every practicable reduction will be made which may be consistent with a due regard to the permanent efficiency of the department.

8. My Lords observe that 37 clerks are assigned to the Central Office of the Secretary of State. It may not be possible to transfer at once to the appropriate branches the executive business with which the Secretary of State's Office is at present

present charged, but my Lords do not doubt that Lord Panmure will agree with them that the duties of this office ought, as soon as possible, to be confined to the direction and control of the different branches of the department, and that it should be composed of persons selected, on account of their practical experience and ability, from those branches; whereby efficient administration would be combined with a diminution in the number of persons employed.

9. The only observations my Lords have to make in regard to the rates of salaries proposed, irrespective of those assigned to the several classes of clerks, are, first, that in consenting to a salary of 1,200 *l.* a year for the solicitor, besides giving him the assistance of clerks paid by the public, my Lords desire that the whole of the legal business of the War Department, including that which has of late years been done by the Treasury solicitor for the War Office and Chelsea Hospital, may for the future be performed by the solicitor for the War Department; and secondly, that my Lords consider that the messengers should be divided into classes, with an annual increase of salary, and promotion from class to class, dependent upon their good conduct and intelligence; and that their salaries should be according to the following scale:—

13	from £. 100 to £. 120 by £. 5 a year.
13	from £. 90 to £. 100 by £. 2. 10*s.* a year.
13	from £. 80 to £. 90 by £. 2. 10*s.* a year.
39	

10. In applying the new scale to the clerks now on the establishment, the following general rules should be observed in accordance with the usual practice in similar cases.

(1.) When the salary of a clerk under the previous arrangement is less than the minimum of the class to which he is transferred on the new establishment, his salary will be at once raised to that minimum.

(2.) When the previous salary is more than the minimum, but less than the maximum of the new class, a clerk will retain his existing salary, and its annual increase will be calculated from the same date as before; but the rate of the annual increase, and the maximum salary will be that of the class to which the clerk has been transferred; and

(3.) When the previous salary of a clerk is equal to, or higher than the maximum of the new class in which he has been placed, he will retain that salary until by promotion he attains to a higher.

11. No observations are made in the report respecting the conditions of the annual increase of salary, the promotions, vacations, and other points relating to the discipline of the establishment. The means to be adopted for maintaining regularity and encouraging exertion are so important, not only in reference to the large establishment immediately concerned, but also in their influence upon the rest of the public service, that early attention should be given to the subject; and my Lords suggest that rules should be framed, founded upon those in force, in what were lately the establishments of the War Office and Ordnance, and should be communicated to this Board for their Lordships' concurrence.

12. It is proposed that the examination of the cash and store accounts of the Commissariat should be transferred to the War Department, as well as the examination of the effective and non-effective payments made by the Paymaster-general for that department, monthly certificates being furnished in respect to the last-mentioned accounts to the Paymaster-general, under the several heads of service for which he may have delivered satisfactory vouchers to the War Department, in order that they may be transmitted to the Commissioners of Audit in support of the sums for which he may claim credit in his accounts with that Board.

13. It was observed in the Treasury Minute, dated 22d December 1854, by which the administration of the Commissariat was transferred to the War Department, that "as the Commissariat grant will, for the future, be disbursed under the directions of the Secretary of State for War, his authority must be

received for the details of the expenditure, instead of that of this Board, as heretofore." The change now proposed in regard to the Commissariat accounts has, therefore, been already substantially made; and what remains to be done, is merely to enable the Secretary of State to do, through his own officers, that which is now done for him, under his authority, by the officers of the Audit Board. My Lords, therefore, entirely concur in the propriety of this change, with the reservation that the cash accounts of the Commissariat should not be transferred until the arrangements now in progress for separating the accounts of the Treasury chests abroad from those relating to the detailed expenditure of the Commissariat grant have been completed.

14. My Lords are also disposed to acquiesce in the reasons given for transferring to the War Department the examination of the effective and non-effective military payments made by the Paymaster-general, subject to the arrangement proposed for furnishing the Commissioners of Audit with certificates of the correctness of the charges in the accounts of the Paymaster-general; but their Lordships will communicate with the Commissioners of Audit previously to coming to a final decision on this point.

15. The Commissioners of Audit will be requested to furnish the names, ages, services and salaries of the officers and clerks, who should be transferred from their establishment to that of the War Department, in order to carry these arrangements into effect.

16. My Lords observe with satisfaction that improved regulations are proposed in reference to the services at present performed by the Store Department and Barrack Department, for the accommodation of the army, by which the Store Department will be eventually relieved of a large and troublesome portion of its charge, and the present establishment of barrack masters, barrack serjeants, and barrack labourers, may be suppressed. As these changes are founded upon the just principle of bringing private interest, enterprise and skill, to the aid of the public service, under vigilant official superintendence, they are likely to be productive of much public benefit; and my Lords request to be informed from time to time, of the progress made in these arrangements, and in the reductions consequent upon them.

17. As the Committee have made no observations in their report upon the four offices, two of which are Parliamentary and two permanent, immediately subordinate to that of Secretary of State for War, my Lords have not the means of judging how far it is necessary that they should all be retained in connexion with the consolidated establishment of the department; but their Lordships request that Lord Panmure will take the subject into his early consideration, and furnish them with such information as will enable them to come to a satisfactory decision upon it.

Transmit a copy of Lord Panmure's letter and the report of the Committee, and of this minute to the Commissioners of Audit, and request their attention to those parts of it which relate to the transfer to the War Department of the examination of certain accounts and vouchers which are at present examined under their directions, and to the corresponding transfer of a portion of their establishment.

Transmit a copy to Mr. Monsell for Lord Panmure's information.

And transmit a copy of the whole of the Papers, and of this minute to the Civil Service Commissioners for their information.

(No. 48.)

The Commissioners of Audit to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

My Lords, Audit Office, 1 February 1856.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordships' minute of the 22d of January last, transmitted to us by Sir C. Trevelyan's letter of the following day, in which our attention is called to those parts of the minute in question which relate to the transfer to the War Department of the Commissariat accounts, and

of

of the accounts relating to the effective and non-effective payments made by the Paymaster-general; and with reference to paragraph 15 of that minute, wherein it is stated that "the Commissioners of Audit will be requested to furnish the names, ages, service, and salaries of the officers and clerks who should be transferred from their establishment to that of the War Department, in order to carry these arrangements into effect," we beg, with the view of assisting your Lordships in the consideration of this matter, to transmit herewith; 1st, a printed statement of our present establishment; 2dly, a list showing the required particulars, with reference to the officers and clerks who constitute our staff for the examination of Commissariat accounts.

From this list, your Lordships will observe that the total number so employed is 36; that of these, 29 are on the permanent establishment of the office; that seven are temporary clerks; that 23 are employed on our current Commissariat business; the remaining 13 being employed on the War accounts. It will be also observed, that of the 29 permanent clerks attached to our Commissariat staff, two gentlemen, Messrs. Goodwyn and Baker, are now employed in the East, and that one of them, viz., Mr. Baker, is at present represented by Mr. Riches, a temporary clerk.

We also transmit to your Lordships a statement showing the names, &c., of the gentlemen employed on the examination of the effective and non-effective military payments; and (though not falling within the letter of the requirements contained in your Lordships' minute) the names of the gentlemen who are employed in examining similar payments with respect to the Navy.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Edward Romilly.*
Henry Arbuthnot.
W. L. Maberly.

Copy of Treasury Minute, dated 8 February 1856.

My Lords refer to their minute of the 22d January last, fixing the future establishment of the consolidated War Department.

In that minute my Lords stated their reasons for acquiescing in the arrangement proposed by Lord Panmure for the transfer of the examination of certain accounts of army expenditure from the Audit Office to the War Department.

They have now received from the Commissioners of Audit a list of the persons employed in the examination of the cash and store accounts of the Commissariat, and of the Paymaster-general's payments for Army, Commissariat and Ordnance services.

This list, after deducting two clerks employed in the East, and two others whom, by reason of their advanced age, my Lords do not consider that it would be advisable to transfer to the War Department, consists of 34 persons, of whom 27 are established clerks, and seven are temporary clerks, and it also includes four persons belonging to the domestic establishment of the office.

Let the list containing the particulars as to age, service, and salary, as requested by Lord Panmure in his letter of the 15th January last, be transmitted to his Lordship, to enable him to complete the new establishment of the War Department sanctioned by the minute of this Board, dated 22d January last, and acquaint him that the Commissioners of Audit will be prepared to transfer the clerks, and other persons, and the duties on which they are employed, to his department, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, regard being had to the uninterrupted examination by the Commissioners of Audit of the "Chest Account" (viz., the account of the advances to every department of the public service abroad) adverted to in the concluding part of the 13th paragraph of the above-mentioned minute.

Transmit a copy of this minute to the Commissioners of Audit for their information and guidance, and acquaint them that my Lords will on a future occasion take into consideration the question as to the expediency of extending to the Paymaster-general's payments for naval services the arrangement adopted in reference to his payments for military services.

PAPERS relating to the Re-transfer of the FINANCIAL BUSINESS of the COMMISSARIAT to the TREASURY.

Mr. *F. Peel* to the Secretary to the Treasury.

War Department, 18 September 1855.

I AM directed by Lord Panmure to transmit to you, for the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, the enclosed copies of a memorandum and a letter, which have been printed for convenience of reference, containing suggestions for an alteration in the present mode of performing several duties belonging to the Ordnance and Commissariat Departments at foreign stations; and I am to request that you will move their Lordships to favour Lord Panmure with their views upon the propositions, so far as they may affect the present financial arrangements of those departments.

(Enclosure in the above.)

SUGGESTIONS connected with the CIVIL DEPARTMENTS of the ARMY.

To the Right Honourable the Lord *Panmure*, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for War, &c.

My Lord, 28 July 1855.

FOR some time past I have been anxious to address your Lordship on the subject of this letter, but have felt delicacy in doing so, and I trust to your Lordship's goodness to forgive the liberty I now take in submitting for your Lordship's consideration the enclosed statements on the duties connected with the civil departments of the Army.

The object I have had in view, and wish to bring before your Lordship is, the concentration of duties, so that there shall be but one cash, and one store and provision branch, each responsible for its own duties, and cognizant of every transaction with reference to it. (1.)

Such a course would render unnecessary the present mode of passing money and stores from department to department, and lessen the number of accountants for the same, and would be likely to cause greater unity of action, and the accounts to be more easily kept and rendered. (2.)

There would be no need of payment and repayment for stores supplied by the Ordnance to the Commissariat, or the Commissariat to the Ordnance, besides various returns, which have to be sent home now, of issues made on account of different services, all of which occupy the time and attention of parties at home and abroad in settling. Take, for instance, stores supplied by the Ordnance to the Commissariat, for which payment is made at the station. In the first place there is a requisition sent in for such stores by the Commissariat to the Ordnance; they are then furnished, taking a receipt, and signing a delivery voucher for the Commissariat, after which a bill of cost has to be sent to the Commissariat; payment is accordingly made to the Ordnance: the Ordnance, in return, have to pay the same money back into the Commissariat chest, to be credited with it; each department having afterwards to give in detail the transactions connected with both the cash and stores concerning such issue; also, in the case of issues made to the Commissariat for the Transport Service, a report has to be sent home, upon which recovery is made there of the value, and, of course, causing numerous accounts and transactions to pass respecting them. (3.)

Orders promulgated by the authorities at home or at the station could be brought to bear, either on cash or store duties, distinct from each other, and the officers of each department would be likely to be more efficient in their duties.

Even

Even in the field, would not such an arrangement answer far better than holding the Commissary-general, as now, responsible for providing both cash and provisions for the army? Would it not tend to produce officers more efficient in the discharge of duties they would be trained and kept to—that is, the Commissaries of Finance to such duties, and the Commissaries of Ordnance and Provision to theirs? It may now so happen that a Commissariat or Ordnance officer (4.) may be selected for either the cash or stores duties, as may seem most desirable by the head of the department; that officer is consequently kept, perhaps, many years at the same duty, say the cash, when, of a sudden, he is sent off to the Crimea, and there placed, without regard to his qualifications, in charge of, or to assist in, providing provisions for the army—a duty he is quite unacquainted with, not having been employed on such duty for many years past, or if at all. In fact, cases of the above nature have come under my particular notice, both in the Ordnance and Commissariat; for I have known officers of each department kept to either cash, store, or provision duties for many years together, and, though well versed in the duties of one branch, have known nothing of the other.

And though, my Lord, I have gone so far as to propose, in the enclosed statement, that the Naval Department abroad should be dealt with in the same way as the Army Departments in its cash transactions, I do not anticipate that any (5.) difficulty would arise from it; on the contrary, I think it would be better that all moneys expended for different services should come under the review of the Commissary, as the public cash accountant at the station, and the accounts kept and rendered by him to any department at home, as required, which would prevent the passing and repassing of money on requisition, as is now done.

The concentration of the store and provision branches under the Ordnance (6.) would be likely to prove of benefit to the service, in point of the transport required from England, as well as at the station. Demands being prepared and sent to England for both stores and provisions by one department, a department there acting in concert with it, the transport of such stores and provisions consigned to such department, could be better arranged and provided for, and the consignee, who, as proposed, should be in charge of the transport branch abroad, would cause the landing and conveyance of such stores and provisions to be carried out with much less inconvenience and routine than by the system now adopted.

I fear that I have inadequately explained the subject I have attempted to bring (7.) before your Lordship, but I have endeavoured, in so far as my limited and spare time would admit of, to be as clear as possible in stating the outline of the duties as now conducted, and the scheme proposed for the departments. The adoption of the system proposed would, of course, cause a revision of the duties of the departments, but scarcely a transfer of officers from either department, necessarily, as the officers now engaged in the provision and transport branches of the Commissariat would be available for the extra cash duties transferred, and the officers of the Ordnance engaged in cash duties would be available for the provision and transport branches.

I have not, my Lord, thought over or submitted this subject hastily, but have given it mature and due consideration, which a period of 18 years' service, 15 of which at this important station, during which time I have been engaged in the different branches of the department, has given me the advantage and opportunity of looking into and knowing the routine of the duties of the department, as well as of others in connection with it.

Again humbly begging your Lordship to pardon the liberty I have taken; and should any remark I have made be attended with any good result to the public service, it will afford me infinite pleasure and satisfaction.

I have, &c.

(Enclosure.)

OUTLINE of the Duties of the Commissariat Department as now established.

Cash Branch.	*Proposed.*	
To obtain and advance money for the Army, Navy, and Departments, viz.:—	That the officers of the Commissariat Department be called Commissaries of Finance, and the officers of the Ordnance Storekeeper's Department be called Commissaries of Ordnance.	
1. Payments from the chest to the paymasters of regiments of the line for subsistence, &c.	1. That as regiments of the line have paymasters attached, and are so frequently shifted from place to place, the same system be continued as at present, in advancing money, but that the payment for rations supplied be made monthly, in the manner explained in the Return, p. 24.	(8.)
2. Advances to the Ordnance storekeeper as paymaster and accountant to the Ordnance Military Corps.	2. That the Commissary of Finance should be the paymaster and accountant to the Ordnance Military Corps.	(9.)
3. Advances to the Ordnance storekeeper as paymaster and accountant for all civil services connected with the Royal Engineers, Royal Artillery, Barrack and Storekeeper's Departments.	3. That the Commissary of Finance should make all payments connected with each department direct to the parties concerned, either for rents, work performed, stores purchased, or persons employed, and account for them.	(10.)
4. Advances to the Governor of the Military Prison for the pay of the officers and others employed, and the contingent expenses of the establishment, are made by the Commissariat, on bills or pay-lists presented; that is, bills or pay-lists are sent into the Commissariat for all expenses incurred, and the total sum required is handed over to the Governor of the Prison for disbursement, the Commissariat keeping and rendering the accounts for the same.	4. The Commissary of Finance to pay direct to all parties the money due to them, taking their receipts at the time on pay-lists properly vouched, and sent in by the Visitors or Governor of the Military Prison, thus avoiding all cash transactions except with the parties entitled to payment.	(11.)
5. Advances to the Superintendent of Convicts for the pay and expenses of the establishment are made through the Commissariat, on pay-lists or bills presented by the superintendent, who pays, or orders to be paid in detail, the amounts due to the several parties, the Commissariat keeping and rendering the accounts for the same.	5. The Commissary of Finance to receive all pay-lists or bills from the Superintendent of Convicts, properly vouched, and pay direct to all parties the amount due to them, taking their receipts at the time, and rendering the accounts.	(12.)
6. Advances to the Naval Department are made by the Commissariat to the naval officer in charge, on his requisition, for all moneys required to meet the expenses of the establishment.	6. The Commissary of Finance to make all payments connected with the Naval Department direct to the parties to whom due, on bills or pay-lists presented, and vouched by the naval officer in charge, and render the accounts for the same.	(13.)

To

To carry out the above proposals, the following arrangements appear necessary:—

1st. That each department of the service should send in their annual estimates at a given time to the Commissary of Finance, to be forwarded and embodied, as far as possible, in one general estimate to the same authorities. (14.)

2d. That the sums annually voted by Parliament for each branch of the service, detailing the amount allowed for expenditure under each item or vote, be forwarded for the information or guidance of the Commissary of Finance and head of each department. (15.)

3d. That at each station there should be a fixed scale of pay for the different grades of foremen, artificers, and labourers employed in each department, as well as the number required to carry on the ordinary duties by which the Commissary would be enabled to check the estimates and pay-lists. (16.)

4th. Each department to send into the Commissary, on the 25th of each month, the probable amount of the bills or pay-lists for the ensuing month, that he may be prepared to meet the necessary payments. (17.)

5th. All bills or pay-lists to be certified by the head of each department, and sent to the Commissary at a given time, when he will make the payments direct to the parties concerned, and account for them in an account-current to be rendered quarterly. (18.)

6th. Each department to keep an account of all bills or pay-lists sent to the Commissary for payment, under the different votes or items of expenditure. (19.)

7th. That within a certain time at the beginning of each quarter, the head of each department will, with the Commissary, examine and certify the account-current of the previous quarter's expenditure of his department. (20.)

Receipts and Payments into the Commissariat Chest.

The Ordnance storekeeper receives and pays into the Commissariat chest all moneys due or payable on account of the Ordnance Military Corps, rents of land or houses, sales of old stores, barrack damages, washing sheets, &c. &c., taking the Commissariat receipts for the same, and both departments having afterwards to account for such moneys.

Proposed.

The Commissary of Finance to receive direct from parties all moneys due or payable from the Ordnance Military Corps, and for rents, barrack damages, &c., &c.; for instance, taking moneys payable or due from barrack-masters, a return furnished the Commissary at a given time, after the monthly inspection of barracks or marching out, by the barrack-master, as follows:— (21.)

Date of Inspection, 1855.	Regiment or Corps.	Amount Assessed and Charged for				Date of Receipt by Commissary.	Signature of Officer paying the money.
		Damages.	Deficiencies.	Washing Sheets.	Total.		
		£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.		
July 15	Royal Artillery	1 –	1 –	1 –	3 –		
„ 16	R. Sap. & Miners	2 –	2 –	2 –	6 –		
„ 17	54th Regiment -	3 –	3 –	3 –	9 –		
„ 18	66th „ -	4 –	4 –	4 –	12 –		
„ 19	92d „ -	5 –	5 –	5 –	15 –		
„ 20	2d West York -	6 –	6 –	6 –	18 –		
„ 21	48th Northampton	7 –	7 –	7 –	21 –		
	Total - - £.	28 –	28 –	28 –	84 –		

Upon this return, and with the necessary vouchers in support, the Commissary could receive direct from paymasters, or other officer, the sums due, instead of, as now, first paying the money to the barrack master, from him to the ordnance storekeeper, and from the ordnance storekeeper to the Commissariat, thereby causing delay and superfluity of vouchers and accounts. (22.)

Forms applicable for canteen rents, houses or lands, now let by the Ordnance, could be framed, that they might be furnished to the Commissary of Finance at the time such rents are due to the public, upon which he could receive and account for the same in the quarterly account current.

All other moneys now first received by other departments, and afterwards paid into the Commissariat chest, to be paid direct to the Commissary of Finance, and accounted for by him. (23.)

Outline of the Store Duties of the Commissariat Department, as now established.

1. The Commissary demands and receives all stores required by his department through the Ordnance Storekeeper; being principally for the transport and provision branches, and both those branches require a staff of foremen, artificers, and labourers, for shoeing horses, &c., repair of carts, waggons, and other conveyances, making bread, when not supplied by contract, care of provisions, &c. &c.

2. Demands of stores for convict service are sent home through the Commissariat, and do not pass through the Ordnance Storekeeper's Department, but the stores are sent out and consigned to the Ordnance Storekeeper, delivered by him to the Commissariat, and so on to the Convict Establishment.

3. The Commissariat now purchase or contract for all stores required or authorised to be provided on the spot, for the several departments, viz., building materials for the Engineer Department are obtained through contracts made by the Commissariat, but the stores are delivered by the contractors to the Engineer Department direct, without even a check by any independent party of the quantity delivered from time to time.

Proposed.

1. That the Commissary of Ordnance should make all demands, and meet all the services connected with both the transport and provision branches, as follows: (24.)

To employ all persons, and conduct, under his superintendence, the manufacture and repair, &c., of all stores, &c., connected with the transport and provision branches, and account for the same, in so far as the stores are concerned, as is now done by him in the manufacture, repair, &c., of battery, naval, and other stores, for which an establishment of artificers is kept. This course would, first, render unnecessary the passing of stores from one department to the other, with the paper transactions appertaining thereto; and, secondly, the artificers' work would be brought under the superintendence of one authority, instead of keeping up two establishments.

2. The demands of stores for convict service to be sent home by the Commissary of Ordnance, who will receive and at once deliver them over to the Convict Establishment, thereby causing less delay, expense of transport, and vouchers of account. (25.)

3. The Commissary of Ordnance to purchase or contract for all stores required for the several departments, and to receive and account for the same in the manner that stores received from England for the Engineer Department are; thus being the recipient and accountant for all store transactions in the aggregate. (26.)

Outline

Outline of the Duties of the Provision Branch of the Commissariat Department, as now established.

The Commissariat contract and provide for the supply of provisions, forage, fuel, and light for the army and departments abroad, including Military Prison and Convict Establishments.

Proposed.

That the Commissary of Ordnance, &c., should contract and provide for the supply of all provisions, forage, fuel, and light, and receive, issue, and account for the same, in so far as the quantity is concerned, but that he should render to the Commissary of Finance a monthly statement of all provisions, &c., received from the different contractors, and of all issues to the troops and departments. (27.)

Such a form as the annexed might be considered applicable, and answer the purpose of a check, both for the quantity received and issued, and to be paid for by the troops and to the contractors.

The return is only to show such supplies as have been made by contractors, other articles being accounted for in the store or provision branch.

Outline of the Duties of the Transport Branch of the Commissariat Department.

The army and departments are provided with transport by the Commissariat, on the requisition of the commanding officer of each regiment or department, approved by order of the general commanding. Each regiment or department sends in a requisition to the Commissariat for transport, as required, and it may so happen that two, three, or more conveyances are demanded for the same time, each department or regiment requiring it, irrespective of the wants of the other; for instance, a regiment in the south district might require transport to the town, the ordnance in town require transport to the south, and so on, so that each has to be met, when both could be probably accomplished by the same conveyance.

Proposed.

That the Commissary of Ordnance should provide all transport, for the following reasons; being the store, and, as proposed, the provision branch as well, it would be the principal department requiring conveyances, either to or from any part of the garrison, consequently the transport could be brought to act in concert with the other branches; for instance, stores or provisions being required for different regiments or departments, arrangements could be made both for the supply and transport at the same time for each service, which would avoid all clashing of demands with regard to transport, and the means available could be brought to meet the requirements of the service with greater facility and economy. At the end of each month or quarter, a certified bill of all hired transports should be furnished the Commissary of Finance, upon which he would pay the contractors. (28.)

FORM of MONTHLY STATEMENT referred to in preceding page.

Date. July 1855.	CORPS or DEPARTMENT.			Number of Rations supplied at			Amount due from each Corps or Department for Rations.	PROVISIONS.		FORAGE.				FUEL AND LIGHT.			
				1½ d.	3½ d.	Free.		Quantity of Flour supplied by Contractor.	Quantity of Beef supplied by Contractor.	Number of Rations.	Barley 12 lbs. per Ration.	Bran. 2 lbs. per Ration.	Straw. 6 lbs. per Ration.	Number of Rations.	Fuel Wood. ½ lb. per Ration.	Candles. 2 oz. per Ration.	Oil. 10 Rations, 1 pt. 2 oz. per Ration.
		Co.	*Br.*				£. s. d.	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*		*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*		*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Gal. qt. pt.*
1st to 31st	Artillery - -	3	3	20	100	5	1 11 8			31	372	62	186	100	50	12 8/16	2 1 0
" "	" -	4	4	10	80	4	1 4 7			31	372	62	186	100	50	12 8/16	2 1 0
" "	Sappers and Miners, 12 Co. -			5	50	2	- 15 2½			31	372	62	186	100	50	12 8/16	2 1 0
" "	54th Regiment - - -			10	40	5	- 12 11			62	744	124	372	100	50	12 8/16	2 1 0
" "	66th " - - - - -			6	60	8	- 18 3			62	744	124	372	100	50	12 8/16	2 1 0
" "	92d " - - - - -			7	10	4	- 3 9½			62	744	124	372	50	25	6 4/16	1 0 1
" "	2d West York - - -			2	5	1	- 1 8½			62	744	124	372	50	25	6 4/16	1 0 1
" "	48th Northampton - -			4	20	9	- 6 4			62	744	124	372	50	25	6 4/16	1 0 1
" "	3d Lancashire - - -			3	60	10	- 17 10½			62	744	124	372	50	25	6 4/16	1 0 1
" "	Staff - - - - - -			6	50	2	- 15 4			31	372	62	186	25	12 ½	3 2/16	0 2 0½
" "	Commissariat - - -			8	20	6	- 6 10			31	372	62	186	25	12 ½	3 2/16	0 2 0½
" "	Ordnance - - - -			10	5	4	- 2 8½			31	372	62	186	25	12 ½	3 2/16	0 2 9½
	TOTAL - - -			91	500	60	7 17 2½			558	6,696	1,116	3,348	775	387 ½	96 14/16	17 1 1½

MEMORANDUM by Mr. *Petrie*, Director-General of the Commissariat.

War Department, Commissariat,
24 September 1855.

IN compliance with the directions given by a memorandum from the War Department, dated the 18th instant, Mr. Petrie has the honour of transmitting, to be laid before Lord Panmure, a statement of his views of the suggestions contained in a letter dated the 28th July last, and enclosure, addressed to his Lordship, relative to the duties of the Ordnance and Commissariat Departments at foreign stations.

(Enclosure.)

THE writer of the paper respecting which I am desired to state my views, appears to have had no experience of Commissariat duties, and of Ordnance duties only in garrison, or at least under circumstances short of actual war.

Many of his suggestions can readily be adopted, when the whole expenditure of the army is provided for in one estimate; and a still greater simplification and consolidation of duties than he contemplates, will probably be found advantageous.

Before examining in detail the writer's proposals, it may be well to state the principles which, it appears to me, ought to be kept in view in fixing the duties of the Commissariat service.

1st. The general arrangements and regulations ought to be so framed as to facilitate the supply of an army under any circumstances in which it may be placed, whether in movement in a country in which supplies are to be obtained with more or less difficulty, or, as lately in the Crimea, pent up in a narrow space, and depending wholly upon importations, or in quarters in which nearly everything necessary is to be had by purchase or contract.

2d. In all these situations, it is essential to the due acquittance of the Commissary-general's responsibility, partly on the ground of economy, but more especially as regards efficiency, that he should have full and entire control of money and land-transport.

I do not by any means consider it necessary that he should have the same control over sea-transport. To exercise that properly, he must have the assistance of naval officers, and all that is essential is, that his requisitions should be promptly attended to.

It may perhaps be argued that the same reasoning applies to land-transport, but there is this material difference between the two—importations by sea, with common foresight, ought never to be urgent; the supplies arrive from time to time to replenish depôts, but land conveyance is required daily or hourly, to an uncertain amount, according to the movements of the army, to work from one depôt to another, to establish fresh ones, to secure the supplies obtained by purchase or requisition, and to carry to the troops the rations of the day; and the best combinations are liable to be upset, if the Commissary-general has to depend upon a separate department to comply with his daily or hourly requisitions.

I believe that in the present circumstances of the army in the Crimea, the Land Transport Corps will answer the purpose for which it was embodied, although at an enormous cost. I hope that if the army should move, it will also be effective; but I fully anticipate that in such a case experience will show the necessity of attaching a portion of it permanently to the Commissariat.

A full and entire command of money being one of the two essentials to the success of every field Commissary, from the Commissary-general who regulates and directs the proceedings of the department generally, down to the officer of the lowest rank attached to troops, it appears to me impossible to conceive that the organization advocated in the proposal which I am considering, of dividing the officers into Commissaries of Finance and Commissaries of Ordnance and Provisions, could be successfully carried into effect. The two classes of duty are so intimately blended together that, excepting under a system

which admits of delay in the examination of accounts, and a nice adherence to formal proceedings, it seems to follow as a matter of course that he who makes a purchase, or enters into a contract, should, without reference to a third party, pay the price stipulated, and account both for the money paid and the stores purchased. The officers of the Commissariat are enjoined by their instructions to sustain the credit of their Government by a prompt discharge of every engagement, and even if good policy did not prescribe such a course, the necessities of war would impose it; but what is to be done when the Commissary of Provisions must act and the Commissary of Finance is not at hand to perform his part? Must two officers be invariably attached to troops, or sent on a mission to inquire, to judge, to purchase under given circumstances large supplies of cattle, flour, or other article of subsistence, when one in whom full confidence is placed would suffice for the purpose, and would be more likely to execute the task without an undue disturbance of the markets?

In garrisons or fixed quarters such a division of duties, or indeed almost any division, might be carried out without causing positive inconvenience to the service, although an increase of establishment leading to unnecessary expense would be the consequence. At many small stations and outposts one officer is sufficient for the performance of both the Commissariat and Ordnance duties, but these involve both cash and store transactions, which, under the system proposed, could hardly be entrusted to one and the same officer.

I have always considered that the right system is, so to regulate the duties of the departments connected with the army, that expansion alone would be required to prevent failure in any one of them when the ultimate object arises for which they are maintained; viz., to provide for the necessities of the troops on active service. To this end duties of an anomalous nature ought not to be conjoined in a system of organization. The Duke of Wellington laid down, that the Commissariat should have charge of all that relates to the food of man or beast, and the Ordnance the charge of arms, ammunition, and stores; and I know of no better general distinction, both branches acting under one chief, the Minister of War.

If this broad line of demarcation had been observed when the war first broke out, as it has since been, by the appointment of an Ordnance storekeeper at Balaklava, to take charge of camp equipage, clothing and other army stores, and of a similar officer for the custody of reserves in the neighbourhood of Constantinople, the officers of the Commissariat could have devoted their undivided attention to supplying the troops, not only with their ordinary rations, but with fuel, vegetables, and other articles not usually issued in the field, which, owing to the peculiar circumstances of the campaign, it became indispensably necessary that the public should provide for the soldier. It would seem to be the part of wisdom to avoid making a fundamental change which might interfere with the ever-varying circumstances of the service.

The distinction which I am advocating need not prevent the officers of the Commissariat in the colonies from being employed on any duties which the Minister of War may see fit to assign to them. On the contrary, it will be to the public advantage that duties of an analogous nature belonging to other departments should continue, as heretofore, to be undertaken by them; for instance, that the contracts for fresh meat, bread, and vegetables, should include not only the Army, but also the Navy and Commissariat establishments, when those are also to be provided for by some public officers; and even when the duties are of a dissimilar kind, but small in degree, it may be advantageous to continue, and, perhaps, to extend, the practice which now obtains of entrusting them to a Commissariat officer, who must be attached to troops wherever they are stationed, for the purpose of providing them with money and food, rather than to maintain establishments on a small scale for each specific object. In this view the Commissariat at Hong-Kong, in the West Indies, at St. Helena, and on the African coast, performs the naval duties, and, in several of the smaller colonies, the Ordnance duties.

But this system—which, so far as regards the Ordnance as a branch, with the Commissariat, of the War Department, may, on a revision, be found capable of being carried much further, for which the probable extinction of the "respective officers," founded on the analogy of the abolished Board of Ordnance, will offer every facility—is widely different from the proposal under consideration of recasting

recasting the duties of the Commissariat itself, and amalgamating it with the Ordnance Storekeeper's Department.

For the reasons I have stated, I do not think that such a scheme would work well in practice, and I now proceed to offer the observations which occur to me on the several points to which the writer has referred, which, for convenience of reference, I have numbered.

(1.)—If the cash and store branches are each to be cognizant of every transaction, in what consists the advantage of dividing them, except as an office arrangement? When I have to send stores out to the army, I know practically the vast advantage of purchasing and paying for them, and even of taking up freight for their conveyance of my own authority instead of going to a separate department with a full explanation of the transaction, previously to the bills being paid. If greater facility is afforded by the junction of cash and store duties at head quarters in London, it may easily be conceived that the same rule applies with redoubled force abroad, where cases so often occur in which delay would be fatal.

(2.)—Money and stores need not pass under separate accountability between the Ordnance and Commisssariat, now that both branches are under one chief, and that the expenditure of both will be taken in one estimate.

(3.)—For the same reasons, these payments and repayments become unnecessary.

(4.)—I have already explained why it appears to me indispensably necessary that the Commissary-general in the field should have entire control over money, in order to enable him to supply the army with provisions, and it follows that he should account for both in all the different ramifications through which the transactions extend. On the expedition to Portugal in 1826, the plan was tried of relieving the Commissary-general from personal responsibility in respect to cash and stores, and throwing the whole upon the different sub-accountants, the head of the department being held responsible only for the instructions which he gave, and the gross sums which he imprested. This is a nominal rather than a real difference. The former and present practice is, for the Commissary-general to render one general account, in which are included the accounts of his sub-accountants, each of whom would be held personally liable for errors or omissions incapable of explanation, and the best check against irregularities consists in an early examination in a central account office.

The writer states that he has known instances in which officers of the Commissariat have been kept to either cash or provisions duties for many years together, and who although well versed in one branch, knew nothing of the other.

The authorities who drew up the Commissariat Instructions being so alive to the importance of a well-trained Commissariat officer being intimately acquainted with both branches of duty, specially directed that the junior officers and clerks, in proportion as they became conversant with one, should be employed on the other. No doubt, in arranging generally for the duties of the department, particularly where large transactions are concerned, advantage is taken of the peculiar aptitude or talent of individuals, but I belive it to be a rare case indeed that a Commissariat officer of standing is not well informed of the details of the two main divisions of his profession.

(5.)—The advances of money to the Navy must continue to be made on requisitions, because they are to be accounted for to a separate department of Government, and provided for in a separate estimate.

(6.)—I cannot see any difficulty in continuing the present arrangement by which transport in the colonies is provided by one department, the Commissariat, for all stores and provisions imported, even although they may be consigned to different officers.

(7.)—If I understand correctly the latter part of this paragraph, it proposes that officers now engaged in the provision and transport branches should be employed on cash duties, and *vice versâ*, but this seems rather to contradict what is stated in paragraph No. 4.

(8.)—Payment for rations supplied to regiments is made monthly, and on a more simple form than that which it is proposed to substitute.

(9, 10, 11, 12, 13.)—I see no objection to these duties being undertaken by the Commissariat, under such instructions as may be prescribed.

(14.)—The Commissariat already obtains a quarterly estimate of the sums required by each department, as well as an annual estimate. The first is necessary, in order that a statement may be prepared and laid before the officer commanding, showing the total expenditure at the station for three months, the balance in the chest, and the further sum for which he is solicited to grant his warrant to draw bills on the Treasury. The yearly estimate is subject to revision by the home authorities, and only serves as a guide to the Commissariat officer as to the probable amount which he will have to provide during the year.

(15.)—This is done in regard to Commissariat services, although it is not, and could not, without prejudice to the service, be required that the expenditure should be kept within the limits specified; but a statement is subsequently furnished, showing under what heads more or less may have been expended, explaining the cause of the difference. Credits are also given for Ordnance and Miscellaneous services, and the former cannot be exceeded without the authority of the officer commanding, which is immediately reported home.

(16.)—It is not easy to regulate casual labour by fixed rates, but information regarding the ordinary establishments might be given, as here proposed.

(17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23.)—All this is matter of detail, which will be very easily regulated.

(24.)—I quite concur in this proposal, so far as garrisons are concerned. In the field, other arrangements will be necessary, in connexion with the Land Transport Corps.

(25.)—As the accounts of the Convict service are separately rendered, and the expenditure charged to a special vote, I think that the demands for stores for that service, approved by the Governor of the colony, should be sent home by the Commissariat officer, as heretofore.

(26 & 27.)—These proposals raise the whole question of the division of the cash and provision duties of the Commissariat, which I have fully discussed in the first part of this paper. It will be seen that I entertain a strong conviction that, however plausible in theory, the attempt to make such a division, would in practice, prove a failure. The description of stores is different, and they are obtained, for the most part, in a different manner. By far the larger proportion of Ordnance stores is sent out from England, and the case is exactly the reverse in regard to Commissariat stores, excepting under the very peculiar circumstances of the campaign in the Crimea, if, indeed, that be an exception, for although almost everything consumed there has to be imported, the resources of the local and intermediate markets must be exhausted by the purchases of Commissariat agents before demands are made upon England.

The Ordnance officer is properly termed a storekeeper, because his chief duty is to take charge of stores; the duty of the Commissariat officer is to provide stores of another kind, which, for the most part, he does by purchase or contract, for delivery as they are wanted.

Even if there were not, as it appears to me, insuperable objections to joining these duties in one office, I should still doubt the policy of vesting in him the delicate office of entering into contracts. That seems to belong more especially to the financial officer who has to make the payments, and ought to be acquainted with the state of the markets and various other circumstances which influence the determination as to the period when purchases and sales are to be made.

I have no doubt that all contracts for army services at each station, ought to be entered into by one and the same officer, in order to secure a strict adherence to a system which is equally fair to the public and to competing parties, and the operation of which is carefully watched and supervised by the superintending department.

I cannot understand the want alluded to of an independent check of the quantity

quantity of stores delivered, from time to time, by A to B, on a contract entered into with C. Surely it is the duty of B to certify the quantities delivered, upon which alone A could claim payment.

(28.) Unless the radical change proposed be made, the Commissariat would continue to be the principal department requiring transport, and ought, as I conceive, to provide it for all army services abroad.

MEMORANDUM by Mr. *Smith*, Accountant General to the War Department, on Cash, Stores, and Provisions for Army Service.

Accountant-general's Office, 12 October 1855.

THE consideration of a scheme for a radical change in the constitution and duties of the departments charged with the entire supplies of the army, and in great part with those of the navy, naturally divides itself into two branches: 1st. Whether it be abstractedly desirable; and 2d. Whether it be practicable in our service.

The idea of the concentration, in the same hands, of the custody and issue of military stores and provisions, the "munitions de guerre," and the "munitions de bouche," is no new one. It has at various times been broached in this country; and in France, ever since the days of the first Napoleon, the whole combined service has been vested in one department, the Intendance Générale, with, as is understood, the happiest results; arising doubtless from the unity of purpose, the concentration of energy, and the economy of labour, which in such circumstances only would seem to be attainable.

The immediate effect of such an alteration among ourselves, would probably be seen in a simplification of duty; an increased facility for the delivery of stores; a diminution of clerical labour; and perhaps, in some cases, a reduction in the extent and expense of store-room. Prospectively its advantages would promise to be great.

The present system involves the necessity of a vast number of store and cash transactions between the civil departments of the Army, which under the proposed plan, would be entirely discontinued. As between the Commissariat and Ordnance, to which I would be understood to confine my observations, though the proposal extends to the Admiralty also, the existing arrangement, in addition to the mutual transfers of stores and cash, and the consequent interchange of documents, adverted to in the printed letter, demands the keeping of multiplied accounts; viz.

1. A draft account, being a detailed statement of all monies issued at every station abroad on Ordnance drafts. This has to be checked by the Ordnance storekeepers' accounts and statements, and the amount is then transferred from Ordnance to Commissariat funds.

2. A receipt account, being a similar statement referring to all moneys received from Ordnance Storekeepers abroad, the amount of which has to be reclaimed from the Treasury, as administering the Commissariat funds, and in part, again paid over by this department to the Exchequer.

3. A service account, being for moneys disbursed, in very many instances by Commissaries abroad, without the intervention of an Ordnance accountant, for services properly belonging to the Ordnance, and for Ordnance transport and freight, which latter have to be repaid by this department to the Commissariat chest, and finally reclaimed from the Admiralty.

4. A store account, being a statement of such stores as may have been from time to time issued by the Ordnance Storekeepers to the Commissariat, the value of which has to be reclaimed from the Treasury at home, or from the several Commissaries on the spot.

5. A ration account, being a periodical statement of all rations of provisions, fuel, light, and forage, issued by the Commissariat to the Ordnance, Military, and Civil branches, compiled with a view to the recovery of the regulated pecuniary stoppages from each recipient of rations.

 6. A quarterly

6. A quarterly statement of all extra issues in kind to individuals belonging to the Ordnance Department, made on local authority, which statement is in the first instance sent by the Commissaries to the Treasury; thence forwarded to this office for examination. The result is communicated to the Treasury Board, by which are forwarded to the Commissaries such instructions as each case demands.

7. All transport being furnished by the Commissariat, nearly every issue of stores, and journey on duty by land and sea, by Ordnance officers abroad, involve requisitions upon the former department for the means of conveyance, with the consequent receipts and certificates.

All the above transactions, involving as they do, a vast amount of clerical duty, would on the proposed scheme, be either altogether discontinued, or very materially reduced.

An important advantage would likewise accrue to the service from the combination of transport duties with those of the united Store Department. Previously to the year 1844, each department had its separate establishment of means of conveyance, but in that year, the Lords of the Treasury, in view no doubt of the great, and in many respects, unnecessary expense caused by this double service, directed that all boats, carts, &c., should be in charge of the Commissariat. This, unquestionably, was an economical measure, but in numerous instances, it has been found to be attended with great practical inconvenience, and has even been occasionally a serious obstacle to the service. The suggested plan would have the good effect of placing at all times within the reach of the storekeeper the means of fulfilling the duties of his responsible charge without being dependent on another, perhaps distantly located department, for the transport necessary for their execution. Under this arrangement, there would be no chance of the recurrence of such incidents as that of an Ordnance Storekeeper on the banks of the St. Lawrence, contemplating the conflagration of his valuable and important stores on the island of St. Helen's, unable, on account of the Commissariat office being closed, to obtain a boat to convey himself to the spot where his presence was so much needed; nor as that of a pressing demand for supplies from a man-of-war uncomplied with, because for a similar reason, no means could be procured of transit from the Mole at Gibraltar to the anchorage.

The prospective advantages of the adoption of the scheme, would be seen in the increased efficiency of both branches of the service. At present, it must necessarily happen that officers transferred from cash to store duties, and *vice versâ*, must find much of their peculiar knowledge valueless; while under the suggested arrangement every iota of experience gained, or technical skill acquired, in either separate branch of duty, would become available for the public benefit. It is probable that this would tell even more upon the Ordnance than upon the Commissariat Department, inasmuch as from the constitution of the latter, opportunities are afforded of extended observation and experience, from which the former has been generally debarred. I refer now to the local and fixed appointments of Ordnance officers, as compared with the general-service constitution of the Commissariat. The latter forms but one body for service and for promotion. The Ordnance establishments, on the other hand, are local as to service, separate and distinct from each other; and excepting their advancement from one class of clerkship to another, at their fixed station, the employés have no recognised claim for promotion whatever. This has hitherto been regulated by the mere pleasure of successive Masters-general, and though in some instances it has been the practice to give advancement to the higher grades according to length of service and merit, yet this has been only a personal exercise of discretion, and not growing out of the constitution of the department. Even in such cases, moreover, the exclusively local experience of an Ordnance officer cannot but, more or less, cramp his efficiency, as it by no means follows that a clerk who has given the greatest satisfaction for a series of years at a minor West India station, is qualified for the post of storekeeper or deputy storekeeper at Graham's Town, Malta, or Montreal. The reorganisation of the Ordnance service on the model of the Commissariat, which I conclude must necessarily ensue on the adoption of the present proposal; viz. appointment for general service, and one comprehensive roster for promotion, would have the important effect of raising up a body of trained officers for the higher grades of their profession, and would abolish the anomalies, now frequently seen, of men

of

of few years and small experience being placed over the heads of others of long and efficient service.

As regards the value of the general-service system, as distinguished from that of permanent local appointment, it must be borne in mind that the proposed concentration of the provision and store duties in the Commissaries of Ordnance, would render needful an extended general experience which their present office does not demand. The providing for the daily subsistence of an army in the field at all seasons and in all circumstances, would imperatively require technical and general knowledge which it would be almost impossible to acquire at any one station. An enlightened acquaintance with the resources of the various countries to which their duties might lead them, is a study essential to their efficiency in this respect, as on their skill would depend, not only the well-being, but the very existence of the troops. And this extended knowledge, so eminently practical, is one which can only be attained by enlarged experience; and the system alluded to, though not infallible, would undoubtedly tend to an incalculable improvement in the efficiency of the department; as, even in the least favourable circumstances, it would give every one increased opportunities, as well as inducements, to improve himself, beyond those which at present exist.

I must not omit to add, that the separation of the cash duties from the purchasing and executive functions would, in both branches, be to a great extent an efficient, if not altogether an effective check upon malversation, which occasional, though I am happy to say rare, experience proves to be a not insignificant element in the question.

Such are some of the principal advantages which it seems would result from the change proposed. Its practicability may perhaps be best judged of from a review of some of the difficulties which present themselves.

The first and most important of these regards the transfer, in a time of war, from one branch to another, of the duty of furnishing supplies. Each class of store service demands peculiar technical knowledge, and it is to be apprehended that it would be impossible to find an Ordnance Storekeeper capable of undertaking the provisioning of an army in the Crimea; or of lighting upon a Commissariat officer qualified for the charge of the ten or twelve thousand different species of articles comprehended in the term "Ordnance Stores." The transfer of the cash duties would be comparatively simple, and would offer no serious obstacle in the way of an intelligent officer; but the other difficulty, though perhaps not insuperable, would, for a few years, be a most important consideration. It is hardly within my province to suggest means for overcoming this obstacle, but it appears to me that it would be absolutely necessary to draft some officers of experience in the Commissariat store and provision duties to the establishment of the Commissaries of Ordnance.

The next difficulty that suggests itself has respect to the responsibility for unauthorised or erroneous payments. It is proposed for the financier to make the payments on bills or pay-lists certified by the head of each department, but the question of responsibility remains untouched. An arrangement, such as that suggested, already exists in relation to engineer expenses defrayed by the Ordnance storekeepers, but frequent experience proves the nullity, in ordinary circumstances, of a pecuniary responsibility imposed on officers not being cash accountants. I presume that the proposal has in view the relief of the Paymaster from all responsibility attaching to vouchers duly certified. This would place him in the position of a mere banker, and, as far as I can judge, would have the effect of rendering next to impossible the recovery of any money improperly expended. It appears to me that the Paymaster must always be held personally answerable for every item of his expenditure; and therefore in the settlement of any plan such as now proposed, it would be requisite to devise some expedient which would combine independence of action on the part of the store and executive branch, with direct accountability on the part of the financier.

Keeping in view the continuance of two distinct departments, I can see no better mode of securing this than that of bringing them under some such arrangement as has hitherto existed in the Ordnance service. The duties of the several branches, viz., Artillery, Engineer, and Civil, have of course always been distinct, but the principal officers of each branch have been associated together as a Board. To this Board all communications from home, and from officers, departments, contractors, &c., abroad, have been addressed; and thus each member has always been cognizant of all orders, arrangements, demands, &c.,

applicable to every part of the department. By some such expedient, the Commissary of Finance might become acquainted with all orders given, all works and purchases authorised; and thus he would have immediate means of checking and expostulating against any bill improperly ordered for payment. This would not make the other branches amenable to his control. They would still have, as the artillery or engineer officer now has, the power of insisting on the liquidation of the bill presented; but in that case the responsibility would be transferred to the officer directing the payment, in opposition to the financier's protest.

The last difficulty to which I shall advert refers to the auditing of the cash accounts. Should the plan indicated be carried out, I hold that it would be impracticable to permit the examination of any part of the Commissariat accounts of disbursements for army services to be carried on at the Audit Office. Considering the vast variety of services which would then be combined in the disbursements of one accountant, the examining office must necessarily be in immediate connexion with that of control. Questions must hourly arise for consideration and decision, and the inevitable loss of time incident on communications on those questions being in constant transit between one department and another, would manifestly preclude the possibility of a speedy adjustment of the accounts. Hence the duties of the Audit Office, connected with these accounts, should be confined to dealing with the money advances only as an imprest account.

Before concluding this report, I must notice two items of detail, which, from the principles involved in them, should not be overlooked.

It is proposed that the Commissary of Ordnance should make the contracts for stores. I would suggest that the Commissary of Finance should, in all practicable cases, be associated with him in the important duty of receiving and recommending the tenders for acceptance. The commanding Royal Engineer at the station should also, as under present regulations, assist in all cases when materials or works for his department are in question.

It is suggested that the Commissary of Ordnance should receive all engineer stores required for works. I apprehend that this is impossible, as engineer works are very frequently at a considerable distance from the Ordnance depôt, and from the nature of the materials, it is generally necessary that they should be delivered by the contractor on the spot. At present the engineer officer orders materials from the contractor as he requires them, and certifies to their receipt and their quality. Were they in the first instance delivered to the Ordnance Storekeeper, the professional inspection would be wanting, as the engineer officer would hardly certify to their quality until handed over to him, and, moreover, they would still have to be delivered in bulk to the Engineer Department. Hence no additional check upon their expenditure would be gained, while large extra expense would ensue from their conveyance from the Ordnance yard to the works. No advantage would therefore arise from such a change.

There are, of course, many other minor details which would require careful consideration before a reorganisation of the Civil Departments of the army could be completed, but on which, at present, it would be premature to enter. These, moreover, could be best drawn up in a conference of an officer of experience and tried discretion, belonging respectively to the Ordnance and Commissariat departments abroad, associated with one from each of the affected offices of control at home, the latter combining, if possible, an accurate knowledge of the rules and practice of both branches of the foreign service, or at least, intimately acquainted with those of his own. Too great stress could not be laid upon this point, as the effective working of the whole system would necessarily depend, to the greatest extent, upon the regulations adopted at the outset of the new arrangements.

MEMORANDUM by Mr. *Godley*, Director-General of Stores.

War Department, Pall Mall, 19 October 1855.

IT is with much hesitation that I venture to express an opinion upon a subject of which I possess no practical knowledge, and which my business leaves me no time to study. The following observations, therefore, are such only as occur to me with reference to the principle, or main outline, of the system of which the enclosed paper treats.

The

The first question that arises is, whether the management and control of cash transactions connected with the military service is vested at present in the proper persons, and properly distributed among them. It appears that the Commissariat officers act simply as bankers for the Military and Ordnance officers, who are authorised to draw on the Commissariat chest to the full amount of their respective credits. The Commissary exercise no check on the officers so drawing; and the payments for the services in question are made by the persons superintending, and responsible for, those services. This does not appear to me to be a proper arrangement, or to afford sufficient security for the due administration of the public money. I think the public Paymaster should be an independent officer responsible to the Treasury alone, and that he should be competent, from local knowledge, to judge not only that the authority on which the service is performed is sufficient, but that the person authorised to perform the service is the person paid for it. This voucher should be a receipt from the person who has performed the service, countersigned by the person on whose authority and by whose direction it was performed. I find that in the French service the Paymaster of Military Services is an officer of the Finance Department, and that he has a sub-accountant of his own attached to every division of the army, and every garrison in the country. This appears to me to be a sound and natural mode of administration. The objection, that the Commissariat, when on active service, having purchases of great magnitude and variety to make, for which money in hand is required, should not be dependent for the supply of it on another department, does not appear to me to have much weight. So far as it has any at all, it applies in a measure to any system by which the money required to pay for services executed by one department is provided by another; for example, to the present system, by which the Commissariat holding the military chest provides money for the use of miscellaneous military departments. All general rules must be modified to meet emergencies or special circumstances, and on occasions where an officer of the Paymaster's Department cannot without inconvenience be placed within reach of the departments requiring money, the officers of the latter may provide for their wants, as they do now in fact, by imprests, according to the common practice throughout the service. I do not see any inconvenience or impropriety in leaving each branch of the service to make its own contracts abroad; the form and mode of making them being strictly regulated under the superintendence of the Contract Department at home.

The second question is, whether the provision duties of the Commissariat should be transferred to the storekeepers of the War Department? Both are officers of the War Department; both have the care of what may be called military stores. Many persons, accordingly, are of opinion that their separation and independence cause unnecessary expense and inconvenience. Now, undoubtedly, the separation of departments is always productive of more or less inconvenience, and is therefore to be avoided, unless the business to be done involve functions of a clearly separate kind, requiring either different classes of minds, or different kinds of knowledge, or different habits and modes of thinking and acting. These appear the proper grounds for division of labour, whether among individuals or "departments," and where they exist it is found that the business is better done by devoting a particular class of people exclusively to each branch of it. Now I certainly think that the business of "storekeeping" for the army, and the business of victualling the army, are naturally and generically distinct, and require, as much as almost any two kinds of business can do, different classes of minds, and different modes and habits of thought and action. If the duty of the Commissariat were merely to receive provisions, as the storekeeper receives miscellaneous stores provided for him *ab extra*, and to issue them when required, I should certainly see no reason for having one military storekeeper for provisions, and another for miscellaneous stores; but the fact is, that the duty of the Commissariat is to provide articles of subsistence, as well as to keep and issue them; indeed, the provision is by far the more important part of its duty, a very large proportion of the articles which it provides not being susceptible of storage, but being bought for immediate consumption. The education of a properly qualified Commissariat officer should extend over a wide and varied field. He should not be a mere accountant; he should, as far as possible, be acquainted with the habits, and the language, and the resources of the countries in which he may be called upon to act; and he should possess

the talent and the habit of dealing with all sorts of people, and overcoming all sorts of difficulties Such, at least, are the qualifications required of him in time of war, and it is obvious that his duties in time of peace should be such as will in the highest degree develop and preserve those qualifications. Now, I really see no more reason or congruity in making men of this stamp storekeepers in the technical acceptation of that word, than for making soldiers or sailors storekeepers. Of course, as I have remarked under the former head of this argument, the principle of division should not be carried to an extreme.

There are many stations where it is necessary to have one civil representative of the War Department, and where the business (of all kinds) is not more than enough for one. I see no reason why, under such circumstances, a Commissary should not perform the storekeeping duties, or *vice versâ*, just as is now often the case with barrack-masters. One branch of the War Department may lend its officer to the other; but that is a very different thing from amalgamating departments which, I repeat, appear to me to have as little in common as almost any two branches of the public service.

For the same reasons I am inclined to think, though I speak with the greatest diffidence, that the present arrangement, by which the service of transport for the army in the field is made the duty of a separate branch of the War Department, is based on sound principles. In time of peace, and everywhere except in the field, I think each branch of the service may, without inconvenience, provide its own transport.

While thus expressing an opinion in favour of distributing the various duties which have been referred to, among separate branches of the War Department, I am bound to add that I see the practical evil which may attend the working of such distribution, in the field or otherwise, where great pressure and urgency exist.

It is worthy of consideration whether it may not be found necessary to attach to armies in the field, and to garrisons, officers corresponding with the "intendants" of the French army, who may, in strict subordination, of course, to the commander of the forces, superintend and control the several civil services connected with the army. In the last war this function was practically, in great part, discharged by the Commissary-general, whose department had the charge of all the duties which are now divided, or likely to be divided, among

1st. The Storekeeper..
2d. The Director of the Land Transport Corps.
3d. The Commissary-general; and,
4th. The Treasury Accountant.

It is more than questionable whether the common subordination of these officers to the commander of the forces be sufficient to insure that unity of action and mutual cooperation among them which are essential to the success and safety of the army.

See page 18.

TREASURY MINUTE, dated 26 October 1855, on the Letter from the War Department, dated 18 September 1855.

TRANSMIT to the War Department copies of the memoranda on this subject, which have been submitted by the assistant secretary and the principal clerk for financial business, and state that these papers express the general view taken by this Board, and that if Lord Panmure concurs in it, their Lordships will be prepared to make, in concert with him, the detailed arrangements required to give effect to the alteration proposed.

(Enclosure, No. 1.)

REMARKS by Sir *C. Trevelyan*, on the Paper received from the War Department.

Treasury, 13 October 1855.

The change recommended in the paper received from the War

THE printed paper received with Mr. Peel's letter, dated the 18th ultimo, raises one of the most difficult administrative questions of the present day—the settlement of the relations of the Treasury with the new War Department. The proposal is to consolidate the cash transactions of the Commissariat with those

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of the Ordnance, and the supply business of the Commissariat with the store business of the Ordnance, "so that there shall be but one cash and one store and provision branch, each responsible for its own duties, and cognizant of every transaction with reference to it." This change is proposed to be confined to the permanent foreign stations.

Department confined to foreign stations.

One main cause of the evils experienced at the commencement of the present war was, that the system was entirely different at home and in the colonies, so that the arrangements under which the officers and men of the army had to act with the administrative departments, and the officers of the several departments had to act among themselves, were unknown to the great majority. The friction and confusion which ensued, were quite as objectionable in a financial as in a military point of view. That which has to be extemporised under the pressure of an emergency, is generally both badly and wastefully done; and war expenditure, in particular, is of such a nature that only those checks are likely to be of any avail which have been carefully matured beforehand, and are fully understood by all concerned. It ought, therefore, to be laid down as a principle, that there should, as far as possible, be only one system for the home and foreign service. Active operations will naturally induce greater development in some of the details; but in their main features, the arrangements should be the same at home and abroad, in peace and war, in cantonment and in the field.

The system should be the same at home and abroad, in peace and in war.

Nothing is more certain than that the charge and payment of the public money ought to form a branch in the division of administrative labour, entirely distinct from the performance of the services for which that money is held and paid. This principle pervades every part of the admirably organized French system. The "Payeurs" of the Financial Department hold the purse for every section of the civil and military service. Acting under the superintendence of the Minister of Finance, they provide all the funds that are required, and make most of the payments in detail—combining the financial duties of our Commissariat with those of our Ordnance Storekeepers—and they render their accounts to the Cour des Comptes or Audit Office, which maintains an independent check upon the expenditure of the Ministry of War, in common with that of every other branch of the Government. The officers acting under the War Department have themselves no actual charge of money. They provide all things needful for the military service, and pay for them by cheques drawn on the agents of the Minister of Finance, within the limits prescribed by "credits" obtained by the War, from the Financial Department, upon estimates periodically furnished for that purpose, answering to the corresponding sections of the original and supplementary estimates; and they account to their own department for the regularity of their transactions.

The charge and payment of the public money should be separate from the services for which that money is held and paid.

Our own financial system was based upon the same principle; and although there were still many exceptions and anomalies, this general model had been steadily kept in view, and great progress had been made in bringing our arrangements into conformity with it.

Our financial system was based on this principle.

At home, the Paymaster-general, acting under the immediate directions of the Treasury, and availing himself, as far as necessary, of the agency of the collectors of Customs and Excise, advanced all the sums required by the several departments, civil, military and naval; besides a vast number of detailed payments made, without the intervention of any other accountant, to the persons finally entitled to them. As opportunities offered, direct payments were substituted, both at home and abroad, for the old plan of imprest accounts, in order to avoid the risk, the loss of interest, and the delay and complexity of business arising from numerous balances in the hands of separate accountants.

The arrangements at home.

At foreign stations, and with an army in the field, the officers of the Commissariat, who also acted under the immediate superintendence of the Treasury, raised the necessary funds by drawing upon or obtaining remittances from the Treasury, and made advances to the responsible officers of the several departments. The advances to naval accountants were not to exceed 2,000*l.* at a time; those made to regimental paymasters were to be in such proportions and at such times only as might be most convenient to defray the expenditure of the corps at the periods laid down in Her Majesty's Regulations, so as to prevent balances from remaining in the hands of the Paymasters. The Ordnance accountants were not to retain in their hands more than 5*l.* in cash, and all their payments exceeding that amount were to be made by drafts upon the Commissariat chests in favour of the persons to whom the several amounts were due. The Staff

The arrangements abroad.

were paid in detail by the Commissariat on account of the Secretary at War. If payments of any kind were directed to be made, contrary to any existing regulation, it was the duty of the Commissariat officer to make a representation on the subject to the officer commanding; and if he maintained the decision, the order was obeyed, but an immediate report was made to the Treasury. The payments connected with the Convict and Liberated African Establishments, and all other colonial services, not naval or military, were made in detail by the Commissariat, in communication with the Governor or other responsible officer. All these transactions were ruled by precise instructions contained in the Commissariat Regulations, in which "Cash" and "Stores and Provisions" form the subject of separate sections; and the accounts were rendered with great punctuality, at the end of every month, to the Commissioners of Audit, who were independent of the departments of expenditure, and conducted their duties in immediate connexion with the Treasury.

The change made in December last.

Two portions of this system remain unchanged—the functions performed by the Paymaster-general, and the functions performed by the Commissioners of Audit; but as it had been determined to transfer the supply duties of the Commissariat to the War Department, and these could not at once be separated from the financial duties, both classes of duties were transferred to that department by the Treasury Minute dated the 22d December 1854. The financial system of the country was thus dislocated at a single blow. The entire management of the finances abroad was transferred to the departments of expenditure; and the only function left to the Treasury was, as stated to the House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to provide the ways and means demanded by those departments.

Further change made by the appointment of an Ordnance Paymaster with the Eastern Expedition.

A further departure from the previously established system has been made by the appointment of an Ordnance Paymaster with the Eastern Expedition, who makes numerous payments of large amount which at any fixed foreign station would be made by the Commissariat.

The union of the Commissariat and Ordnance cash duties would be a step in the right direction.

The proposal to combine the cash duties of the Ordnance Storekeepers with those of the Commissariat is, however, a step in the right direction. The Ordnance Storekeepers act as paymasters, not only for the civil services of their department, but also for the corps of Artillery and Engineers; and by uniting their duties with the various financial duties performed by the Commissariat, and placing the consolidated duties under the Treasury, a foundation would be laid for the establishment of a Pay Department on a sound and comprehensive footing.

Principles on which the accounts should be examined.

The principles upon which the accounts should be examined are now well understood. The officers on whose orders the payments are made would render accounts of those orders to the War Department, where their correctness would be checked according to the rules of the department. Thus, the contracts which are formed by the Commissariat for all branches of the service abroad would undergo the usual scrutiny in the central office in London; and the issues of provisions by the Commissariat, of stores by the Ordnance, and of money allowances by the War Office, would be subjected to the same check as at present in the respective offices. The duties which would be retransferred to the Treasury would be those of banker and paymaster for all branches of the service abroad; and the accounts rendered to the Audit Office by the officers entrusted with these duties would be simple cash accounts, the vouchers for which would be the orders of properly authorised officers of the War Department, and the receipts of the persons to whom the payments were made. The Audit Office would also, of course, exercise the separate function with which it is vested by Act of Parliament in reference to the whole of the naval and military expenditure, of ascertaining that every item of expenditure is charged under the proper head in the accounts, and of calling attention to every instance in which the votes of Parliament have been exceeded.

Arrangements for the constitution of the proposed Pay Department.

The proper composition of the proposed Pay Department is indicated by the nature of its duties. Its chief function would be re-transferred to the Treasury from the Commissariat branch of the War Department, namely, the raising, holding, and advancing the funds required by all departments of the public service abroad, civil and military; with which would be united those Ordnance duties which have reference to the custody and payment of the public money. The establishment would therefore be formed, in the first instance, by a selection of officers from those departments; and it should be recruited by young men admitted

admitted, under proper public guarantees, expressly on the ground of their possessing the special qualifications which the peculiar character of the duties would require. The principles of management should be those which are described in the following extract from the Treasury Minute, dated the 22d December 1854, as having been successfully applied to the superintendence of similar duties in the Commissariat:—" The custody of large sums of public money has always been found to be full of temptation, and in this case the danger is enhanced by the remoteness of the scene and the emergent circumstances under which the service often has to be conducted. No money security is taken from Commissariat officers, because it has been considered that no amount that could be required would cover their pecuniary responsibility. Nevertheless, many years have elapsed since a trained officer of the department has been guilty of malversation, and the whole body of officers is animated by a spirit of fidelity and economy, which is of the greatest public value. This result has been attained by a well-arranged system of checks, which has been gradually adapted to all the contingencies of the case, by a careful selection of tried men for the more responsible situations, and by making every Commissariat officer feel that his prospects in reference to the annual promotion, and to his appointment to the charge of the department at different stations, depend entirely on his vigilance and activity in the discharge of his trust." It would not be advisable to reconstitute a separate department at the Treasury for the superintendence of this system. The duties would be now purely financial, and their efficient supervision should be provided for by strengthening and improving the central establishment of the Treasury, the means of doing which form the subject of another paper recently submitted by me.

How far the financial duties under the proposed arrangement would furnish sufficient occupation to the persons employed.

In considering the question of the separation of the financial and supply duties of the Commissariat, it has always been felt that the financial duties alone would not furnish sufficient occupation to a body of officers appointed for that express purpose. This objection would be in a great degree obviated by the modified form in which the proposal has now been made, namely, that the new establishment should comprehend, not only the financial duties performed by the Commissariat for the Civil and Military Departments, but also those discharged by the Ordnance branch of the War Department. There are few stations at which these united duties would not fully occupy the time of at least one officer in charge, and one assistant; but if, in some exceptive cases, there were not sufficient work for a separate establishment, the duties might be performed by a Commissariat or other officer of the War Department, who might correspond with the Treasury, and act under its directions, so far as these financial duties were concerned, according to the practice followed in reference to the naval duties performed at several stations abroad by the officers of the Commissariat. When officers of the War Department are deputed to a distance to make purchases, it will be the duty of the senior officer of the Financial or Pay Department to make the necessary arrangements for supplying them with funds to the extent desired by the Commissary-general, either by furnishing them with specie or Treasury bills, or by authorising them to draw upon the Treasury at home or any local chest abroad, as may be most advantageous.

The proposed arrangement applicable to an army in the field.

It has also often been urged that if the cash and supply duties were entrusted to separate officers, the Commissary-general with an army in the field could not depend upon that prompt and unlimited command of money and credit which is necessary for the success of his operations.* The union of these duties in the hands of the Commissary-general has, no doubt, much contributed to this important result; but there is reason to believe that the same object might now be attained by other means. The difficulty which was experienced in procuring coin for the use of the army in the last war, was mainly owing to the suspension of cash payments by the Bank of England. At the present time the currency is in a perfectly sound and satisfactory state; our standard gold coin passes readily at its full value in almost every part of the world; and these advantages, combined with the abundant supplies of bullion received from California and Australia, and the speedy and certain means of conveyance afforded by steam communication, have given us a command of money with our army in the East, which

* *See* especially Commissary-general Sir R. Routh's Paper, at pages 1037–9 of the Appendix to the Report of the Select Committee on Army and Ordnance Expenditure, 1850.

which was unknown in former wars. We have never heard that any inconvenience has arisen from the entire separation which prevails in the French system between the financial and military administration. The point is, however one of great delicacy and importance, and must be securely provided for by a careful adjustment of the relations which the different parts of the new organisation will bear to each other, before any change is made.

It will be the duty of the officer in charge of the Pay Department, with an army in the field, to make himself acquainted beforehand with the probable amount of the expenditure of every department, and to provide, in communication with the Treasury, the funds required to meet it; and if the drafts of the Commissary-general, and of such of his officers as are authorised by him to make payments, are always promptly cashed, his command of money and credit will be as great as at present, with this additional advantage, that having been relieved from all responsibility in relation to the military chest, he will be more free to devote his energies to the means of provisioning the army. His position in this respect will be the same as that of the chief of his department in this country; where, the separation between the financial and supply branches of the service having been accomplished, the officers whose duty it is to provide articles of various kinds for the use of the army, have no care or responsibility in regard to providing funds to pay for them, their drafts on the Paymaster-general being at once paid without question or explanation, and charged against them.

The other part of the plan received from the War Department does not relate to finance.

The other part of the plan proposed in the paper received in the letter from the War Department, is to unite the store business of the Ordnance with the supply business of the Commissariat; but as this has no direct bearing upon financial considerations, to which the reference from the War Department is confined, no observations are submitted upon it.

(Enclosure No. 2.)

Remarks by Mr. *Anderson*, Principal Clerk for Financial Business.

Treasury, 18 October 1855.

In a memorandum which I submitted to the Chancellor of the Exchequer in November last,* I explained at length the reasons which convinced me that it was

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* [The Memorandum referred to is as follows:]

Transfer of the Duties of the Commissariat Department from the Treasury to the War Department.

In addition to the business transacted by the officers of the Commissariat in the colonies, in connexion with the supply of the army and other military services, there are other duties of magnitude and trust which those officers conduct on behalf of the Treasury. A very brief description of these duties will, I think, be sufficient to show that the Treasury cannot surrender the control and management of them, without losing sight of its proper functions and responsibility.

These duties are not military, they are financial, and consequently Treasury duties; and if it be considered an anomaly that the Treasury should be charged with the details of military supplies and expenditure, how much more inconsistent with principle it would be, that a new department created expressly to remove an anomaly and to gather under one head the various divisions of the military service, should commence its functions by assuming the management of general financial duties, and the control of expenditure for various services in no way connected with the military service.

These duties are,

1st. The custody of the public money:

The public chests in the colonies contain the funds required to meet all the demands of the public service abroad chargeable on the Government. They represent abroad what the Consolidated Fund is at home, with this exception, that the monies in the chests abroad are under the sole control of the Treasury, free from those limitations and restrictions which exist at home.

2d. The duty of raising money for the public service:

The money required abroad for the supply of the public chests depends, not upon the expected demands for military services alone, but upon a general view of the requirements of the whole public service in each colony. The amount to be raised, the time and mode of raising it, may also be influenced by local causes which affect the cost at which the coin is obtained. At one time it may be advisable to draw bills on the Treasury, at another it may be necessary to send out specie from England, and sometimes remittances are obtained from other stations. All these are purely Treasury duties, and it would be a departure from principle and all former practice to impose responsibilities of this description, with the details and correspondence arising out of them, upon a Minister charged with the weighty duties of the War Department.

3d. The

was unadvisable to remove from the Treasury the control and execution of the financial business attached to the Commissariat Department. The opinion I gave before the transfer of those duties to the War Department was effected, coincides so fully with that conveyed in the preceding remarks, that it is unnecessary to repeat the grounds of that opinion here.

As I considered then that the Treasury could not surrender the control and management of the financial duties entrusted to the Commissariat officers without losing sight of its proper functions and responsibility, so I am of opinion now, that the re-transfer of those duties to the Treasury will be a step taken in entire conformity with that division of departmental duty and responsibility upon which the efficient working of the public service depends.

3d. The issues from the public chests:

In most of the colonies the Military and Naval Departments have money accountants, through whom the detailed payments for military and naval services are conducted; thus there are regimental paymasters, naval storekeepers, agents for victualling, agents for naval hospitals, paymasters of Her Majesty's ships, and Ordnance Storekeepers. By regulations which have been framed, step by step, as experience dictated, instead of these sub-accountants drawing direct upon the several departments at home, the advances required by them are doled out to them at short intervals, under fixed regulations, from the public chest. This control over the balances of all public functionaries having charge of public money in the colonies, which the Treasury exercises through their officers in charge of the public chests, is essential to the security of the public money, and it guards against an undue accumulation of balances in any quarter. But in addition to the services paid through the medium of these sub-accountants, the Treasury officers are charged with the detailed payments for various other services, such as convict services, liberated Africans, the salaries of colonial officers, half-pay, military pensions and allowances, civil superannuations, and other civil services. In addition to these duties, they have the custody and issue of stores for the convict service and for liberated Africans. In some colonies where the Admiralty do not appoint sub-accountants of their own, the Treasury officers conduct the naval issues and payments, and account directly to the Admiralty. It can surely never be intended to transfer the control and management of such mixed duties to a department created for military purposes.

It may be right also to direct attention to another point connected with the receipt of money into the public chests in the colonies. These chests are employed for various remittances of the nature of banking operations. All moneys remitted from the colonies to England, whether for Customs or Post office revenue, Army, Navy, and Ordnance receipts payable to the Exchequer, remittances by the colonial Governments, proceeds of captured slave vessels, earnings of convicts, and a variety of other receipts, are deposited in the public chests abroad; and upon advice of such deposits, the Treasury give orders for the amount upon the Paymaster-general. In like manner, when sums are remitted to the colonies, they are deposited to the credit of the chest with the Paymaster-general, and the Treasury authorise corresponding issues from the chests in the colonies. There are also transactions with the colonial treasuries, with colonial banks, and with the Government of India in connexion with the supply of the chests. The repayments which are required to be made in England to settle all these transactions, and the adjustments with the several votes of Parliament, upon which most of the advances made abroad are ultimately chargeable, can only be completed under the directions of the Treasury itself.

The Treasury exercises, moreover, through the medium of their Commissariat officers, partly by the complete knowledge of current transactions, which the control and management of the public finances in the colonies gives them, and partly by specific instructions laid down for the guidance of those officers, an efficient check upon all unauthorised expenditure in the colonies, which it would be as injudicious to delegate as it would be difficult to supply.

There is a subject connected with these financial duties which so directly affects the responsibility of the Treasury, that it appears to me to be deserving of special consideration.

If the management of the monetary transactions which I have described, were to be removed to the War Department, the banking fund with which they are identified would, as a necessary consequence, pass from the control of the Treasury.

It will not be necessary here to explain the irregular manner in which, through a long series of years, this fund has been accumulated; full particulars on the subject will be found in the evidence given before the Select Committee on Army Expenditure in 1850, pages 449 to 460; but a few words are necessary to explain the peculiar position of trust and responsibility in which the Treasury stand in reference to it.

This fund, the origin of which is very remote, now exists under the name of the Commissariat Chest Fund. A Royal Warrant for the regulation of it was obtained a few years ago, when the first account of its assets and liabilities was prepared. The balance of surplus assets amounts at the present time to more than 1,300,000 *l.* This sum is the floating capital with which the financial business of the Treasury in the colonies is carried on. This fund is subject to no Parliamentary limitation or restriction; nor has the use to which it is applied ever received the direct sanction of Parliament. The absolute necessity of such a fund for keeping up the reserve of money in the chests, and for carrying on the public service in the colonies, is obvious; but the department entrusted with the management of it may exercise its discretion as to the amount which it may consider necessary for that object. There is no other fund over which the Treasury has such unlimited power, and the employment of it solely for the purposes for which it is retained rests entirely upon its fidelity. An account, prepared by the Audit Board, is presented every year to the House of Commons, to show how the Treasury has executed its trust. It appears to me that the Treasury cannot justify the transfer of such powers to any department of expenditure, more especially to one which may shortly embrace the whole expenditure of the standing army, the effective strength and pecuniary resources of which are strictly limited by annual votes of the House of Commons.

Treasury, 14 November 1854. (signed) *W. G. Anderson.*

MEMORANDUM by Mr. *Petrie* on the Separation of the Financial and Supply Duties of the Commissariat.

Commissariat Branch of the War Department,
9 November 1855.

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Page 34.

IT did not occur to me that the printed paper referred to in the first paragraph of Sir Charles Trevelyan's remarks, raised the question of the relations of the Treasury with the War Department; I understood it to relate to the details of the duties within the War Department itself, and I treated it in this sense in the remarks which I made upon it.

It is undoubtedly desirable that there should be one general principle for the home and foreign service, in peace and war, subject to such change in the details abroad as circumstances may render necessary.

It is the duty of the Financial Department to find all the funds required for the various services of the State which are voted by Parliament, but this is only the first step, and has no connection with the check and control over the expenditure which must be exercised, at least in the first instance, by the department responsible to Parliament for the due appropriation of the sums voted. In the United Kingdom, there is no difficulty in basing the financial system on what is stated to be the French practice, viz. in establishing a credit to be drawn upon by parties duly authorised for the purpose in gross, or even in some instances in detail, holding those parties responsible for rendering a due account of the sums drawn for. All that the accountants are thus relieved from, is the actual charge of money; the power over its disposal remains the same: the financial agent is, in fact, a banker bound to provide funds and honour drafts to a limited extent; the whole responsibility of the correctness of each payment of the public money must attach to the drawer, and not to the banker. For instance, according to the existing practice, the Paymaster-general pays, or transfers moneys placed at his disposal by the Treasury for Navy, Army, Ordnance, and Commissariat account, but his duty does not extend to inquiring whether the amounts paid are correct, but only to ascertaining whether the authority for paying them is regular and proper. The examination of the correctness of the drafts, which is the most important process in the operation, depends upon other arrangements than those immediately connected with the Financial Department.

The payments of the Ordnance Paymaster with the Eastern expedition, which are referred to in the 8th paragraph, must have been made by drafts upon the chest, inasmuch as an Ordnance accountant has not, and never had, immediate charge of large sums of money. To whatever extent the accountability for army services may be consolidated by future arrangements, the only part which the Treasury could be called upon to perform would be, to provide funds for the several accountants, and this can hardly be said to be placing the various financial duties of the army under the Treasury (*see* paragraph 9) any more than similar duties in the United Kingdom, which are performed by the Paymaster-general and the Bank of England for the army and navy, can properly be so described.

The 10th paragraph places the matter in a clearer point of view, it being stated that the "accounts of those orders," on which payments are made, are to be rendered to the War Department, and this is the essence of the whole question, the responsibility being only one of degree, and the power of malversation being equal, whether an officer has authority to draw money, or has the money in his own keeping.

Whatever may have been the strength of the arguments, founded upon financial considerations, for not transferring the Commissariat from the Treasury to the War Department, or for making that change, the last instead of the first of the arrangements for consolidating the duties of the Secretary of State for war, I cannot understand that the immediate effect of this measure was to dislocate the financial system of the country at a single blow, as is stated in paragraph 7. The bills from abroad continue to be drawn upon the Treasury, and are accepted and paid under their Lordships' authority. The order of the Treasury is applied for, and must be given before specie can be remitted in aid of the chests abroad. The statements of actual, and the estimates of probable, expenditure at the seat of war, are sent to the Treasury. The accounts of the expenditure are examined under

under the regulations which were in force previously to the transfer, viz., those relating to Ordnance and War Office services departmentally, and the Commissariat accounts by the Commissioners of Audit. The only point, as it appears to me, upon which the Treasury does not exercise the control which properly belongs to it, is the consideration of the manner in which the chests ought to be replenished, whether by bills negotiated upon the spot, or by remittances; and inasmuch as the money is employed for other services than those for which the Minister of War is accountable to Parliament, the Treasury ought also to have the means of judging whether the bills are negotiated on the best terms which might be obtained. In regard to the balances, the Commissioners of Audit call attention to any cases in which it appears to them that the amount is greater than has been allowed to be retained according to the circumstances of each station.

This is the present practice, but a much more important innovation in the financial system of the country (applying that term in its broadest sense) will be made when the examination of the Commissariat accounts is transferred, as is substantially proposed in paragraph 10, from an independent Board of Audit to the Executive Department. I am quite aware that such a course is almost the inevitable consequences of including Commissariat expenditure in a consolidated army estimate, and at the first view it might appear that there is no reason for dealing with it differently from other army, and from naval expenditure. There is, however, a very material distinction to be drawn between the two classes of expenditure. That part, by far the largest, of the army vote formerly termed "ordinaries," which relates to fixed pay and allowances, is capable of being estimated with an approach to accuracy; and although it is true that in the Ordnance and in the Naval Estimates, services are provided for the cost of which it may be difficult to foresee, this applies to a small portion only of the gross amount, and in a limited manner to that portion, whereas during war the difficulty referred to is the rule as regards by far the larger part of the services of the Commissariat. In the Navy, and in the Ordnance, establishments are formed, ships are built, the fleet victualled, sea-transport engaged, buildings erected, and stores purchased, chiefly by contracts or arrangements made at home under the eye of the superintending department, the cost of which can at least be proximately ascertained; but no estimate can be framed on which reliance can be placed of the cost of feeding and transporting an army in the field under all the varied circumstances of a campaign, during which it becomes absolutely necessary for the success of military operations, that large powers and ample control over money should be confided to the agents employed on this duty. This is the real clue to the practice which has obtained, from the earliest period of our records until the present war, of the Financial instead of the War Department appointing Commissaries to draw for and disburse an uncertain expenditure, which, until recent times, was properly termed "Army Extraordinaries," and the accounts of which were audited by an independent authority, Parliament being asked at one time to supply the necessary grants upon statements of the sums actually expended, and latterly by large votes of credit "on account."

In bringing this uncertain expenditure into the annual estimates, with the understanding, of course, that, after fixing its amount upon the best information to be had at the time when those estimates are prepared, any surplus at the end of the year is to be surrendered to the Exchequer, and any deficiency to be provided for in a supplementary estimate, it would seem to be essential :—

1st. That the departmental examination should be prompt and effectual;

2d. That the Minister of War should exercise the authority formerly vested in the Treasury, of controlling both the services and the details.

The second condition, with the only limitation to which it is subject, is stated in the following extracts of the Treasury Minute dated the 22d of December 1854, transferring the Commissariat to the War Department :—

"If it be desired to alter the proportions assigned to any of the separate services comprised in the grant, or to make any change in the established pay and allowances, or in any of the general rules under which the expenditure is conducted, the concurrence of the Financial Department must first be obtained."

"As the Commissariat grant will for the future be disbursed under the directions of the Minister for War, his authority must be received for the details of the expenditure, instead of that of this Board, as heretofore."

There are two very distinct functions appertaining to the financial transactions of the army:—

1st. Those which relate to the raising, keeping, and impresting of monies; and,

2d. Those which relate to the disbursing, or paying them away.

The Treasury ought to have a complete control over the first, but the second must be entrusted to accountants appointed by the Minister of War, by whatever name they may be called, Commissaries, Paymasters, or Ordnance Storekeepers.

There are, however, other public services abroad, besides those relating to the army, for which funds must be provided, and it may be useful to take a rapid glance at the present mode of transacting this part of the public business, which is, in point of fact, the accumulated result of former experience.

The pay of the army is issued to the regimental paymasters upon estimates and warrants of the officer commanding, by drafts upon the military chest given at such intervals, generally four times a month, as shall enable them to pay the soldier from day to day, and yet not have in their keeping an inconveniently large balance.

The Ordnance Accountant draws upon the military chest to the extent of credits which are given in his favour, or if these should require to be exceeded, the authority of the officer commanding is obtained for the issue of the additional sum required, and this is immediately reported home.

Commissariat services not being susceptible of an accurate estimate, scarcely even at a fixed station, much less in time of war, are provided for without any limit, under the responsibility of the Commissariat Accountant.

Advances for naval services are made to the extent of 2,000 *l.* at a time, increased to 6,000 *l.* during the war, and care is taken to keep the Naval Department accurately and promptly informed of all such advances.

Convict services partake very much of the character of Commissariat services; but many of the details are regulated by a Finance Committee, of which the senior Commissariat officer is a member, acting in concert with the Governor of the colony.

Special authority is given from home for the payment of non-effective allowances and other miscellaneous services.

When the system prevailed of each department drawing on its chief in London for its particular expenditure, there was a manifest inconvenience by a competition of public bills in the money-market. The first step to cure this evil was to give the bills for negotiation to the department whose power to draw was unlimited, viz., to the Commissariat. The next step was for the Commissariat to advance the moneys required upon certificates which were sent home for the recovery of the amount. The final step was for the Commissariat to issue the amount upon neither certificates nor bills, but under regulations prescribed by each department.

The question now for consideration is, whether a new banking establishment should be formed, upon which all the departments, including the Commissariat, should draw. It is clear that the Ordnance duties could not be united with it, as is proposed in paragraphs 11 and 12, inasmuch as the Ordnance have never had the custody of the public moneys. If the officers of the Commissariat were to continue in the charge of the chests, but to correspond with the Treasury, and act under its directions in matters relating to it, as is suggested, in some exceptive cases, in another part of paragraph 12, such a system would be opposed to the principles, the maintenance of which was strongly upheld by the Treasury while the Commissariat was under its direction, as is shown incidentally in the latter part of the 129th article of the Regulations relative to the performance by Commissariat officers of naval duties, and would be open to the objections stated in a paper which I had the honour of submitting to Lord Panmure in May last.*

But

* *See* page 44.

But it is almost certain that these so-called exceptive cases must become the rule. It would be no doubt practicable to appoint a treasurer or banker of the army at Constantinople and Balaklava, as well as at Gibraltar, Malta, Corfu, and all the principal stations in the other foreign commands, but it is imperative that specie should be placed, by some machinery, within the reach of troops, wherever they are stationed, in order that they may be paid at the periods specified in the Queen's Regulations, and that the other expenses attending their maintenance may be defrayed. There must, therefore, be branch chests in the large commands, and with the divisions and the depôts of an army in the field, whenever the troops are not concentrated for some military operation.

But more than this. On active service, agents must be supplied with funds, or with the power of drawing in cases in which drafts are available, which is the same thing, for the purpose of making purchases for the service of the army. In situations of this kind—and they are numerous during war—in what manner are the officers of the War Department to be supplied with funds or bills as they are wanted?

If by the new Treasury Department attached to the army, it must be a very extensive one, and there could be no corresponding reduction of numbers in the Executive Department.

If by the officers of the Commissariat who may be detached with troops, or on special services, receiving imprests of money or bills, those officers become, in fact, charged with the custody of so many branch chests.

Let us see how the case would stand according to the present position of the army, which, however is the most favourable for a system of the kind proposed. At Smyrna, and some posts at the Dardanelles, at Sinope, Samsoon, Sizopolis, and Baltchik, at Kertch, and Kinburn, and Eupatoria, and perhaps at the divisions most distant from Balaklava, funds must be supplied to the officers of the Commissariat. Turning from the immediate seat of war, funds must in like manner be supplied to the Commissariat accountants at the Piræus, at Turin, at Heligoland, and to the officer charged with the duty of making purchases of flour in the United States; and be it remembered, that from the circumstance already explained of Commissariat expenditure being in its nature extraordinary, the funds advanced or credit given, cannot be founded on any very accurate estimate. These surely cannot be called cases of exception.

The French system has been appealed to, but the French have, in comparison, but few colonies; and, as far as I can learn, many of their army payments (but whether including the pay of the troops I do not know) are made in paper. One of the causes assigned for the large sums in specie which we send out not finding their way back, in some proportion, to the local chests, in exchange for bills, is, that the specie is bought by our allies, generally at a loss, for purposes for which paper would not avail them. Instances are not wanting in which we have made them temporary advances of specie from our chest.

The appointment of financial officers by the Treasury to raise, keep, and imprest moneys for army and other services abroad, is not advocated on the ground that the present mode of conducting the duty is in any respect defective, but only because it is contrary to principle.

The principle of a control by the Treasury over the funds voted by Parliament for army services, appears to be given up from the time that the Treasury ceases to exercise an interference, direct or indirect, in the audit of that portion of the expenditure which was formerly termed "Extraordinaries."

The object is reduced to adopting the best method of conveying to the several army accountants, surely and regularly, the funds which they require in the execution of their duties.

I cannot help entertaining grave apprehensions that the Commissary-general attached to an army in the field will find himself fettered by the forms, however slight they may be, by which he will have to depend upon a separate functionary for his ways and means—a position which can hardly be compared with that of a duly-authorised officer drawing on the Paymaster-general in this country.

Drafts from abroad, upon the Paymaster-general, would not answer the purpose, because they cannot always be negotiated, even at a loss; and there must therefore be, in most of the colonies, and with an army in the field, a military chest.

The only reason for not placing this chest in charge of an officer of the War Department (and it has been shown that in many situations it must be so placed) is, that payments are made out of it for other than army services, viz. for the navy, and for some other Imperial objects.

The remedy for this, if the objection be deemed a serious one, which I can hardly suppose, is to provide in some other manner the funds required for other than army services.

It is quite certain, whatever course may be taken, that the Commissariat officers must really do the duty for some time to come at the principal stations, both at the seat of war and in the colonies, and as a permanent arrangement, during war, at many of the subordinate ones; and I submit for consideration whether a plan should be adopted, which, on the return of peace, would leave most of the officers of the Commissariat perfectly uninstructed on a very important part of their duty during war.

It is conceived that there is a much more simple method of putting the Treasury in possession of all the information which that department requires.

The bills from abroad should continue to be drawn upon their Lordships, and should be accepted and paid by their authority.

Remittances of specie should also continue to be made upon applications to the Treasury from the War Department.

The Treasury ought to have the opportunity of judging whether the best means are adopted for providing funds in aid of the chests, and with this view, periodical statements should be furnished to their Lordships, of the balances, the estimated prospective expenditure, and the rates at which specie is tendered in exchange for bills.

If to this be added an appeal to the Treasury before a sterling rate is affixed to foreign coins issued from the chests, it apppears to me that every precaution will be taken for securing a co-operation with the Financial Department in regard to the manner in which the funds voted by Parliament for army services reaches the hands of the officers who are charged with rendering to the Minister of War detailed accounts of the expenditure.

MEMORANDUM by Mr. *Petrie* referred to at page 42.

War Department, Spring Gardens, 26 May 1855.

THE cash and store executive duties of the Commissariat ought not to be separated.

In the field the service would be impeded by the separation. During the Peninsular War (only quoted because it is the latest example before the present, of military operations on a large scale) the duties of the Commissariat were constantly interfered with, owing to the necessity of obtaining imprests from the chests in charge of the Paymaster-general, although under the control and direction of the Commissary-general, and the system was altered by placing the money in the hands of the Commissariat.

During the present war Commissariat officers are despatched in various directions to make large purchases, and they must be provided with funds.

Being thus necessarily entrusted with large sums of public money for their own services, they are the best depositories of the specie required for the pay of the army, and for ordnance, naval, and miscellaneous services.

As a general rule the Commissariat makes all purchases, either directly or by contract, for the several departments of the army abroad, and advances to authorised accountants the funds necessary to discharge the bills. On rare occasions officers of other departments are commissioned to make purchases, when an imprest of cash or Treasury bills is issued to them, for which they are held accountable.

The charge of very large sums of public money, for which no adequate money security can be had, demands for its faithful execution a special training from the first entrance into the public service of the officers to whom the charge is confided, as well as the best checks which can be devised. The checks hitherto in force have been proved by experience to be effectual in permanent quarters, and there is every reason to believe that they will not fail in the field, but they require for their proper application the employment of more officers, whether the specie

specie is kept in chests or received and issued by orders on chartered banks, than would be requisite for a similar amount of labour of any other kind. Apart, therefore, from the impolicy of unnecessarily multiplying establishments, it is essential on the ground of security that the time of financial officers should be fully occupied, by superadding to their duties others than those relating to finance.

According to a strict apportionment of relative duties, the finance part of the Commissariat—meaning the due replenishment of the chests for all services, and the making of imprests for other services than its own—belongs to the Treasury, while the supply part belongs to the Minister of War.

The problem to be solved is, by what arrangement of the Commissariat business can the responsibility of the two high departments, the Treasury and the Ministry of War, be best acquitted.

As the Commissariat is removed from the Treasury to the War Department, it is perhaps unnecessary further to discuss whether regulations might not have been framed for keeping the Minister of War promptly and accurately informed of whatever relates to the supply of the troops, wherever they are serving, and receiving and acting upon his orders in all such matters.

But the converse of that proposition is open for adoption in regard to similar regulations for keeping the Treasury informed of the financial transactions of the department, and receiving and acting upon their Lordships' orders on all questions in which their authority is concerned.

Either case supposes that the officers of the Commissariat would be amenable to one high authority only, to which they would report their proceedings, and look for encouragement in the way of promotion or appointment to posts of more than usual responsibility.

This condition could hardly be fulfilled if the officers of the Commissariat were instructed to correspond with the Treasury on questions of finance, and with the Minister of War on those of supply; it is indeed doubtful whether such a system would work harmoniously. The two classes of duty are sometimes so blended together that it might be difficult to determine to which department certain reports should be addressed, and it is to be apprehended that in the progress of the service occasions might arise on which conflicting orders would be given by two of the highest departments of the State.

MEMORANDUM by Sir *C. Trevelyan* on the Arrangements for replacing under the Treasury the Financial Duties performed by the Officers of the Commissariat.

Treasury, 30 November 1855.

I HAVE been desired by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Minister for War to make the necessary arrangements for replacing under the immediate directions of the Treasury the financial duties performed by the Officers of the Commissariat; the general principles upon which these arrangements are to be made being those described in the paper submitted by me on the 13th ultimo, and concurred in by Mr. Anderson.* Object of this Paper.

As this operation will involve a general revision of the relations of the Treasury with the War Department, I will begin by stating what are the principles upon which those relations are based: Principles upon which the relations of the Treasury and War Department are based.

1. The annual Estimate for the military expenditure is revised and approved by the Chancellor of the Exchequer previously to its being submitted to Parliament.

2. When services have to be executed which have not been provided for by Parliament, the Treasury authorises the expenditure, on being satisfied, by a representation from the War Department, that the services are not only necessary but urgent; that is, that serious public inconvenience would ensue from their execution being delayed until funds could be voted in the ordinary manner by Parliament.

3. No

* Pages 34, 39.

3. No existing financial regulation, whether it concerns rates of pay and allowance, or the manner in which contracts are made or accounts kept, or any other matter affecting the financial interests of the public, can be altered or departed from, nor can any new arrangements involving an outlay of public money be made, without the sanction of the Treasury.

4. At the end of 13 months from the expiration of each financial year, accounts of final and audited expenditure are rendered, under the heads specified in the Estimates and Appropriation Acts, to the Commissioners of Audit, who compare such accounts with the vouchers, and report upon them to the Treasury; and the accounts are submitted by the Treasury to Parliament with the Report of the Commissioners of Audit, and the opinion of the Treasury if it should be necessary to record one.

5. The duty of raising, of holding, and of paying under proper authority the funds required for every branch of the public service at home and abroad belongs to the Treasury, and ought to be conducted by officers appointed and superintended by it.

6. The functions of administrative officer under the War Department and of Paymaster under the Treasury, are entirely distinct. The former renders accounts of his orders to the War Department. The latter renders accounts to the Commissioners of Audit of the payments made by him in conformity with those orders. Those orders, with their supporting documents, ought to be prepared according to forms adapted to fixed responsibility, and to prove that the expenditure is in conformity with the established regulations.

The arrangements now to be made chiefly have reference to the two last-mentioned heads.

Formerly the officers of each department abroad raised the funds which they required by drawing upon their respective chiefs in this country; but, step by step, this duty was concentrated under the Treasury, which thenceforth acted through its officers as banker to every other department abroad, in the same manner as it still does in the United Kingdom. The functions of administrative officer and paymaster abroad were separated by the same gradual process in every case except that of the Commissariat, which was under the immediate directions of the Treasury in both those capacities. At home this separation has been fully established. The Paymaster-general acts for every department, with great advantage both to the financial and executive interests of the public.

Since the late transfer of the Commissariat to the War Department, both principles have been violated. The Commissariat continues to be its own banker and paymaster; and its financial operations, whether for its own service or for that of other departments, have been removed from the control of the Treasury. As I am treating of the application of principles the soundness of which has been tested by the experience of this and other countries, it is not necessary to follow the backward step above described to all its probable consequences; but it is right to mention that an alarming tendency has already appeared towards a return to the old practice of each branch of the public service abroad taking its own measures to raise funds for the services entrusted to it. All other departmonts are ready to acquiesce in the performance by the Financial Department of the financial duties in which all are equally interested; but when those functions are removed from their proper central basis, there is no more apparent reason for their being exercised by one executive branch than another.

Facility afforded by the new constitution of the War Department.

The consolidation of the different branches of the military administration under the War Department, offers facilities for placing this part of our system upon a correct footing, which did not exist at any former period.

The annual Estimates furnish the basis of every subsequent proceeding.

The annual Estimates submitted to Parliament form the basis of every subsequent operation connected with the expenditure, and those which relate to the miliiary service have lately been collected into a single Estimate, which has been carefully revised according to a consistent plan.

Credits.

As soon as the annual Estimate has received the sanction of Parliament, a statement should be furnished to the Treasury from the Account Branch of the War Department of the credits to be opened under each vote and article of the Estimate in favour of the officers to whom the Secretary of State for War may delegate

delegate the power of ordering payments abroad; and these credits should, under ordinary circumstances, regulate the proceedings of the officers of the War Department and of the Treasury during the periods for which they have been given.

In the event of delay in the arrival of the credits, or of its being necessary to provide for emergent services which have not been provided for in the Estimates, the administrative officer of the War Department will apply to the officer commanding for a special credit, which should be immediately reported to the War Department and the Treasury, through their respective officers.

[The rules suggested in the two preceding paragraphs have been acted on for many years in reference to the Ordnance expenditure abroad, and it is now proposed to apply them in a systematic manner to every branch of the service.

The officers who conduct the several services and order the payments on behalf of the Secretary of State for War are at present,—

1. The Commissariat officer in charge.
2. The Ordnance Storekeeper.
3. The Military Secretary, acting under the immediate directions of the officer commanding, for the pay, allowances, and contingencies of the staff; and,
4. The Regimental Paymasters, also acting under the immediate directions of the officer commanding, for the regimental pay, allowances, and contingencies.

It would be a great improvement in a financial, as well as in other points of view, if the responsibility of directing services and ordering payments, which is at present divided among these officers, were concentrated at each station in a single administrative officer, according to the French system; and the officers commanding might then be relieved from the duty which, contrary to all just principles of administration, is at present imposed upon them, of ordering expenditure for current as well as for extraordinary services. There would then be a well defined division of labour between the military command of the army, the civil administration of the army, and the management of the finances, which would be severally represented by the officer commanding, the intendant or controller, and the Treasury paymaster.]

The credits for an army in the field may be given for the aggregate of the votes; but that the proper classification may be preserved, the orders on the paymaster should refer to the heads of service in the Estimate to which the expenditure belongs.

The credits of an army in the field should be given at short intervals (certainly not exceeding three months), and should be founded upon estimates furnished through the War Department by the officer in charge of the administration of the army, similar to those which are now furnished by the Commissary-general in accordance with the additional articles of the Commissariat Regulations, applicable to extraordinary expenditure arising from war or rebellion. In the event of the non-arrival of a credit, or of the insufficiency of its amount, the administrative officer will have the same power of obtaining a special credit as in the case of the ordinary credits applicable to the troops stationed in our foreign garrisons and colonies.

Orders for payments.

Each order for payment should refer to the head of service in the Parliamentary Estimate and to the credit to which it applies, and should be supported by vouchers prepared according to forms previously agreed upon between the Treasury and the War Department.

The separation of the functions of administrative officer and paymaster does not necessarily imply any alteration in the existing arrangements under which sums of money are frequently advanced to public officers, to be accounted for in detail to their own department. Final payments are, as a general principle, preferable to advances on imprest, but general principles cannot always be fully carried out. The objects of the change will be substantially attained if the central depôts of public money are restored to the charge of the Treasury; if no bill can be drawn upon the Treasury except by officers acting under its directions; and if, when advances have to be made, their amount and the mode of making them are settled in communication with those officers. Even under the French system, advances are made for regimental pay, the purchase of horses, and other purposes. It is an axiom in financial administration that the multiplication of advances and balances is productive of increased risk, loss of interest, and complication of account; and, whatever may be the machinery for making the

payments, it is the duty of the Treasury, acting in concert with the War Department, to confine the imprests both at home and abroad within the limits which are indispensably required by the nature of the several branches of the service.

Payments.

The paymaster should have the power possessed by the Commissariat officer in charge of the chest under our system, and by the Treasury paymaster under the French system, of making a written representation in case there should be any irregularity in an order for payment or in its supporting documents, involving a departure from the established regulations; but if his objections should be overruled by a competent local authority, the payment should then be made without further delay, copies of all the documents being immediately forwarded to the Treasury by the paymaster, and to the War Department by the officer who finally orders the payment.

While the power of ordering payments is vested in the officers immediately in charge of the several branches of the service, the appeal of the paymaster must be, as at present, to the officer commanding; but if a single intendent or controller should be appointed to order the payments for every branch, the representation of the paymaster should in that case be addressed to him, and the payment should be made on receiving from him a second order in writing directing it to be made on his responsibility.

Accounts.

Detailed accounts of the orders for payment (called in French "Comptes d'Ordonnance," or "Comptes d'emploi des Crédits") and of the sums advanced on imprest, should be rendered to the War Department, where they should be examined under the directions of the Secretary of State for War. This is required to enable the Secretary of State to discharge himself of his responsibility. Large sums of money which have been placed at his disposal by Parliament are expended under his directions; and he ought to have in his hands the most effectual means of scrutinising and checking the proceedings of his officers, and of seeing that the expenditure is in conformity with the Parliamentary appropriations and with the rules which have been prescribed by Parliament or agreed with the Treasury. The department charged with the executive administration, also, alone has that precise and particular information in reference to the subject-matter of the accounts and to the officers employed, which allows of irregular expenditure being checked while it is yet in progress, and of sums improperly paid being recovered before the persons concerned have disappeared from the scene.

The detailed examination of the Commissariat accounts will therefore have to be transferred from the Audit Office to the Commissariat branch of the War Department. It was observed in the Treasury Minute dated the 22d December last, by which the administration of the Commissariat was handed over to the War Department, that "as the Commissariat grant will for the future be disbursed under the directions of the Secretary of State for War, his authority must be received for the details of the expenditure instead of that of this Board, as heretofore." This change has, therefore, already been substantially made, and what remains to be done is, to enable the Secretary of State to do through his own officers that which is now done for him, under his directions, by the officers of the Audit Board.

The Commissioners of Audit will continue to examine the accounts of the Commissariat Chest Fund, which should now be called the Treasury Chest Fund, and to make up the annual account for presentation to Parliament. Every payment made abroad on behalf of every department, civil and military, including the Commissariat, will appear in the accounts of the paymasters, and will be recovered by the Commissioners of Audit from the War Department, upon vouchers prepared in the prescribed forms.

Audit Office.

The general relation in which the Audit Office stands towards the War Department requires more particular consideration.

The function of this office is to exercise a central independent check over the whole of the public expenditure, to call the attention of the Treasury and Parliament respectively to every deviation from the rules established by each, and to recommend such improvements of the existing system as may be suggested by the action upon, and consequent review of its different parts which is constantly in progress in the office.

The duty of the War Department is to conduct its share of the expenditure according to the rules laid down in the Appropriation Acts, the Royal Warrants, and other instruments which have received the sanction of Parliament or the Treasury.

Treasury. The duty of the Audit Office is to see that the expenditure is so conducted. Every public department stands in need of some external check. Even with the best intentions, new constructions might be placed upon existing rules, and new practices might arise which, without any avowed alteration of the system, might entirely change its practical operation.

These objects have as yet only been partially attained. The accounts and vouchers of the War Department are examined by the Commissioners of Audit, under the provisions of the 9 & 10 Vict., c. 92. But their action is confined to ascertaining that every payment is charged against the proper vote, and that no payments are made under heads not authorised by Parliament, and to certifying the accounts annually laid before the Treasury and Parliament. The nature of this examination, which is conducted in the offices of the War Department, by one or two clerks deputed from their own office by the Commissioners of Audit, would not, probably, admit of a more searching revision.

In France a much nearer approach is made to an independent audit. The expedient adopted there is, to require that all orders for payment shall be accompanied by supporting documents ("pièces justificatives") prepared according to such prescribed forms as are calculated to show that the proper financial regulations have been complied with, in respect to the payments ordered. These documents are prepared in duplicate, and one copy of them is sent with the accounts of the administrative officer to the War Department, and the other copy, with the accounts of the paymaster, to the Financial Department, whence they are forwarded to the Cour des Comptes, or Audit Office. The Treasury has thus a double security that any important irregularity will be brought to its notice. The paymaster and the Audit Office are both bound to report, and they are both furnished with the means of judging by the same carefully constructed vouchers for the payments.

The solution of our difficulty must, I think, be looked for in the same direction. By requiring that the orders and supporting documents shall be so drawn as to establish, as far as possible, the regularity of the payments, while, on the one hand, responsibility will be fixed and attention will be enforced on the part both of the administrative officers and paymasters; on the other, a foundation will be laid for the necessary degree of subsequent revision on the part of the Commissioners of Audit. It must, however, be borne in mind that it is not a second audit which is wanted, but the power of applying an independent test to the proceedings of the officers of the War Department, to the extent required to show that there has been a substantial adherence to the various regulations under which the expenditure ought to be conducted. The introduction of lengthy and complex forms is, above all things, to be avoided; and when the establishment of a perfectly satisfactory check cannot be attained without obstructing current business, we must rely upon the honour and sense of duty of the responsible officers, as our security that they will not act in contravention of any rule which has been agreed upon with the Treasury without calling attention to the subject and obtaining the usual sanction of that department.

See (A.) in the letter from the chairman of the Board of Audit, p. 51.

The principal measures required to give effect to the change appear to be:— Measures required to give effect to the change.

1. That a separate establishment of financial officers should be formed, consisting of three grades: paymasters, assistant-paymasters, and clerks, who should be remunerated, as far as possible, by net rates of salary, without either deductions or extra allowances, and should be entitled to retiring pensions on the terms of the Superannuation Act.

2. That this establishment should be composed—

(1.) Of any well-qualified Commissariat officers who can be spared by the War Department, and may be willing to be transferred to the new establishment; and,

(2.) Of a limited number of young men whose trustworthiness and capacity have been proved in public or private employment, to be selected to act under the Treasury paymasters, and ultimately to succeed them.

3. If a sufficient number of qualified persons should not be at once forthcoming from these sources to take charge of the duties at the larger stations, the Commissariat officers in the immediate charge of the chests, or any others

who may be substituted for them, should act under the directions of the Treasury as temporary paymasters, their pay and allowances, and future promotion remaining as before.

4. At the smaller stations, where the financial duties would be insufficient to afford employment to a separate paymaster, the same course would be followed as under the preceding head, but with two points of difference: that the arrangement would be a permanent one, and that in these cases, the Commissariat officers acting as paymasters would also be employed as they now are, upon Commissariat and other duties under the War Department, and would render distinct accounts to the Audit Board and to the War Department, of the transactions for which they were responsible to each.

5. Arrangements should be made to diminish, as much as possible, the number of Commissariat chests at outposts. Where banks exist, this may be done by giving to officers on the spot limited credits on them.

Lastly, detailed instructions must be prepared for the guidance of the officers employed as Treasury paymasters, embracing those parts of the existing Commissariat Regulations which relate to finance.

LETTER to Sir *C. Trevelyan* from Mr. *Hoffay*, Assistant Paymaster-General, formerly Examiner of Naval and Military Accounts.

Paymaster-general's Office, 7 December 1855.

I CONFESS my inability to suggest any more effectual and unobjectionable mode of applying the Audit Office check to our foreign expenditure than the arrangement proposed in your paper.

The problem of effectually checking the proceedings of the large administrative departments is still to be solved, and as its solution involves a total change in our system of accountability and our existing institutions, I suppose we are not prepared to take the leap.

Meanwhile, I see no better means of supplying the loss of the Treasury control heretofore exercised through the Commissariat, than the expedient you propose of supporting the orders on the paymasters by some kind of evidence of the regularity of the payments. This evidence might consist of certificates of the correctness of rates, of the delivery of stores, of the performance of work, which would fix responsibility on so many parties of standing in the service, as to afford some kind of security that there had been a substantial adherence to the various regulations under which the expenditure ought to be conducted; and if, in addition to this, you enjoin a strict adherence to the system of credits, you will, I think, do all that can be attempted under the circumstances. The gradual absorption of the credits should be reported monthly at least, and although it may, in the case of an army in the field, be necessary to leave the administrative departments a discretion within the limit of the aggregate of the credits, the exceeding of any particular credit should be jealously watched; for it is the power of applying savings under one head to meet increased expenditure under another, which leads, in the end, to an excess on the whole, for in many cases, these savings are but deferred services, which must be afterwards provided for.

And now give me leave to say a word or two on the subject of the audit established by the 9 & 10 Vict. c. 92. That this audit has been useful no one will deny. The First Report drew the attention of Parliament to the subject; this led to a Committee on the Estimates, the result of which was, that instead of a deficit year after year, in a time of profound peace, the navy contrived to effect an annual saving, until recent events have blown all calculation to the winds; nevertheless, we have still to guard against an improvident outlay of the money.

At the same time, useful as the audit has been, it must be admitted that it might be made still more useful. At present we lay two accounts before Parliament: one, so concise, as to afford little or no information, or scope for observation; the other, too minute, and coming after the first has satisfied curiosity or a better spirit. I think one account would be better; not so meagre as the first, nor yet so prolix as the second. The auditors should have the power of commenting

menting as freely on this account as they do in the case of accounts delivered into their own office. They should also point out irregular or objectionable transactions, and call for information before the result on the vote, or on the aggregate of the grants is arrived at, for the great object is to prevent expenditure, not to certify to the fact that it is gone. But the truth is, that the Audit Board has not sufficient weight; for I well know, from experience, how crushing the feeling is, that you have to contend with departments that are too strong for you.

MEMORANDUM by Mr. *Vine*, Examiner of Naval and Military Accounts.

7 December 1855.

THE proposal for placing the financial duties of the Commissariat under the immediate direction of the Treasury, and separating entirely the functions of administrator and paymaster, is a plan so sound in principle, that I can see no imaginary reason against adopting it, and no real difficulty in carrying it out.

The great object should be, to make the account of the Treasury chest a pure banking account, and I consider it to be most essential that the greatest possible simplicity should pervade the accounts of the Paymaster, and I think that any attempt to establish a check on the several departments through the banking account by means of supporting documents (if such documents are meant to be vouchers) will prove a great obstruction to the rapid settlement of accounts in this country, upon which so much of the check of the departments upon their accountants must depend.

The mode in which the orders for payment are to be framed, appears to me the only way in which a check can be wisely established. The credits granted will regulate the extent of payments from the chest, and I quite agree with a suggestion thrown out by Mr. Hoffay, that the orders to pay might so far be made "pièces justificatives," as to contain a certificate from some other person than the officer granting the order either that pay was due, service performed, or stores delivered.

These orders should be simple in form, and not of numerous descriptions, and should be so framed as at once to show the department on whose account the money was to be advanced.

The account of the Treasury chest to be rendered to the Audit Office would then be reduced to the greatest simplicity, and could be sent home immediately after the expiration of each month,

I attach much importance to the claims on the several departments being made by the Audit Board with the least practicable delay, so as to enable them to raise the charges in their books against accountants at the earliest date.

The view taken of the appropriation audit appears to me to be far too limited; it is true that it ascertains that the payments are charged to the proper votes, but it also sees that every voucher upon which the charge against a vote is founded, is the usual voucher taken by the department, and that it bears upon it evidence of examination and allowance by the proper officers, and that there are certificates of the performance of service or the delivery of stores.

LETTER from Mr. *Romilly*, Chairman of the Board of Audit, to Sir *C. Trevelyan*.

Audit Office, 8 December 1855.

I AM ashamed at not having returned your most valuable paper before this. I have suggested certain verbal alterations in the margin as the easiest mode of making my comments.

To these I wish to add the following observations:—

1st. The Audit Office cannot be said "to exercise a central independent check over the whole of the public expenditure" as long as the expenditure under the Miscellaneous Votes is not subject to the same check as the expenditure under the Army, Navy, and Commissariat Votes. And, *See* page 48.

2dly. With respect to the passage marked A, I do not well see by what means the Audit Office can maintain a check over the observance of established regulations, *See* page 49.

regulations, except by an examination of the vouchers in detail. To do this in the case of rules emanating from the Secretary of State for War seems idle. He can do it better himself by officers of his own. In all cases, however, in which the rules emanate from or are sanctioned by the Treasury, I see the importance of a body independent of the War Department ascertaining for the Treasury that their rules have been duly observed, exactly in the same way as it is right that Parliament should know that its directions have been carried into practical effect. But even in these cases, to do this effectually, a minute examination of the accounts will, for the most part, be necessary; and it will, I apprehend, be difficult to separate that part of the expenditure which is incurred under rules established by the Secretary of State alone, from that part which is subject wholly or partially to Treasury rules.

To conduct such an examination would also require great tact and judgment. If, on observing an apparent infringement of a Treasury rule, a report was at once made to the Treasury, the War Department would not unnaturally complain of our precipitancy in not first applying to them for explanation. If, on the other hand, such explanation were called for. the Secretary of State would be apt to consider the interference of an inferior Board with his functions an act of troublesome impertinence.

No doubt the proper principle is, that the auditors should not only act as appropriation auditors to Parliament, but be also the agents of the Treasury for ascertaining that all rules emanating from them have been followed. But this principle would affect not only the Secretary of State for War, but the other Secretaries of State and high functionaries, who would be peculiarly impatient under any such control. In other words, the practical application of the principle, however just and logical in itself, would be open to serious difficulties.

MEMORANDUM by Commissary-general *Filder* on the Detailed Arrangements for replacing under the Treasury the Financial duties now performed by the Commissariat.

14 December 1855.

THE grounds upon which it has become necessary to replace under the immediate directions of the Treasury the financial duties now performed by the officers of the Commissariat, and the principles to be observed in carrying out any such measure, having been stated by Sir Charles Trevelyan in his memorandum of the 30th ultimo, I proceed at once to a consideration of the details of the arrangement.

Page 45.

At the foreign stations mentioned in the margin,* and also with the army in the East, Treasury officers should be appointed for the purposes of raising, holding, and issuing the funds required for the different branches of the public service, under the direction of the Treasury Board.

At the stations named the Treasury officer would reside at the military head-quarters of the different commands, and would issue from the chest there (with the exceptions of the Canada and West India stations hereafter adverted to), on the cheques of the heads of the several administrative departments in whose favour credits have been granted, or of such officers as they may appoint, the proportion of the credits that may require to be paid at the head-quarters. Should any portion of the credits be required for the service at an out-station, the sums should be issued by the Treasury officer as imprests, and be forwarded by the head of the administrative department to his officer there.

In Canada and the West Indies the public moneys are placed in the custody of certain chartered banks, and the issuing of them in detail, both at the head-quarters and the out-stations, might be effected through their agency. In these cases the heads of the administrative dapartments should send in to the Treasury officer before the termination of each month, an estimate of the sums that will be required by them during the next succeeding month, showing the several posts at which they are desirous that the funds should be placed at their disposal. The Treasury officer should then direct the Bank to place these amounts to the credit of the senior officer of the several administrative departments

* Gibraltar, Malta, Ionian Islands, Canada, West Indies, Cape of Good Hope, Halifax and Van Diemen's Land.

ments at the posts named, to be drawn out by them, or by such officer as they may appoint, on cheques in detail. Immediately after the close of each month, the Bank should render to the Treasury officer accounts of the sums so drawn, accompanied by the drafts on which they were issued.

With the army in the East it might perhaps, under present circumstances, be considered sufficient for the attainment of the object in view if an establishment of Treasury officers were to be stationed at Constantinople, which is the chief depôt of specie for that service, and where Treasury bills also are negotiated to the greatest amount; another at the head-quarters of the army in the Crimea; and one on a smaller scale at Kertch or Yenikale, where the expenditure must now, I apprehend, be of considerable magnitude, and funds are required, probably, to some extent, for the service of other administrative departments than the Commissariat. Should it be necessary to remit funds to any other out-station, or detached post, the sums should be issued by the Treasury officer as imprests, to be forwarded to their destination by the head of the administrative department for the service of which they are required. At some of these detached posts the expenditure for Commissariat purposes is large. The Commissary-general would exercise his own judgment as to whether a Commissariat chest, in charge of a second Commissariat officer, should be established at such places.

Under the above arrangements the central depots of public money would be under the control of the Treasury, and the object of the proposed change would, as observed by Sir Charles Trevelyan, be substantially attained.

At all the foreign stations I have named, with the exception, I believe, of Canada, and also with the army in the East, there are now Commissariat officers in charge of Commissariat chests, whose services would become disposable under the new arrangement; and although these officers may not be qualified to act as the head of the Treasury Department at any station, or to undertake the negotiation of Treasury bills, a duty which they have never hitherto had to perform, they might relieve other Commissariat officers who would be competent to the new duties, and who might be transferred to the Treasury for that purpose. The officers at present in charge of the Commissariat chests at some of these stations are occasionally employed on other duties, but which are, in all cases, of an unimportant character, consisting chiefly in making up duplicate accounts, copying papers, &c. In no instance are they employed, so far as my knowledge goes, on any other responsible duty than the charge of the chest.

At the smaller foreign stations named in the margin,* where the public expenditure is inconsiderable, and at some of them insignificant, the financial duties are not sufficient to afford employment for a separate Treasury officer. In these cases, therefore, the Commissariat officers in charge at the several stations might continue, as at present, to raise and to hold the funds required for the service of the different administrative departments, under instructions from the Treasury, communicated to them through the War Department, in the same manner as they now act at some of these stations as Ordnance or Naval Storekeepers under those of the Admiralty and Board of Ordnance respectively.

If the negotiations and pecuniary transactions at any of these stations should hereafter become important, as may possibly happen at Heligoland and Turin, it will be for consideration whether a Treasury officer should be appointed to conduct the Treasury duties at them.

It might be found practicable, probably, to extend with safety the system of making use of local chartered banks, for the custody and issuing of public moneys, to some of these minor stations, as well as to others of the larger stations where it is not now in force, which would facilitate the carrying out of the new arrangement.

The settlement of accounts between the Treasury officers and the heads of the Administrative Departments, for the issues made, might be effected monthly on lists of the checks drawn and paid, in the same manner as is now done by the Commissariat and Ordnance officers. The articles in the Commissariat Regulations, on this subject, might be adopted almost verbatim.

I am not aware that there would be any difficulty in making use, at the permanent

* Bermuda, Bahamas, Honduras, St. Helena, Coast of Africa, Mauritius, Western Australia, Victoria, New South Wales, Hong Kong, Heligoland and Turin.

manent stations, of an established form of draft, showing the vote and service in the Parliamentary Estimate on account of which the sums are drawn out of the chest or bank; but with an army in the field, so large a proportion of the issues would be in the shape of imprests to Commissariat officers in charge of divisions or detached stations for general purposes (unless Treasury officers could be appointed to serve at each division or out-station), when the vote could not be stated, that it might perhaps be deemed useless to require this form to be observed with respect to the remainder of the issues.

The foregoing observations have reference to the instructions and practice at present existing; but this may be a proper occasion for considering whether it would not be advisable that the Commissary-general or senior Commissariat officer should make or authorise payments, not only for Commissariat services, but for all others borne on the Estimates of the War Department, and coming under fixed regulations. Practically, although not nominally, this may be said to be done already by the Commissariat with armies in the field, no warrants being, in such cases, granted by the General commanding but upon returns or estimates, or other vouchers, which have been examined and certified by a Commissariat officer. There are no instructions requiring this duty to be performed by the Commissariat, but it is not to be expected that a military officer coming, as is usually the case, new to the duties of Military Secretary, should be sufficiently acquainted with the regulations and with precedents and former decisions, to undertake it; nor if he were, would he have time, with a large army in the field, to attend to such a vast mass of financial details. It would still be necessary, if this principle were admitted, I am of opinion, that all accounts for services not coming under fixed regulations, or specially approved by the War Department, should be transmitted to the Commissary-general or Senior Commissariat officer, for payment through the Military Secretary, approved by the General commanding. This question does not, however, concern the one immediately under consideration, that of the transfer to Treasury officers of Treasury duties now performed by Commissariat officers; but it is necessary to decide at present, as connected with such transfer, whether regimental paymasters and paymasters or accountants of the Land Transport Corps should receive their imprests, as they now do, from the Commissary-general or senior Commissariat officer, or that they should in future obtain them direct from the Treasury officer on warrants of the General commanding.

Without any change in the existing regulations, the senior Commissariat officer will, I presume, continue, as at present, to make all purchases of Ordnance, Engineer, and Quartermaster-general's stores; but now that these, as well as Commissariat services, will be included in the estimate of the War Department, there would appear to be no reason why payment should not be made by the Commissariat officer for such stores on the receipt or certificate of the proper officer, instead of being made by drafts drawn by the Ordnance Storekeeper on the chest.

Credits upon the chest might be given upon quarterly estimates to be submitted by the heads of the administrative departments for the approval of the General commanding; but with an army in the field these estimates would be of very little practical utility, as unforeseen services are constantly arising, the expenditure for which amounts to very large sums.* The annual votes might be notified to the Treasury officers and the heads of the administrative departments, but the quarterly credits should not be delayed for advices from England, but should be sanctioned on estimates by the General commanding. Where so many new services are constantly arising, the sum that would be required at the commencement of a quarter could only be known on the spot. They would not be supplementary services, but would already be going on, and would have to be provided for.

This may be a fitting occasion for taking into consideration the expediency of appointing some one officer as "Intendant" or "Sub-intendant," with armies in the field and at permanent stations, to represent the Minister of War, with authority to order, with the approval or concurrence of the General commanding, the performance of all services, and to authorise all payments on account of services borne on the estimates of the War Department. Great advantage would,

I am

* They have amounted in the Crimea, in some cases, to 500,000 *l.* sterling in the three months.

I am of opinion, be derived from such an appointment, by relieving the General commanding, and his Military Secretary, of many details not properly belonging to them, ensuring unity and promptness of action, and dispensing with much of the correspondence and references that now take place. I would observe, however, that, as in a former case, this question is quite independent of the one under immediate consideration, viz., the transfer to officers acting under the orders of the Treasury, of the financial duties now performed by the Commissariat.

The Treasury officers should, I am of opinion, consist of three grades, with the titles of

Paymasters-general;
Deputy Paymasters-general; and
Assistant Paymasters-general;

to distinguish them from Paymasters whose duties are confined to one particular service, as Paymasters of regiments, and Ordnance and Naval Paymasters; to which should be added the grade of clerks, in which class, after the department is fully organized, all new members should be required to enter before they could be eligible for promotion to the higher ranks. It may be doubted, however, whether the title of "Paymaster" properly indicates their duties, and whether "Treasurer" would not be a more appropriate one, considering that they will act under the Treasury. With the title of paymaster there is also some risk that they may hereafter be considered as more properly belonging to the Department of the Paymaster-general in England, as was formerly the case with the Paymasters-general serving with armies abroad. They were then regarded as his deputies, but they had nothing to do, as they will now have, with raising funds for the public service.

The rates of pay of the Treasury officers should be the same as those of the corresponding ranks in the Commissariat, with charge pay when they are at the head of the department, excepting in the case of Paymaster-general, whose pay should be the same as that of a Commissary-general not in charge. This distinction I consider to be necessary, the Commissary-general with an army in the field, being the officer who is really responsible for all the expenditure, or nearly all, that does not come under fixed regulations, whilst the Paymaster-general would only have the raising and the custody of the public money, without being in any degree responsible for its final disbursement. As the clerks would necessarily be gentlemen already acquainted with business, and of a more advanced age than that at which clerks are admitted into the Commissariat, I would recommend that they should be eligible after a certain period of service for promotion to the rank of Assistant Paymaster-general, without passing through the intervening rank of Deputy-Assistant, as in the Commissariat.

I think it extremely doubtful whether the system now in force in the Commissariat for the safe keeping of the public money by means of two keys, which has been found to answer on the whole so well, would be equally efficacious and afford equal security under the new arrangement. There would usually be only two Treasury officers, even at the largest of the permanent stations, who would, it may be concluded, be living in many cases during the several years on terms of intimacy, and might not be considered a sufficient check on each other's conduct. It may be said that they would be removed to other stations at certain periods, and relieved by other officers, and that the certainty that on such occasions any delinquency would be brought to light, would act as a check upon any malversation, besides that afforded by the inspection of the balances by Boards of Survey. But the Commissariat officers have not only been liable to be removed from one foreign station to another, but to be relieved at any moment in the chest duty by other officers serving in the same command, besides that they were acting under the immediate eye and control of the Commissariat officer in chief charge at the station, whose own responsibility was involved in the safe custody of the public money. In Canada and the West Indies it may be said that it rarely occurred that one or other of the officers holding the keys of the chest was not removed from that duty within a year. It will be for consideration in what way additional security may best be obtained.

Questions of minor importance consequent upon this change may probably arise, but none which can, I am of opinion, affect the principle of the measure, or which cannot be provided for as they occur.

Colonel *Mundy* to Sir *C. Trevelyan.*

War Department, 13 January 1856.

See page 34.

With reference to your letter of the 26th October last, relative to a proposal for a combination of the store and supply duties of the Ordnance and Commissariat Departments abroad, and for an entire separation from the Commissariat Department of its financial transactions, so far as relates to the duty of raising, of holding, and of paying, under proper authority, the funds required for every branch of the public service abroad, I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed memorandum, setting forth the arrangements relating to the re-transfer of the financial duties abroad to the Treasury, and to request that you will intimate to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury that these arrangements have Lord Panmure's entire concurrence.

(Enclosure in the above.)

Arrangements agreed upon by the Treasury and War Department relating to the Re-transfer of the Financial Duties abroad to the Treasury.

The following arrangements have been resolved upon by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury and Her Majesty's Secretary of State for War, for the regulation of the expenditure at the several military stations abroad and with an army in the field; and specific instructions will hereafter be issued from time to time for the purpose of giving effect to them.

Provisional arrangement.

Pending the receipt of such specific instructions, the Commissariat officers in charge at the several stations abroad, and the Commissary-general with the army in the field, will continue to conduct, according to the existing regulations, the duties which are hereafter to be transferred to Treasury officers: but they will communicate upon such subjects with the Board of Treasury and receive instructions from it;

And the Lords of the Treasury will make such communications as they may think proper to the Secretary of State when they see reason to commend or censure the Commissariat officers who are, for the time being, in charge of the financial duties.

Date from which the provisional arrangement will take effect.

This provisional arrangement will take effect from the first day of the month next after the receipt of these instructions at each station.

Financial duties.

The duty of raising, of holding, and of paying, under proper authority, the funds required for every branch of the public service abroad, will be conducted by officers acting under the immediate directions of the Treasury.

Duty of ordering payments.

The duty of ordering the payments required for every branch of the military expenditure abroad, will be conducted by an officer appointed for that purpose by the Secretary of State for War, wherever a Treasury chest may be established, who after satisfying himself that the claim, whether founded upon a Return, Estimate, or Account, is in conformity with the regulations, or sanctioned by competent special authority, will complete the order for payment by affixing to it his counter-signature. With an army in the field this duty may be delegated to an officer specially selected for the purpose.

The payments for Naval, Convict, and other services will be ordered by the officers to whom that power may be delegated by the Admiralty, the Secretary of State, or other superintending department.

Credits.

As soon as the annual Estimate for the War Department has received the sanction of Parliament, a statement will be furnished by the War Department to the Treasury of the credits to be opened for each station under each vote and article of the Estimate; and these credits will, under ordinary circumstances, regulate the proceedings of the officers of the War Department and the Treasury.

The same course will be adopted by other departments on behalf of which payments will have to be made by Treasury officers abroad.

In the event of delay in the arrival of the credit at any station, or of its being necessary to provide for emergent services which are not included in the Parliamentary

liamentary Estimates, the officer appointed, as above, by the Secretary of State will apply to the officer commanding for a provisional credit, which should be immediately reported to the War Department and the Treasury by their respective officers.

The credits for an army in the field may be given at short dates, for the aggregate of the votes, and may be founded upon estimates furnished to the Treasury through the War Department similar to those which are now furnished by the Commissary-general in accordance with the additional articles of the Commissariat Regulations applicable to extraordinary expenditure arising from war or rebellion. In case of need, the officer appointed, as above, by the Secretary of State will obtain a provisional credit from the officer commanding, which will be reported to the War Department and the Treasury, as already directed.

Orders for payment.

The orders for payment on the Treasury officers will be framed according to revised forms, agreed upon between the Treasury and the War Department, in which reference will be made to the heads of credit against which the several orders for payment are drawn.

Whenever payments can be made in detail by a Treasury officer, that course should be followed in preference to granting imprests to the accountants of other departments.

If there should be any irregularity in an order for payment, either in form or substance, the Treasury officer will make a written representation to the officer ordering the payment; but if that officer should confirm his previous order, the payment will then be made without delay; copies of all the documents being immediately forwarded to the Treasury and the War Department by their respective officers.

Accounts.

Detailed accounts of the orders for payment, and of the expenditure of sums advanced on imprest, will be rendered to the War Department by the officers of that department, and will be examined under the directions of the Secretary of State.

Accounts of all sums received into or paid from the Treasury chests will be rendered to the Commissioners of Audit, by the officers acting on behalf of the Treasury; which accounts will be supported by the orders for receipt or payment.

All sums received and paid abroad, on behalf of every department, civil and military, will thus appear in the accounts of the Treasury officers, and the recoveries will be made by the Commissioners of Audit from the respective departments with the least practicable delay, so as to enable the departments to raise the charges against their accountants at the earliest date; and the annual account of the Commissariat Chest Fund, which will now be called the Treasury Chest Fund, will be prepared, as heretofore, by the Commissioners of Audit for presentation to Parliament.

The Commissioners of Audit will also continue to compare the accounts of the military expenditure with the vouchers, under the provisions of the 9 & 10 Vict., c. 92, and to report to the Treasury and Parliament thereupon.

Establishment of Treasury officers.

An establishment of Treasury officers will be formed, as soon as qualified persons can be obtained, according to the following scale:—

Treasurers - -	600*l.*	per annum, rising by	20*l.*	per annum to	800*l.*
Assistant Treasurers	350*l.*	„	„	15*l.*	„	„	500*l.*
Clerks - - -	200*l.*	„	„	10*l.*	„	„	300*l.*

With quarters or lodging-allowance under classes 7, 9 and 10 of the Schedule of 1851, and, when serving with troops in the field, rations and such allowance in lieu of war-pay as the nature of the service may require; and they will be eligible for pensions according to the conditions prescribed by the Superannuation Act.

Appointment of Treasury officers to the principal stations, and revision of the financial regulations.

Treasury officers will shortly be appointed to the principal stations abroad, and the existing regulations relating to the raising and holding the funds required for all branches of the public service abroad, and making the payments under proper authority, will be carefully revised under their Lordships' directions, in communication with the several departments concerned.

TREASURY MINUTE, dated 22 January 1856.

Page 56. My Lords have before them Colonel Mundy's letter, dated 13th instant, transmitting a memorandum of the arrangements agreed upon by the Treasury and War Department, relating to the re-transfer of the financial duties abroad to the Treasury.

The first part of the memorandum describes the course proposed to be adopted to replace the Treasury without delay in charge of the financial duties formerly executed by the officers of the Commissariat, under its superintendence; viz., that, the Commissariat officers at the several stations abroad, and with the army in the field, should continue to conduct, according to the existing regulations, the various transactions connected with the raising, the holding, and the paying, under proper authority, the funds required for every branch of the public service abroad, and should correspond on this subject with the Board of Treasury, and receive instructions from it.

My Lords are of opinion that immediate effect should be given to this part of the plan by the issue of the necessary instructions to the several Commissariat officers.

The remainder of the memorandum lays down the principles upon which these financial duties will be conducted in connexion with the War Department and the other public departments through which the foreign expenditure of this country is carried on, as soon as an establishment of Treasury officers can be formed, and the existing regulations can be revised to suit the altered state of things.

As it has been agreed, for economical as well as for other reasons, that the new financial establishment ought to be composed, as far as possible, of officers and clerks who have been employed in similar duties in the Commissariat, my Lords request that inquiries may be instituted with a view to ascertain the names of those officers of each rank who are not only willing to be transferred to the new establishment, but are every way qualified by character and attainment for the important duties which will be entrusted to it.

But before the revised system can be completed, several parts of the subject must be carefully worked out by experienced officers, such as the precise nature of the checks under which the orders for payment are to be made upon the Treasury chests, and the nature of the accounts to be rendered to the War Department for each branch of the military service, so that responsibility may be fixed, and the means of enforcing it provided throughout every part of the military expenditure.

For this purpose a committee might be appointed, composed of officers of the Financial and War Departments; and, should Lord Panmure concur in this suggestion, my Lords propose that Mr. Anderson, principal clerk for financial business at the Treasury, and Mr. Vine, inspector in charge of naval and military accounts under the Board of Audit, should be appointed members of the committee on behalf of the Treasury, and that the assistant secretary to the Treasury should be at liberty to attend the committee when he considers it necessary, or may be instructed to do so.

Write accordingly to Colonel Mundy.

Mr. *F. Peel* to Sir *C. Trevelyan.*

War Department, 1 February 1856.

See Treasury Minute, Jan. 22, *supra.* HAVING laid before Lord Panmure your letter of the 25th January, relative to the arrangement of the Ordnance and Commissariat services abroad, I am directed to request that you will state to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury that Lord Panmure has given instructions for the immediate appointment of a committee, composed of the principal officers of the commissariat, store, and account divisions of the War Department, in conjunction with the officers named in your letter, for the purpose of drawing up, for his Lordship's final approval, a detailed scheme for carrying out the several arrangements which have been suggested.

Circular from the Director-General of the Commissariat to the Officers of the Commissariat.

War Department, 4 February 1856. Page 56.

I am directed by Lord Panmure to transmit, for your information, copies of a paper describing the arrangements which have been made, in concert with the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, with a view to re-transferring to the immediate control of their Lordships those parts of the financial duties performed by officers of the Commissariat, which consist of raising, holding, and impresting or paying upon proper authority the funds required for every branch of the public service abroad.

You will continue to conduct your duties in conformity with the existing regulations, until they are superseded by other instructions; but from the 1st of the month next after the receipt of this letter, you will correspond with the Board of Treasury, and attend to such directions as may be given to you by their Lordships in reference to those parts of your duty which have been described in the preceding paragraph.

The exact balance in the chest on the evening of the last day of the month preceding the change, is to be ascertained by Board of Survey, according to the regulations in Articles XXXII and CLXXXIII, and reported to the War Department and to the Treasury.

I am also to desire that you will furnish, for Lord Panmure's consideration, a list of those officers and established clerks serving under your orders, who are not only willing to be transferred to the new Treasury establishment, but are every way qualified, by character and attainment, to execute the important duties which will be entrusted to it.

COMMISSARIAT ACCOUNTS.

COPIES of Treasury Minutes, and Correspondence between the Treasury, the War Department, and the Board of Audit, relative to the Examination of the Commissariat Accounts, and to the Re-transfer of the Financial Business of the Commissariat to the Treasury.

(*The Chancellor of the Exchequer.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
4 *April* 1856.

[*Price* 8 *d.*]

138.

Under 12 *oz.*

COMMISSARIAT CHEST ACCOUNT:

1854–55.

AN ACCOUNT showing all the SUMS which have been Received into the COMMISSARIAT CHEST, and which have been Paid out of the same, between the 1st April 1854 and the 31st March 1855, and of the ASSETS and LIABILITIES of the CHEST on the latter Day.

(PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT BY HER MAJESTY'S COMMAND.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
8 *May* 1856.

AN ACCOUNT showing all the Sums which have been Received into between 1st April 1854

Dr.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
To Cash Balance on 1st April 1854:						
Cash in the hands of the Paymaster-General, and in the several Commissariat Chests Abroad on that day				692,529	1	7¼
1.—MONEY RAISED IN THE YEAR 1854–55.						
To Consignments of Specie:						
Amount of Specie received at the several Stations Abroad from England, and in England from Stations Abroad	1,311,383	16	8			
To Treasury Bills Drawn:						
Amount of Bills drawn upon Her Majesty's Treasury by Commissariat Officers Abroad, and by the Governor of Heligoland	2,657,009	18	8			
To Bills on India:						
Amount of Bills drawn on the Government of India by the Commissariat Officer at Hong Kong	150	16	8			
To Remittances from India:						
Amount of Rupees received by the Commissariat Officer at Hong Kong from the Government of India	2,500	–	–			
To Temporary Advances from Colonial Banks:						
Amount received in New South Wales	491	7	8			
To Temporary Advances from Colonial Funds:	£.	s.	d.			
Amount received at Malta	98,000	–	–			
Ditto in Nova Scotia	500	–	–			
	98,500	–	–			
				4,070,035	19	8
2.—SUMS RECEIVED INTO THE COMMISSARIAT CHEST, FOR REMITTANCE, &c.						
To Commissariat Services:						
Amount realised in the Year 1854–55, on account of the Sale of Old Stores, &c., to be paid over to the Exchequer	12,043	–	3			
To Convict Services:						
Amount realised in the Year 1854–55, on account of the Sale of Surplus Provisions, Clothing, &c., ex Convict Ships, to be paid over to the Exchequer	29,424	13	–			
To Superannuation Fund:						
Amount received at Hong Kong on account of Superannuation Deductions from Colonial and Consular Officers, to be paid over to the Exchequer	1,215	4	3			
To Army Services:						
Balances received from Regimental Paymasters, Sale of Cast Horses, and other Receipts, to be paid over to the Secretary-for-War	38,129	11	10¼			
Carried forward £.	80,812	9	4¼	4,762,565	1	3¼

the COMMISSARIAT CHEST, and which have been Paid out of the same, and 31st March 1855.

Cr.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1.—PAYMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF MONEY RAISED.						
By CONSIGNMENTS OF SPECIE:						
Payments to the Mint for Specie sent to Commissariat Stations Abroad	1,381,384	6	8			
By TREASURY BILLS:						
Bills paid by Her Majesty's Paymaster-General	2,301,438	17	3			
By BILLS ON INDIA:						
Amount repaid to the East India Company in respect of Bills drawn by the Commissariat Officer at Hong Kong on the Government of India	1,810	–	–			
By REMITTANCES FROM INDIA:						
Amount repaid to the East India Company in respect of Rupees remitted by the Government of India to the Commissariat Officer at Hong Kong	30,000	–	–			
By TEMPORARY ADVANCES FROM COLONIAL BANKS REPAID:						
Amount repaid by the Commissariat Officer at the Cape of Good Hope	6,000	–	–			
By TEMPORARY ADVANCES FROM COLONIAL FUNDS REPAID:						
Amount repaid at Malta — £. 73,000 – –						
Ditto in New Zealand — £. 17,000 – –						
Ditto in Nova Scotia — £. 500 – –						
	90,500	–	–			
				3,811,133	3	11
2.—PAYMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF SUMS RECEIVED INTO THE COMMISSARIAT CHEST, FOR REMITTANCE, &c.						
By PREMIUM ON BILLS DRAWN:						
Amount paid over to the Exchequer, being the Net Amount of Premium realised in 1852–53, on Bills negotiated by Commissariat Officers Abroad, after deducting the Loss on Transactions connected with raising Money for the several Chests	209	5	7			
By LOSS ON TRANSACTIONS CONNECTED WITH RAISING MONEY FOR THE SEVERAL COMMISSARIAT CHESTS; viz.—						
Loss arising from the settlement in this country of the East India Company's Claims in respect of Bills drawn upon India and Specie remitted from India, for the Service of the Chest at Hong Kong; and also upon Consignments of Dollars sent to that Station from this country — £. 4,008 18 9						
Deduct Net Premium on Negotiation of Bills, &c. in 1854–55 — £. 1,375 7 2¾						
Net Loss on Money Transactions in 1854–55	2,633	11	6¼			
By COMMISSARIAT SERVICES:						
Amount paid over to the Exchequer, being the Amount realised on account of the Sale of Old Stores, &c.:						
Balance of Amount realised in the Year 1852–53 — £. 5,140 – 8						
Portion of ditto - ditto in the Year 1853–54 — £. 221 15 –						
	5,361	15	8			
Carried forward - - - £.	8,204	12	9¼	3,811,133	3	11

Dr. AN ACCOUNT showing all the Sums which have been Received into the Commissariat Chest, - -

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -	80,812	9	4 ¼	4,762,565	1	3 ½
2.—SUMS RECEIVED INTO THE COMMISSARIAT CHEST, FOR REMITTANCE, &c.—*continued.*						
To NAVY SERVICES:						
Proceeds of the Sale of Old Stores, &c. received Abroad, to be paid over to the Admiralty - - - - - - - - - -	4,056	5	4			
To ORDNANCE SERVICES:						
Rents, Barrack Damages, and Deficiencies, Sale of Stores, and other Receipts Abroad, to be paid over to the Ordnance - - - -	52,423	13	2			
To REVENUE DEPARTMENTS:						
Revenue, &c., received Abroad, and paid into the Commissariat Chest for Remittance:						
To the Receiver-General of Customs - -	907	16	2			
To the Receiver-General of the Post-office	35,965	2	– ½			
	36,872	18	2 ½			
To COLONIAL GOVERNMENTS:						
Sums deposited in the Chest on their Account, and Sums received from them for payment to their Agent in England:						
Bahamas - - - - - -	143	17	8			
Cape of Good Hope - - - -	5,289	12	6			
Ceylon - - - - - - -	65,324	18	4			
Gambia - - - - - -	1,606	13	8			
Malta - - - - - - -	5,100	–	–			
Mauritius - - - - - -	82,000	–	–			
New South Wales - - - - -	107,144	19	3			
New Zealand - - - - - -	70,820	12	–			
St. Helena - - - - - -	16,868	13	–			
Sierra Leone - - - - - -	1,731	14	11			
South Australia - - - - -	123,225	–	–			
Van Diemen's Land - - - -	19,000	–	–			
West Indies - - - - - -	26,085	14	5			
	524,341	15	9			
To CONTRIBUTIONS FROM COLONIAL FUNDS FOR MILITARY PROTECTION:						
Amount received from the following Governments towards defraying Military Expenditure:						
Ceylon - - - - - - - -	24,000	–	–			
Ionian Islands - - - - - -	22,115	9	–			
Malta - - - - - - - -	6,200	–	–			
	52,315	9	–			
To CAPTURED SLAVING VESSELS:						
Proceeds of the Sale of Slave Vessels condemned in the Vice-Admiralty and Mixed Commission Courts, to be paid over to the Registrar of the High Court of Admiralty - - - - - - - - -	669	16	11			
To CONVICT EARNINGS:						
Amount deposited in the Chest for Remittance to Convicts - -	4,416	17	5			
To PATRIOTIC FUND:						
Amount deposited at various Stations for Remittance in Aid of the Funds of the Royal Commission - - - - - - - -	8,751	1	9			
To TURKISH GOVERNMENT:						
Amount received at Constantinople to pay for Cartridges supplied from this Country for the Turkish Government - - - - - - - -	5,000	–	–			
Repayment of Amount of Bills drawn by the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands - -	4,333	6	8			
	9,333	6	8			
To VARIOUS SMALL DEPOSITS IN THE CHEST FOR REMITTANCE -	4,533	7	7 ¾			
				778,527	1	2 ½
Carried forward - - - £.				5,541,092	2	5 ¾

- - and which have been Paid out of the same, between 1st April 1854 and 31st March 1855—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	8,204 12 9¼	3,811,133 3 11
2.—PAYMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF SUMS RECEIVED INTO THE COMMISSARIAT CHEST, FOR REMITTANCE, &c.—*continued.*		
BY CONVICT SERVICES: Amount paid over to the Exchequer, being the Amount realised on account of the Sale of Surplus Provisions, Clothing, &c., ex Convict Ships; viz.—		
In the Year 1852-53 - - - - £. 11,505 19 3		
Ditto - 1853-54 - - - - 7,117 6 11		
	18,623 6 2	
BY SUPERANNUATION FUND: Amount paid over to the Exchequer, being the Amount received at Hong Kong, on account of Superannuation Deductions from the Salaries of Colonial and Consular Officers; viz.—		
In the Year 1852-53 - - - - £. 372 7 11		
Ditto - 1853-54 - - - - 568 8 11		
	940 16 10	
BY ARMY SERVICES: Amounts paid over to the Secretary-for-War - - - - -	23,816 8 1	
BY NAVY SERVICES: Amounts paid over to the Board of Admiralty - - - - -	4,447 12 3	
BY ORDNANCE SERVICES: Amounts paid over to the Secretary-for-War (including a Sum of 34,711*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* received from the East India Company in 1853-54)	87,212 8 8	
BY REVENUE DEPARTMENTS:	£. s. d.	
Amount paid over to the Receiver-General of Customs	1,023 14 11	
Ditto - - - to the Receiver-General of the Post-office - - - - - - - - - -	36,039 9 1	
	37,063 4 -	
BY COLONIAL GOVERNMENTS: Repayment of Sums deposited in the Chest on their Account, and Sums paid to their Agent in England:		
Bahamas - - - - - - - -	£. 143 17 8	
Cape of Good Hope - - - - - -	6,150 - -	
Ceylon - - - - - - - -	76,165 19 4	
Gambia - - - - - - - -	3,416 13 8	
Gold Coast - - - - - - -	53 - 3	
Malta - - - - - - - -	5,100 - -	
Mauritius - - - - - - -	70,000 - -	
New South Wales - - - - -	210,900 9 1	
New Zealand - - - - - -	43,575 11 -	
St. Helena - - - - - - -	19,933 3 11	
Sierra Leone - - - - - -	1,231 14 11	
South Australia - - - - -	82,494 16 4	
Van Diemen's Land - - - - -	22,000 - -	
Western Australia - - - - -	88 4 4	
West Indies - - - - - -	23,969 19 4	
	565,223 9 10	
BY CONTRIBUTIONS FROM COLONIAL FUNDS FOR MILITARY PROTECTION: Amount paid over to the Army Votes on account of the Sums received towards defraying the Military Expenditure in the following Colonies:		
Ceylon - - - - - - - -	£. 48,000 - -	
Ionian Islands - - - - -	11,638 10 5	
Malta - - - - - - - -	12,400 - -	
	72,038 10 5	
BY CAPTURED SLAVING VESSELS: Amount paid over to the Registrar of the High Court of Admiralty, on account of the Proceeds of the Sale of Condemned Slave Vessels -	359 5 10	
BY CONVICT EARNINGS: Amount paid over on account of Convicts - - - - -	1,650 6 5	
BY PATRIOTIC FUND: Amount paid over to the Secretary of the Patriotic Fund - - -	2,020 - -	
BY VARIOUS SMALL REPAYMENTS - - - - - - - -	4,249 2 9¾	
		825,849 4 1
Carried forward - - - £.		4,636,982 8 -

Dr. AN ACCOUNT showing all the Sums which have been Received into the Commissariat Chest, - -

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -				5,541,092	2	5¾
3.—SUMS RECEIVED IN REPAYMENT OF ADVANCES FROM THE COMMISSARIAT CHEST.						
To SUMS RECEIVED out of the VOTES of PARLIAMENT, in Repayment of ADVANCES for the following Services:						
To ARMY:						
Effective Services - - - - - -	1,773,527	5	1			
Chelsea and Greenwich Out-Pensions - - -	53,815	15	7			
Other Non-Effective Services - - - -	20,726	14	9			
				1,848,069	15	5
To NAVY:						
Effective Services - - - - - -	384,330	4	8			
Non-Effective Services - - - - -	12,597	1	6			
				396,927	6	2
To ORDNANCE:						
Effective Services - - - - - -	585,183	9	11			
Non-Effective Services - - - - -	6,092	10	5			
				591,276	–	4
To COMMISSARIAT:						
Effective Services - - - - - -	591,530	12	6			
Non-Effective Services - - - - -	7,735	10	9			
				599,266	3	3
To MISCELLANEOUS:						
CIVIL ESTABLISHMENTS:						
Clergy in North America - - - -	6,250	11	3			
Indian Department in Canada - - -	7,106	15	6			
West Indies - - - - - -	539	13	9			
Stipendiary Justices - - - - -	29,881	1	4			
Western Coast of Africa - - - -	1,800	–	–			
Western Australia - - - - -	4,169	15	11			
Hong Kong - - - - - -	2,594	3	11			
Liberated Africans - - - - -	4,509	3	10			
				56,851	5	6
CONSULAR SERVICES - - - - - - - - - -				27,785	10	10
LIGHTHOUSES ABROAD: BAHAMAS - - - - - - - -				745	6	8
CHOLERA: JAMAICA AND WEST INDIES - - - - - -				1,710	13	9
MILITARY SECRETARY TO GOVERNOR-GENERAL, CANADA				679	11	8
LOCAL PENSIONS, CANADA - - - - - - - - -				218	12	6
CIVIL CONTINGENCIES - - - - - - - - - -				3,611	18	–
SUPERANNUATIONS: CONVICT ESTABLISHMENT - - - -				165	10	–
Carried forward - - - £.				3,527,307	14	1
						5,541,092 2 5¾

- - and which have been Paid out of the same, between 1st April 1854 and 31st March 1855—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	- - - -	4,636,982 8 -
3.—ADVANCES FROM THE COMMISSARIAT CHEST TO BE REPAID.		
By Advances in the Year 1854–55, to be repaid out of the Votes of Parliament, for the following Services:		
By Army:	£. s. d.	
Effective Services - - - - - -	1,698,894 18 4	
Chelsea and Greenwich Out-Pensions - - -	56,907 5 9¾	
Other Non-Effective Services - - - -	22,286 18 2½	
	1,778,089 2 4¼	
By Navy:		
Effective Services - - - - - -	634,890 16 -	
Non-Effective Services - - - - -	12,928 15 6	
	647,819 11 6	
By Ordnance:		
Effective Services - - - - - -	610,290 18 9	
Non-Effective Services - - - - -	6,588 18 6	
	616,879 17 3	
By Commissariat:		
Effective Services - - - - - -	1,473,783 1 1	
Non-Effective Services - - - - -	8,491 18 11	
	1,482,275 - -	
By Miscellaneous:		
Civil Establishments:		
Clergy in North America - - - -	4,420 8 10	
Indian Department in Canada - - -	5,524 4 3	
West Indies - - - - - -	528 9 -	
Stipendiary Justices - - - - -	25,913 7 4	
Falkland Islands - - - - - -	418 5 5	
Western Coast of Africa - - - -	3,962 5 2	
St. Helena - - - - - - -	3,732 15 1	
Western Australia - - - - -	2,594 10 8	
Hong Kong - - - - - -	996 8 2	
Emigration - - - - - - -	14,577 6 9	
Liberated Africans - - - - -	3,789 13 8	
	66,457 14 4	
Consular Services - - - - - - - - - -	19,584 13 -	
Expenses of Transportation:		
Expenses incurred for promoting the Emigration and Settlement of Free Persons in those Colonies which receive Convicts -	3,084 13 -	
Convict Services - - - - - - - - - -	322,384 11 -	
Magnetic Observatories: Canada - - - - - -	27 10 4	
Lighthouses Abroad: Bahamas - - - - - -	868 10 5	
Cholera: Jamaica and West Indies - - - - - -	502 - -	
Carried forward - - - £.	4,937,973 3 2½	4,636,982 8 -

Dr. AN ACCOUNT showing all the Sums which have been Received into the Commissariat Chest, - -

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -				3,527,307	14	1	5,541,092	2	5¾
3.—SUMS RECEIVED IN REPAYMENT OF ADVANCES FROM THE COMMISSARIAT CHEST—*continued.*									
To Sums Received out of the Votes of Parliament, in Repayment of Advances for the following Services—*continued.*									
To MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*									
WAR WITH RUSSIA:									
Part of Votes for Extraordinary Expenses -	1,800,000	–	–						
From Vote for Printing and Stationery - -	50,000	–	–						
				1,850,000	–	–			
To SUMS RECEIVED FROM REVENUE DEPARTMENTS:									
In Repayment of Advances for Pensions, &c.:									
From the Customs - - - - - - -	6,299	15	11						
From the Excise - - - - - - -	408	–	3						
				6,707	16	2			
To SUMS RECEIVED OUT OF COLONIAL FUNDS:									
In Repayment of Advances on account of the following Colonies:									
Cape of Good Hope - - - - - -	119	3	6						
Gibraltar - - - - - - - -	2,132	–	–						
Mauritius - - - - - - - -	15,107	6	11						
New South Wales - - - - - -	9,627	12	3						
South Australia - - - - - -	350	–	–						
Western Australia - - - - - -	974	11	2						
Canada and Nova Scotia, for the Railway Survey	25	10	–						
				28,336	3	10			
To SUMS RECEIVED FROM THE EAST INDIA COMPANY:									
In Repayment of Advances Abroad for the Service of the Company - - - - - - -	12,375	10	11						
On account of Regiments in India - - - -	250,000	–	–						
				262,375	10	11			
To SUMS RECEIVED IN REPAYMENT OF VARIOUS SMALL ADVANCES -				2,846	2	7			
							5,677,573	7	7
						£.	11,218,665	10	–¾

Audit Office,
21 April 1856.

- - and which have been Paid out of the same, between 1st April 1854 and 31st March 1855—*continued.* *Cr.*

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -	4,937,973	3	2¼	4,636,982	8	–
3.—ADVANCES FROM THE COMMISSARIAT CHEST TO BE REPAID—*continued.*						
By Advances in the Year 1854-55, to be repaid out of the Votes of Parliament, for the following Services—*continued.*						
By MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*						
MILITARY SECRETARY TO GOVERNOR-GENERAL, CANADA - -	619	3	1			
LOCAL PENSIONS: CANADA - - - - - - - - -	191	13	4			
CIVIL CONTINGENCIES - - - - - - - - - -	6,402	13	6			
SUPERANNUATIONS: CONVICT ESTABLISHMENT - - - -	184	16	6			
KAFIR WAR:						
Extraordinary Expenses - - - - - - - - -	37,025	–	2			
ORANGE RIVER SOVEREIGNTY:						
Cape of Good Hope - - - - - - - - - -	21,398	9	4			
AUSTRALIAN EXPEDITION - - - - - - - - -	150	–	–			
WAR WITH RUSSIA:						
To Vote for Printing and Stationery - - - 50,000 – –						
Extraordinary Expenses - - - - - 476,432 2 11						
	526,432	2	11			
By ADVANCES TO BE REPAID BY REVENUE DEPARTMENTS:						
Pensions, &c., paid Abroad on account of the Customs 7,515 19 11						
Ditto - - - - ditto - - - - Excise - 493 14 –¼						
Ditto - - - - ditto - - - - Post-office 477 9 2						
	8,487	3	1¼			
By ADVANCES TO BE REPAID OUT OF COLONIAL FUNDS:						
On account of the following Colonies:						
Canada - - - - - - - - - 76 – 2						
Cape of Good Hope - - - - - - - 405 9 8						
Gibraltar - - - - - - - - - 2,295 15 –						
Mauritius - - - - - - - - - 15,055 – 11						
New South Wales - - - - - - - 63,206 14 10						
New Zealand - - - - - - - - 1,044 2 10						
South Australia - - - - - - - - 350 – –						
Western Australia - - - - - - - 1,579 11 4						
West Indies - - - - - - - - 890 13 –						
	84,903	7	9			
By ADVANCES ON ACCOUNT OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY:						
Payments on account of the Company for Pensions, &c. 7,239 11 3						
Additional Allowances granted by the Company to certain Persons late of the St. Helena Establishment - 290 15 1						
Payments on account of Regiments in India - - 293,031 4 4						
	300,561	10	8			
By ADVANCES ON ACCOUNT OF THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT:						
In Payment of Bills drawn by the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, to defray Expenses on account of the Turkish Government -	4,333	6	8			
By VARIOUS SMALL ADVANCES TO BE REPAID - - - - -	2,926	16	6¾			
				5,931,589	6	9¼
By CASH BALANCE on 31 March 1855, as explained in the Statement at page 18 - - -				650,093	15	3½
			£.	11,218,665	10	–¾

By Order of the Board,

C. Macaulay,
Secretary.

AN ACCOUNT showing the LIABILITIES and ASSETS - - - -

Dr. LIABILITIES.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To TREASURY BILLS:		
Amount of Outstanding Bills drawn by Commissariat Officers Abroad:		
Drawn in the Year 1846–47 - - -	895 8 3	
Ditto - 1847–48 - - -	150 – –	
Ditto - 1848–49 - - -	425 6 7	
Ditto - 1849–50 - - -	751 10 4	
Ditto - 1850–51 - - -	425 – –	
Ditto - 1851–52 - - -	261 – –	
Ditto - 1852–53 - - -	1,428 – 2	
Ditto - 1853–54 - - -	7,424 5 10	
Ditto - 1854–55 - - -	851,508 – 8	
	863,268 11 10	
To COLONIAL BANKS:		
Temporary Advances outstanding on the 31st March 1855:		
New South Wales - - - - - - - - -	491 7 8	
To COLONIAL GOVERNMENTS:		
Temporary Advances outstanding on the 31st March 1855:		
Malta - - - - - - - - - - -	25,000 – –	
		888,759 19 6
To SUMS RECEIVED INTO THE COMMISSARIAT CHEST, FOR REMITTANCE, &c:		
Due to—		
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR:		
For Army Services:		
Regimental Balances, &c.:		
Deposited in the Chest in the Year 1853–54 -	4,050 13 2	
Ditto - - ditto - - 1854–55 -	33,959 12 11	
	38,010 6 1	
For Ordnance Services:		
Rents, Barrack Damages, &c.:		
Deposited in the Chest in the Year 1854–55 - - - -	47,355 13 5	
Contributions for Military Protection:		
Deposited in the Chest in the Year 1850–51 -	6,618 19 6	
Ditto - - ditto - 1851–52 -	7,905 14 8	
Ditto - - ditto - 1852–53 -	18,381 10 4½	
Ditto - - ditto - 1853–54 -	18,219 5 5½	
Ditto - - ditto - 1854–55 -	52,315 9 –	
	103,440 19 –	
BOARD OF ADMIRALTY:		
Old Stores, &c., Sold:		
Deposited n the Chest in the Year 1853–54 -	150 15 –	
Ditto - - ditto - 1854–55 -	4,000 3 6	
	4,150 18 6	
Carried forward - - - £.	192,957 17 –	888,759 19 6

- - - - of the COMMISSARIAT CHEST, on the 31st March 1855.

ASSETS.						Cr.		
				£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
By CASH due by Officers acting as Paymasters for the Commissariat Chest:									
Balance due by the several Commissariat Officers at Stations Abroad on 31st March 1855, after deducting the Balances at the credit of the Paymaster-General and of the Commissary in Great Britain, as shown at the foot of the General Cash Account for the Year 1854–55, at page 9, and detailed in the Explanatory Statement of Cash Balances at page 18 - - - - - - - - - - - -							650,093	15	3½
By SPECIE IN TRANSIT:									
Specie consigned to Commissariat Officers Abroad, which was on its passage to Foreign Stations on 31st March 1855 - - - - -							204,000	–	–
By LOSS ON MONEY TRANSACTIONS:									
Amount provided for in Commissariat Estimates for 1855–56, but not paid over to the Chest on 31st March 1855 - - - - -						22,355	–	–	
Amount to be provided for, to replace the Loss which has accrued upon Transactions connected with raising Money for the several Commissariat Chests in the Year 1854–55 - - - - - - -						2,634	–	–	
							24,989	–	–
By ADVANCES FROM THE COMMISSARIAT CHEST:									
Due from VOTES OF PARLIAMENT for the following Services:									
ARMY:				£.	s.	d.			
Effective Services, advanced in the Year			1853–54	308	6	10			
Ditto - - -	ditto	-	1854–55	398,725	4	4			
Chelsea and Greenwich Out-Pensions - -	ditto	-	1853–54	17	9	7			
Ditto - - -	ditto	-	1854–55	37,214	12	8¼			
Other Non-Effective Services - -	ditto	-	1847–48	–	9	3			
Ditto - - -	ditto	-	1850–51	20	1	9			
Ditto - - -	ditto	-	1853–54	16	–	–			
Ditto - - -	ditto	-	1854–55	14,497	7	11½			
							450,799	12	4¾
NAVY:									
Effective Services, advanced in the Year			1846–47	1,868	15	–			
Ditto - - -	ditto	-	1847–48	–	12	–			
Ditto - - -	ditto	-	1848–49	5	5	–			
Ditto - - -	ditto	-	1852–53	–	2	6			
Ditto - - -	ditto	-	1853–54	13,222	12	–			
Ditto - - -	ditto	-	1854–55	355,404	6	1			
Non-Effective Services -	ditto	-	1852–53	45	5	2			
Ditto - - -	ditto	-	1853–54	21	16	10			
Ditto - - -	ditto	-	1854–55	8,940	6	5			
							379,509	1	–
Carried forward - - -			£.				830,308	13	4¾	879,082	15	3½

AN ACCOUNT showing the Liabilities and Assets of - - - - - - -

Dr. LIABILITIES.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	192,957 17 –	888,759 19 6
To Sums received into the Commissariat Chest, for Remittance, &c.—*continued.*		
Due to—		
CUSTOMS:		
Revenue paid in Abroad, for remittance to England:	£. s. d.	
Deposited in the Chest in the Year 1851–52 -	– 8 11	
Ditto - - ditto - 1854–55 -	122 17 9	
	123 6 8	
POST OFFICE:		
Revenue paid in Abroad for remittance to England:	£. s. d.	
Deposited in the Chest in the Year 1853–54 -	3 3 –	
Ditto - - ditto - 1854–55 -	9,025 14 6	
	9,028 17 6	
RELIEF OF DISTRESS IN IRELAND AND SCOTLAND:		
Amount received beyond the Advances from the Commissariat Chest -	9,090 3 8¾	
KAFIR WAR:		
Balance of Votes for Extraordinary Expenses - - - - - -	166,509 11 4	
WAR WITH RUSSIA:		
Votes for Extraordinary Expenses - - - - - - - -	1,323,567 17 1	
COLONIAL GOVERNMENTS:		
Sums received on their Account, not yet repaid:	£. s. d.	
Canada, deposited in the Chest in the Year 1849–50	– 9 9	
Cape of Good Hope ditto - 1852–53	440 1 2	
Ditto - - ditto - 1854–55	2,139 12 6	
Ceylon - - ditto - 1854–55	14,648 12 11½	
Gambia - - ditto - 1853–54	890 9 11	
Malta - - - ditto - 1854–55	1,000 – –	
Mauritius - - ditto - 1850–51	– 10 3	
Ditto - - ditto - 1854–55	22,052 6 –	
New South Wales - ditto - 1852–53	736 5 5	
Ditto - - ditto - 1853–54	2 – –	
Ditto - - ditto - 1854–55	33,868 9 6	
New Zealand - ditto - 1852–53	360 19 11	
Ditto - - ditto - 1854–55	29,922 6 11	
Sierra Leone - ditto - 1854–55	500 – –	
South Australia - ditto - 1852–53	5,200 – –	
Ditto - - ditto - 1853–54	260 5 3	
Ditto - - ditto - 1854–55	57,000 – –	
Van Diemen's Land ditto - 1852–53	44 – –	
Western Australia ditto - 1852–53	502 10 9	
Ditto - - ditto - 1853–54	317 5 10	
West Indies - - ditto - 1854–55	2,115 15 1	
	172,002 1 2½	
Carried forward - - - £.	1,873,279 14 6¼	888,759 19 6

- - - - the Commissariat Chest, on the 31st March 1855—*continued.*

ASSETS. *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	- - -	830,308 13 4¾	879,082 15 3½
By Advances from the Commissariat Chest—*continued.*			
Due from Votes of Parliament for the following Services—*continued.*			
ORDNANCE:			
Effective Services, advanced in the Year 1852–53	17 19 3		
Ditto - - - - ditto - 1853–54	4,168 9 8		
Ditto - - - - ditto - 1854–55	141,346 4 9		
Non-Effective Services - ditto - 1854–55	4,077 5 4		
		149,609 19 –	
COMMISSARIAT:			
Effective Services, advanced in the Year 1854–55	1,017,783 1 1½		
Non-Effective Services - ditto - 1854–55	4,878 18 11		
		1,022,662 – –½	
MISCELLANEOUS ESTIMATES:			
CIVIL ESTABLISHMENTS:			
Clergy in North America - advanced in the Year 1854–55	4,420 8 10		
Indian Department, Canada ditto - 1854–55	5,524 4 3¾		
West Indies - - ditto - 1854–55	528 9 –		
Stipendiary Justices - ditto - 1854–55	25,913 7 4¼		
Western Coast of Africa ditto - 1854–55	3,962 5 2		
St. Helena - - ditto - 1847–48	1,166 13 –		
Ditto - - - ditto - 1848–49	7,829 10 5		
Ditto - - - ditto - 1849–50	5,137 3 1¾		
Ditto - - - ditto - 1850–51	4,681 11 –		
Ditto - - - ditto - 1853–54	3,109 15 9		
Ditto - - - ditto - 1854–55	3,732 15 1		
Western Australia - ditto - 1854–55	2,594 10 8		
Hong Kong - - ditto - 1854–55	996 8 2		
Emigration, Canada - ditto - 1848–49	961 13 4		
Ditto Nova Scotia ditto - 1849–50	2,098 14 9		
Ditto Canada - ditto - 1853–54	1,500 – –		
Ditto „ - ditto - 1854–55	9,614 13 –		
Liberated Africans - ditto - 1854–55	3,789 13 8		
		87,561 16 7¾	
CONSULAR SERVICES - ditto - 1854–55	- - -	19,584 13 –	
CONVICT SERVICES - ditto - 1853–54	322,162 1 3		
Ditto - - - - ditto - 1854–55	322,384 11 –		
		644,546 12 3	
EXPENSES OF TRANSPORTATION ditto - 1853–54	3,434 9 4		
Ditto - - - - ditto - 1854–55	3,084 13 –		
		6,519 2 4	
LIGHTHOUSES ABROAD - ditto - 1854–55	- - -	868 10 5	
MAGNETIC OBSERVATORIES ditto - 1852–53	151 13 9		
Ditto - - - - ditto - 1853–54	59 12 6		
Ditto - - - - ditto - 1854–55	27 10 4		
		238 16 7	
Carried forward - - - £.		2,761,900 3 8	879,082 15 3½

An Account showing the Liabilities and Assets of - - - - - - -

Dr. LIABILITIES.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	1,873,279 14 6¼	888,759 19 6
To Sums received into the Commissariat Chest for Remittance, &c.— *continued.*		
Due to—		
Registrar of the High Court of Admiralty:		
Proceeds of the Sale of Slave Vessels deposited in the Chest in the Year - - - 1847–48	£. s. d. 59 4 4	
Ditto - - - ditto - - - 1854–55	310 11 1	
	369 15 5	
Convict Earnings:		
Amount deposited for Remittance to Convicts, and not yet repaid -	11,625 11 6	
East India Company—Surplus Payments:		
Amount received from the East India Company in 1853–54, being Repayment for the Excess Number of Men embarking for India beyond the Number of Men disembarking from India, and the portion of the Pay and Expenses of the Staff Officers employed in Recruiting on account of Regiments on the Indian Establishment which has not been deducted from the Estimates for Army Services, as an Expenditure to be defrayed by the East India Company (to 31 March 1848) - - - - - - - - - -	151,750 15 3	
Her Majesty's Exchequer:		
Amount realised on account of the Sale of Old Commissariat Stores, &c.:	£. s. d.	
In the Year - - - - 1853–54	10,408 17 4	
Ditto - - - - - 1854–55	12,043 – 3	
Amount realised on account of the Sale of Surplus Provisions, Clothing, &c., ex Convict Ships:		
In the Year - - - - 1854–55	29,424 13 –	
Amount received at Hong Kong on account of Superannuation Deductions from Salaries of Consular and Colonial Officers:		
In the Year - - - - 1854–55	1,215 4 3	
	53,091 14 10	
Patriotic Fund:		
Amount deposited in the Chest in the Year 1854–55, not yet paid over to the Royal Commissioners - - - - - - - -	6,731 1 9	
Turkish Government:		
Amount deposited in the Chest at Constantinople to pay for Cartridges supplied from this Country - - - - - - - -	5,000 – –	
Various Small Deposits - - - - - - - - -	1,577 3 8	
		2,103,425 16 11½
Carried forward - - - £.		2,992,185 16 5¼

- - - - - the Commissariat Chest, on the 31st March 1855—*continued.*

ASSETS. *Cr.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	2,761,900 3 8	879,082 15 3½
By Advances from the Commissariat Chest—*continued.*		
Due from Votes of Parliament for the following Services— *continued.*		
Miscellaneous Estimates—*continued.*	£. s. d.	
Cholera, Jamaica and West Indies advanced in the Year - 1853–54	235 15 –	
Ditto - - - ditto - 1854–55	502 – –	
	737 15 –	
Military Secretary to Governor-general of Canada - ditto - 1853–54	679 11 8	
Ditto - - - ditto - 1854–55	619 3 1	
	1,298 14 9	
Local Pensions, Canada - - ditto - 1853–54	191 5 9½	
Ditto - - - ditto - 1854–55	191 13 4	
	382 19 1½	
Superannuations, Convict Establishment - - ditto - 1854–55	- - -	111 11 6
Civil Contingencies - ditto - 1853–54	8,064 14 –	
Ditto - - - ditto - 1854–55	6,402 13 6	
	14,467 7 6	
Orange River Sovereignty:		
Cape of Good Hope - ditto - 1853–54	25,692 5 6	
Ditto - - - ditto - 1854–55	21,398 9 4	47,090 14 10
Australian Expedition, ditto - 1854–55	- - -	150 – –
Due from Revenue Departments:		
Advances on account of the Customs in the Year - - - - - 1853-54	74 – 9	
Ditto - - ditto - ditto - 1854–55	5,156 7 –	
Ditto - - Excise ditto - 1854–55	339 19 11	
Ditto - - Post-office ditto - 1854–55	477 9 2	
	6,047 16 10	
Due from Colonial Funds:		
Advances on account of the following Colonies:		
Canada, advanced in the Year - 1853–54	231 7 11	
Ditto - - ditto - - 1854–55	78 1 5	
Cape of Good Hope ditto - - 1846–47	416 7 –	
Ditto - - ditto - - 1847–48	3,730 9 8	
Ditto - - ditto - - 1848–49	10,058 2 1	
Ditto - - ditto - - 1849–50	4,552 12 –	
Ditto - - ditto - - 1850–51	2,754 4 11	
Ditto - - ditto - - 1851–52	158 15 6	
Ditto - - ditto - - 1853–54	542 – 5	
Ditto - - ditto - - 1854–55	316 13 8	
Gibraltar - - ditto - - 1852–53	1,066 – –	
Ditto - - ditto - - 1853–54	1,599 – –	
Ditto - - ditto - - 1854–55	2,295 15 –	
Carried forward - - - £.	27,799 9 7	2,832,187 3 2½ 879,082 15 3½

AN ACCOUNT showing the Liabilities and Assets of - - - - - - -

Dr. LIABILITIES.

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -	2,992,185	16	5½
To BALANCE, being the Surplus of Assets available for carrying on the Service of the Commissariat Chest, on 31 March 1855 - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,325,807	13	3½
£.	4,317,993	9	8½

Audit Office,
21 April 1856.

- - - - - the Commissariat Chest, on the 31st March 1855—*continued.*

ASSETS. *Cr.*

		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	Brought forward - - -	2,832,187 3 2½	879,082 15 3½
By Advances from the Commissariat Chest—*continued.*			
	£. s. d.		
Due from Colonial Funds—*continued* - -	27,799 9 7		
New South Wales, advanced in the Year - 1850–51	30 – –		
Ditto - - - - ditto - 1852–53	55 8 8		
Ditto - - - - ditto - 1854–55	53,630 5 1		
New Zealand - - - - ditto - 1847–48	2,107 3 9		
Ditto - - - - ditto - 1848–49	14,753 1 6		
Ditto - - - - ditto - 1849–50	20,767 16 –		
Ditto - - - - ditto - 1850–51	32,892 – 3		
Ditto - - - - ditto - 1851–52	1,003 19 1		
Ditto - - - - ditto - 1852–53	17,274 7 2		
Ditto - - - - ditto - 1853–54	11,864 17 7		
Ditto - - - - ditto - 1854–55	1,044 2 10		
St. Helena - - - - ditto - 1854–55	846 17 5¼		
Van Diemen's Land - - - ditto - 1850–51	5,000 – –		
Ditto - - - - ditto - 1851–52	45 – –		
Ditto - - - - ditto - 1852–53	13 – –		
Western Australia - - - ditto - 1851–52	80 16 9		
Ditto - - - - ditto - 1852–53	268 1 3		
Ditto - - - - ditto - 1854–55	1,579 11 4		
West Indies - - - - ditto - 1854–55	890 13 –		
Ditto Coolie Emigration - ditto - 1847–48	6,421 19 1¼		
Canada and Nova Scotia Railway Survey - -	1,614 15 –		
		199,983 5 4½	
Due by the East India Company:			
Advances for Pensions and various Services chargeable against the Company:			
	£. s. d.		
Advanced in the Year - - - 1846–47	22,423 3 2		
Ditto - - - - - 1847–48	12,722 6 7		
Ditto - - - - - 1848–49	7,114 13 4		
Ditto - - - - - 1849–50	1,904 1 9		
Ditto - - - - - 1850–51	3,482 9 3		
Ditto - - - - - 1851–52	252 9 6		
Ditto - - - - - 1853–54	216 14 –		
Ditto - - - - - 1854–55	6,166 5 10		
Advances on account of Regiments in India:			
In the Year - - - - 1851–52	205,477 11 6		
Ditto - - - - - 1852–53	56,037 5 9		
Ditto - - - - - 1853–54	44,427 4 8		
Ditto - - - - - 1854–55	43,031 4 4		
		403,255 9 8	
Due on account of various Small Advances - - - -		3,484 16 2	
			3,438,910 14 5
		£.	4,317,993 9 8½

By Order of the Board,

C. Macaulay, Secretary to the Commissioners
for Auditing the Public Accounts.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT of the CASH BALANCE on 31st MARCH 1855.

	Number of Chests at each Station among which the Balance is divided.	Cash in the Hands of Commissaries, &c.	Add Money in Transit.	TOTAL.	Deduct Outstanding Remittances, to which the foregoing Balances are liable.	Net Balance as shown in the foregoing Account, at page 9.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
The Commissary at Bahamas	1	5,353 9 3	- - -	5,353 9 3	- - -	5,353 9 3
Ditto - - Bermuda	2	12,522 5 7	15 - -	12,537 5 7	- - -	12,537 5 7
Ditto - - Canada	4	11,637 9 -¾	15 - -	11,652 9 -¾	3 - 9	11,649 8 3¾
Ditto - - Cape of Good Hope	6	40,395 - 2	2,350 - -	42,745 - 2	11,008 7 6	31,736 12 8
The Deputy Paymaster of Queen's Troops - Ceylon	1	1 10 -	- - -	1 10 -	- - -	1 10 -
The Commissary at Gambia	1	6,114 5 1	- 11 -	6,114 16 1	- - -	6,114 16 1
Ditto - - Gibraltar	1	11,813 5 7	- - -	11,813 5 7	- - -	11,813 5 7
Ditto - - Gold Coast	1	4,624 13 5	- - -	4,624 13 5	- - -	4,624 13 5
Ditto - - Greece	1	6,586 6 1	- - -	6,586 6 1	- - -	6,586 6 1
Ditto - - Honduras	1	3,053 18 2	- - -	3,053 18 2	- - -	3,053 18 2
Ditto - - Hong Kong	1	38,988 12 10	- - -	38,988 12 10	- - -	38,988 12 10
Ditto - - Ionian Islands	6	19,628 12 7	300 - -	19,928 12 7	182 5 5	19,746 7 2
D. C. G. Watt in Ireland	1	1,969 9 8	- - -	1,969 9 8	- - -	1,969 9 8
C. G. Hewetson in ditto	1	57 5 5	- - -	57 5 5	- - -	57 5 5
The Commissary at Jamaica	2	26,423 2 3	- - -	26,423 2 3	97 9 10	26,325 12 5
Ditto - - Malta	1	9,376 18 5	16,000 - -	25,376 18 5	- - -	25,376 18 5
Ditto - - Mauritius	2	15,583 17 6	- - -	15,583 17 6	- - -	15,583 17 6
Ditto - - Newfoundland	1	4,204 7 2	- - -	4,204 7 2	- - -	4,204 7 2
Ditto - - New South Wales	2	31,624 17 8	1 19 -	31,626 16 8	224 19 6	31,401 17 2
Ditto - - New Zealand	3	44,675 18 5	- - -	44,675 18 5	- - -	44,675 18 5
Ditto - - Nova Scotia	3	18,623 7 -½	112 19 10	18,736 6 10½	59 12 10	18,676 14 -½
Ditto - - St. Helena	1	10,601 17 11	- - -	10,601 17 11	- - -	10,601 17 11
Ditto - - Sierra Leone	1	10,209 12 8	- - -	10,209 12 8	- 16 8	10,208 16 -
Ditto - - South Australia	1	739 16 1	5,198 12 8	5,938 8 9	909 10 8	5,028 18 1
Ditto - - Turkey	17	232,624 13 10	172,835 17 5	405,460 11 3	140,271 3 9	265,189 7 6
Ditto - - Van Diemen's Land	1	57,967 4 -	7 14 7	57,974 18 7	35 6 4	57,939 12 3
Ditto - - Western Australia	8	19,708 13 6½	- - -	19,708 13 6½	2,384 14 5	17,323 19 1½
Ditto - - West Indies	4	25,700 1 11	1,190 - -	26,890 1 11	539 18 6¾	26,350 3 4¼
TOTAL	75	670,810 11 3¾	198,027 14 6	868,838 5 9¾	155,717 6 2¾	713,120 19 7

Add,—Outstanding Balances due by various Commissariat Officers, &c.				1,272 8 2½
				714,393 7 9½
Deduct the following Credit Balances; viz.—				
Her Majesty's Paymaster-general: Amount due to him on 31st March 1855	86,143 17 10			
Less,—Money advanced by him in transit	23,870 - -		62,273 17 10	
The Commissary in Great Britain: Amount of his Drafts outstanding on 31st March 1855	3,360 4 8			
Less,—Balance in his hands on that day	1,334 10 -		2,025 14 8	
				64,299 12 6
NET BALANCE			£.	650,093 15 3½

Audit Office,
21 April 1856.

C. Macaulay,
Secretary.

COMMISSARIAT CHEST ACCOUNT:
1854–55.

AN ACCOUNT showing all the Sums which have been Received into the Commissariat Chest, and which have been Paid out of the same, between the 1st April 1854 and the 31st March 1855, and of the Assets and Liabilities of the Chest on the latter Day.

(Presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's Command.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
8 *May* 1856.

205.

Under 3 *oz.*

ALDERSHOT CAMP.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 25 July 1856;—*for*,

A "RETURN showing the Total Number of Acres purchased by the Nation at *Aldershot*, and the Total Cost of the Land so purchased; the Cost of the Huts and other Buildings in each Year, in detail, and any other Expense connected with the permanent Establishment of the Camp; and the Total Number of Troops stationed at *Aldershot* in each Year, distinguishing Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers, Infantry, Militia, and Foreign Legion."

War Department, July 1856.

F. PEEL.

Total Quantity of Land purchased for the Camp at *Aldershot*.

7,062 a. 3 r. 35 p., at a Cost of 131,445*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*

Total Cost of Huts and other Buildings in each Year.

	1854–5.	1855–6.	1st April 1856 to 31st July 1856.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Huts	37,687 17 3	313,132 11 9	42,516 2 5
New Barracks	10,351 9 1	18,814 12 –	64,000 – –
£.	48,039 6 4	331,947 3 9	106,516 2 5

Other Expenses incurred for the Employment of Temporary Clerks of Works, Foremen of Works, Clerks, and Draftsmen, at the Camp at *Aldershot*, for the Years 1854–55 and 1855–56; also, for the period from 1st April 1856 to 31st July 1856.

	1854–55.	1855–56.	1st April to 31st July 1856.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Temporary Clerks of Works	– – –	104 18 7	127 8 4
„ Foremen of Works	42 6 –	646 8 –	288 6 –
„ Clerks	9 4 6	210 16 10	193 12 9
„ Draftsmen	– – –	– – –	33 – –
„ Surveyor	– – –	– – –	120 10 11
£.	51 10 6	962 3 5	762 18 –

RETURN of the Total Number of TROOPS stationed at *Aldershot* in each Year since the Formation of the CAMP, distinguishing CAVALRY, ARTILLERY, ENGINEERS, INFANTRY, MILITIA, and FOREIGN LEGION.

YEARS.	Cavalry.		Artillery.		Engineers.		Infantry.		Militia.		Foreign Legion.		Total.	
	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.
1855 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	7	- -	139	4,460	358	7,296	25	489	529	12,245
1856 -	64	1,256	22	702	8	83	904	20,298	- -	- -	265	5,842	1,263	28,181

Horse Guards, 23 August 1856.

C. Yorke.

ALDERSHOT CAMP.

RETURN showing the Total Number of ACRES purchased by the Nation at *Aldershot*; the Total Cost of the LAND so purchased; the Cost of the HUTS and other Buildings in each Year, and other Expenses connected with the permanent Establishment of the Camp; and the Total Number of TROOPS stationed at *Aldershot* in each Year.

(*Mr. Locke King.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 29 *July* 1856.

BARRACKS.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 22 February 1856;—*for*,

A "RETURN of the BARRACK MASTERS, and of all other OFFICERS employed in the Management and Supervision of Barracks in *Great Britain*:"

"And, of the DATES of their APPOINTMENT, RANK in the ARMY, and their PAY respectively."

War Department, March 1856.

F. PEEL.

(*Mr. Cornewall Legh.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 7 *March* 1856.

A RETURN of the Barrack Masters, and of all other Officers employed in the Management and Supervision of Barracks in *Great Britain*, and of the Dates of their Appointments, Rank in the Army, and Pay, respectively.

STATIONS.	NAMES.	CIVIL RANK.	Date of First Appointment.	CIVIL PAY. *Per Annum.* £. s. d.	Rank in Army.
Aberdeen	L. R. Shawe	Barrack Master	1 October 1854	136 17 6	
Alderney	G. Sandes	Deputy Storekeeper acting as Barrack Master.	1 April 1847	30 – –	
Aldershot	T. Smith	Barrack Master	13 February 1824	547 10 –	
Ditto	B. Milestone	Barrack Clerk	3 May 1855	136 17 6	
Ditto	— Dunbar	- - ditto	10 November 1855	91 5 –	
Ayr	J. Miller	Acting Barrack Master.	14 March 1850	18 5 –	
Berwick	F. F. Laye	Barrack Master	4 May 1850	136 17 6	
Blackness	W. Swanson	Master Gunner in Charge.	- - - -	- nil.	
Birmingham and Coventry.	F. J. Raine	Barrack Master	20 October 1837	182 10 –	
Brecon	F. T. Le Touzel	- - ditto	18 January 1855	136 17 6	
Brighton and Chichester.	J. G. Wright	- - ditto	13 December 1844	228 2 6	
Bristol	G. E. Raitt	- - ditto	17 December 1847	182 10 –	
Burnley	J. Barr	- - ditto	9 February 1829	136 17 6	
Bury	R. S. Wickham	- - ditto	7 April 1847	136 17 6	
Canterbury	Hon. J. Sinclair	- - ditto	15 October 1838	182 10 –	
Carlisle	D. Wilkie	Deputy Storekeeper acting as Barrack Master.	19 July 1844	15 – –	
Chatham	J. Buckley	Barrack Master	25 May 1844	365 – –	
Ditto	R. Long	Barrack Clerk	29 October 1839	91 5 –	
Chester	J. Walker	Storekeeper acting as Barrack Master.	1 April 1847	- nil.	
Christchurch	J. M'Diarmid	Barrack Serjeant in Charge.	6 July 1850	63 17 6	
Colchester	Sir W. O'Malley	Barrack Master	13 November 1852	273 15 –	
Devonport	J. Stawell	- - ditto	21 August 1850	228 2 6	
Dover	J. Gauge	Storekeeper acting as Barrack Master.	21 August 1840	50 – –	
Dundee	J. Forbes	Barrack Master	1 March 1855	136 17 6	
Edinburgh	D. J. M'Queen	- - ditto	25 April 1848	182 10 –	
Exeter	G. W. De Renzy	- - ditto	5 May 1826	182 10 –	
Fort Augustus	W. R. Spalding	- - ditto	14 March 1821	136 17 6	- - Lieutenant R. F. Pay; 8th Royal Vet. Batn. 136*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*
Fort Charlotte	R. Murdock	Garrison Gunner in charge.	30 March 1849	18 5 –	
Fort William	J. Walker	Master Gunner in Charge.	- - - -	18 5 –	
Fort George	W. King	Deputy Storekeeper acting as Barrack Master.	15 December 1854	- nil.	
Glasgow	D. Macdonald	Barrack Master	15 November 1845	182 10 –	
Gosport	Hon. W. J. P. Gore	- - ditto	25 April 1848	136 17 6	
Greenlaw	R. Cochrane	- - ditto	15 December 1854	91 5 –	
Guernsey	J. T. Dowman	- - ditto	11 March 1854	136 17 6	
Hamilton	R. D. Barbor	Barrack Master	20 May 1855	91 5 –	
Hurst Castle	W. Hanson	Master Gunner in Charge.	1 July 1852	18 5 –	
Hounslow	H. Edmonds	Barrack Master	1 April 1844	182 10 –	
Hull	J. Tarn	Storekeeper acting as Barrack Master.	1 April 1853	- nil.	
Hyde Park	J. St. George	Deputy Storekeeper acting as Barrack Master.	10 November 1852	- nil.	

STATIONS.	NAMES.	CIVIL RANK.	Date of First Appointment.	CIVIL PAY. Per Annum. £. s. d.	Rank in Army.
Hythe	R. S. Kelly	Barrack Master	26 June 1826	182 10 –	
Jersey	J. E. Acklowe	- - ditto	30 June 1855	182 10 –	
Ipswich	W. Bell	- - ditto	13 November 1852	136 17 6	
Isle of Man	J. Mahon	- - ditto	22 November 1850	91 5 –	
Landguard Fort	C. Sharp	Deputy Storekeeper acting as Barrack Master.	4 August 1841	15 – –	
Leeds	A. Child	Barrack Master	11 June 1834	182 10 –	
Maidstone	R. Marshall	- - ditto	24 January 1805	182 10 –	
Manchester	G. Drummond	- - ditto	27 April 1827	273 15 –	
Newcastle-on-Tyne	J. Rutherford	- - ditto	1 October 1841	182 10 –	
Newport, Monmouth	J. Ross	- - ditto	4 September 1837	136 17 6	
Northampton	S. Bell	Barrack Serjeant in Charge.	13 June 1834	63 17 6	
Norwich	C. M. Creagh	Barrack Master	8 March 1854	136 17 6	
Parkhurst, Isle of Wight (Albany Barrack).	N. C. Travers	- - ditto	21 July 1826	182 10 –	
Paisley	L. Brickenden	- - ditto	16 December 1853	136 17 6	
Pembroke Dock	E. Chawner	Deputy Storekeeper acting as Barrack Master.	30 October 1845	50 – –	
Pendennis	P. A. Barnard	Barrack Master	14 November 1854	136 17 6	
Plymouth	J. R. Nason	- - ditto	21 April 1824	182 10 –	
Portsmouth	J. O. Travers	- - ditto	27 May 1813	365 – –	- - Lieutenant, half-pay ; 60th Foot.
Ditto	F. Bates	Barrack Clerk	1 July 1854	91 5 –	Does not receive half-pay.
Preston	A. M'Goldrick	- - ditto	1 March 1842	182 10 –	- - Lieutenant, half-pay ; 62d Foot. 82 *l.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.*
Purfleet	J. Greensill	Storekeeper acting as Barrack Master.	18 December 1840	- nil.	
Regent's Park	F. Browne	Barrack Master	1 February 1837	228 2 6	
Sheerness	C. K. Cleeve	Deputy Storekeeper acting as Barrack Master.	1 October 1854	40 – –	
Sheffield	F. Minchin	Barrack Master	7 July 1843	182 10 –	
Shorncliff	S. W. Hall	- - ditto	3 June 1851	319 7 6	
Stirling Castle	T. Gibbs	Deputy Storekeeper acting as Barrack Master.	10 July 1855	- nil.	
Taunton	C. M'Hardy	Barrack Serjeant in Charge.	24 July 1839	63 17 6	
Tilbury Fort	J. T. Knight	Storekeeper acting as Barrack Master.	1 October 1840	- nil.	
Tipnor	T. R. Agnew	Deputy Storekeeper acting as Barrack Master.	31 December 1819	- nil.	
Tower and Croydon	W. R. Fuller	Barrack Master	13 November 1855	182 10 –	
Trowbridge	H. Bellew	Barrack Serjeant in Charge.	7 February 1840	63 17 6	
Tynemouth	W. B. Stapley	Deputy Storekeeper acting as Barrack Master.	1 April 1851	- nil.	
Walmer	W. Fisher	Barrack Master	3 May 1849	182 10 –	
Weedon	C. H. Cooper	Storekeeper acting as Barrack Master.	6 April 1853	- nil.	
Wellington (London)	L. White	Barrack Master	24 August 1846	228 2 6	
Weymouth	J. H. Burgoyne	- - ditto	14 November 1839	182 10 –	
Winchester	R. F. Romer	- - ditto	25 August 1848	182 10 –	
Windsor	S. R. Warren	- - ditto	10 November 1848	182 10 –	
Woolwich	E. Sutherland	- - ditto	14 October 1839	273 15 –	- - Captain, Unattached ; 127 *l.* 15 *s.*
Ditto	J. Sanderson	Assistant Barrack Master.	9 September 1840	136 17 6	
York	R. Rowan	Barrack Master	14 April 1841	182 10 –	

BARRACKS.

RETURN of the Barrack Masters, and other Officers employed in the Management and Supervision of Barracks in *Great Britain*; and, of the Dates of their Appointment, Rank in the Army, and their Pay respectively.

(*Mr. Cornewall Legh.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
7 *March* 1856.

Under 1 *oz*

BARRACKS (CAVALRY AND INFANTRY).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 8 February 1856;—*for*,

A "RETURN of the Number of CAVALRY and INFANTRY BARRACKS Erected in the UNITED KINGDOM during the last Twenty-five Years, stating the Number of Men each Barrack is capable of Accommodating, and the average Outlay per Man incurred in the Building of each Barrack."

War Department, April 1856. F. PEEL.

RETURN of CAVALRY and INFANTRY BARRACKS that have been Erected in the UNITED KINGDOM during the last 25 Years; stating the Number of Men each Barrack is capable of Accommodating, and the average Outlay per Man incurred in the Building of each Barrack; showing also the principal Accessories and Conveniences attached to each Barrack.

STATION.	Date of Construction.	For whom Constructed.	Accommodation.				Whether Provided with						Outlay per Man.	REMARKS.
			Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.	Horses.		Hospital; Number of Patients.	Chapel; School.	Library.	Canteen.	Provost Establishment.	Ball Court.		
					Officers.	Troop.								
													£. s. d.	
London (Wellington Barracks).	1832–56	Infantry -	16	1,586	8	–	–	Chapel 1	1	1	1	–	53 8 10	Low proportion of officers, being a barrack for the Guards.
Londonderry - - -	1841–3	Infantry -	11	276	6	–	30	–	1	1	1	2	66 11 8	
Ashton - - - -	1842–5	Cavalry -	3	70	8	48	32	–	1	1	6 cells	1	208 19 10	Considerable outlay in excavations and foundations.
		Infantry -	14	270	2	–							104 9 11	
Bury - - - -	1842–5	Cavalry -	3	70	8	48	32	–	1	1	6 cells	1	192 19 –	
		Infantry -	14	270	2	–							96 9 6	
Preston - - - -	1843–8	Cavalry -	7	141	20	96	96	1	1	1	13 cells	1	194 18 –	
		Artillery	3	66	–	42							199 15 –	
		Infantry -	37	998	5	–							97 9 –	
London (Tower Barrack) -	1844–52	Infantry -	18	766	6	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	81 14 5	
Brecon - - - -	1845	Cavalry -	3	55	10	48	32	–	–	1	1	1	184 17 4	
		Infantry -	14	316	3	–							92 8 8	
Newport (Monmouthshire)	1845	Cavalry -	3	70	7	51	48	–	–	–	–	–	169 7 –	
		Infantry -	21	458	6	–							84 13 6	
Bristol - - - -	1845–7	Cavalry -	7	114	14	90	41	–	1	1	1	1	197 19 6	
		Infantry -	15	336	2	–							98 19 9	
Pembroke Dock - -	1846	Infantry -	11	395	3	–	26	–	–	1	3 cells	1	99 11 1	This is a defensible barrack.
Sheffield - - - -	1847–54	Cavalry -	18	282	50	204	90	1	1	1	9 cells	1	197 16 2	
		Infantry -	19	601	6	–							98 18 1	
Sheerness (right wing) -	1848	Infantry -	–	432	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26 9 6	No officers' quarters, and but few accessories.
(left ditto) -	1855		–	349	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	38 2 5	
Portsea (Anglesea Barrack)	1848–9	Infantry -	47	1,000	7	–	–	–	1	1	3 cells	1	60 7 8	
Guernsey (Mount Crevet, Fort Le Marchant, Fort Doyle).	1853–6	Infantry -	5	85	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	36 9 2	No accessories.
Alderney:														
Rock Tourgie - -	1854–5	Infantry -	12	326	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	58 – 2	This barrack is in connexion with a defensible work.
Chateau a l'Etoc -	1853–4	- ,, -	4	121	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	50 16 2	Ditto - ditto.
Clonque Rock, Doyle Battery, Grosnez Fort, Corblets Point, Quenard Point, Hommet Herbe, Rat Island.	1852–5	- ,, -	13	378	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	57 13 7	These barracks are also in connexion with defensible works.

N. B.—In those barracks constructed for more than one branch of the service, it has generally been found impossible to classify the expenditure so as to state the exact cost per man of each description of troops.

In arriving at the outlay per man it has therefore been assumed that the cost of a cavalry soldier is double, and of an artillery soldier rather more than double the cost of the infantry, which may be taken as a fair approximation.

It should be remarked, that nothing can be more difficult than to give the correct view of the cost of a barrack by taking it at so much per man, for the sums vary not only according to the accommodation and amount of accessories provided, but also according to the nature of the accommodation, the site, the time when erected, the circumstances respecting the provision of boundary walls, parades, drainage, &c. &c.

The actual barrack for the men does not generally amount to one fourth of the entire sum expended in a complete barrack establishment.

War Department, Pall Mall, April 1856. *W. Monsell.*

BARRACKS (CAVALRY AND INFANTRY).

RETURN of CAVALRY and INFANTRY BARRACKS that have been Erected in the UNITED KINGDOM during the last Twenty-five Years, stating the Number of Men each Barrack is capable of Accommodating, and the Average Outlay per Man incurred in the Building of each Barrack; &c.

(*Sir Joseph Paxton.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
25 *April* 1856.

BURMESE WAR.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 24 April 1855;—*for*,

A RETURN "of the NAMES of all OFFICERS in the ROYAL ARMY who were honourably mentioned in the Despatches of the late Major-General *Godwin* for their Services in the Field during the late BURMESE WAR, distinguishing those on the Staff and serving with their Regiments, also the Engagements for which they were mentioned; also, the Names of those Officers who received Brevet Promotion, stating their Lengths of Service, and whether their former Appointments and Promotion were by Purchase or not."

F. PEEL.

War Department, February 1856.

NAME.	Regiment.	Regimental or Staff Service.	ACTIONS IN WHICH ENGAGED.	
			Martaban. 5 April 1852. Despatch, 6 April 1852.	Storming of the Whitehouse Stockade; and Assault and Capture of Rangoon. 14 April 1852. Despatch, 18 April 1852.
Coote, Lieutenant-Colonel	18th Foot	Served as Lieutenant-Colonel 18th Foot	mentioned.	mentioned.
Elliott, Colonel	51st ,,	,, Brigadier	mentioned.	mentioned.
Reignolds, Lieutenant-Colonel, C.B.	18th ,,	,, Lieutenant-Colonel 18th Foot, and subsequently as Brigadier	mentioned	mentioned.
Lockhart, Major	80th ,,	,, Major 80th Foot	mentioned	mentioned.
Gillespie, Captain A.	18th ,,	,, Captain 18th Foot	mentioned.	—
Campbell, Captain A. N.	18th ,,	,, Captain 18th Foot	mentioned.	—
Call, Captain G. F. S.	18th ,,	,, Brigade-Major	mentioned.	mentioned.
Chads, Lieutenant W. J.	64th ,,	,, Aide-de-Camp to the General	mentioned	mentioned.

OFFICERS WHO RECEIVED BREVET PROMOTIONS.

NAME.	Regiment.	Years' Service.	Ensigncy by Purchase.	Ensigncy without Purchase.	Lieutenancy by Purchase.	Lieutenancy without Purchase.	Company by Purchase.	Company without Purchase.	Majority by Purchase.	Majority without Purchase.	Date of Brevet Promotion.
To be LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.											
Wigston, Major F.	18th Foot	27	16 March 1826	-	1 June 1832	-	18 Jan. 1839	-	-	7 Dec. 1847	9 Dec. 1853.
Errington, Major A. C.	51st ,,	27	4 Feb. 1826	-	-	13 Sept. 1831	14 July 1837	-	25 July 1845	-	9 Dec. 1853.
Edwards, Brevet-Major C. A.	18th ,,	24	-	11 June 1829	28 Nov. 1834	-	13 March 1840	-	-	11 Nov. 1851 (Brevet)	9 Dec. 1853.
Rice, Major A. T.	51st ,,	22	11 Oct. 1831	-	10 March 1837	-	15 Oct. 1841	-	-	23 June 1852	9 Dec. 1853.
To be MAJORS.											
Campbell, Captai A. N.	18th Foot	25	-	14 Aug. 1828	-	8 April 1831	-	1 Nov. 1842	-	-	9 Dec. 1853.
Bruce, Captain W. T.	18th ,,	19	4 July 1834	-	15 April 1836	-	-	15 May 1847	-	-	9 Dec. 1853.
Chads, Captain W. J.	64th ,,	7	12 Nov. 1847	-	12 Sept. 1848	-	-	30 June 1854	-	-	12 Dec. 1854.

Horse Guards,
2 February 1856.

BURMESE WAR.

RETURN of the Names of all Officers in the Royal Army who were honourably mentioned in the Despatches of the late Major-General *Godwin* for their Services in the Field during the late Burmese War; also the Names of those Officers who received Brevet Promotion.

(*Major Reed.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
19 *February* 1856.

BURMESE WAR.

FURTHER RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 24 April 1855;—*for*,

A "RETURN of the Names of all OFFICERS in the ROYAL ARMY who were Honourably Mentioned in the Despatches of the late Major-General *Godwin* for their Services in the Field during the late BURMESE WAR, distinguishing those on the Staff and serving with their Regiments, also the Engagements for which they were mentioned; also the Names of those Officers who received Brevet Promotion, stating their Lengths of Service, and whether their former Appointments and Promotion were by Purchase or not."

War Department, March 1856.

F. PEEL.

(*Major Reed.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 7 *March* 1856.

NAMES of all OFFICERS in the ROYAL ARMY who were Honourably Mentioned in the Despatches of the late Major-General *Godwin* for their Services during the late BURMESE WAR, distinguishing those on the Staff and serving with their Regiments, also the Engagements for which they were mentioned; also the Names of those Officers who received Brevet Promotion, stating their Lengths of Service, and whether their former Appointments and Promotions were by Purchase or not.

NAME.	REGIMENT.	REGIMENTAL, or STAFF SERVICE.	ACTIONS FOR WHICH MENTIONED.						
			Assault and Capture of Martaban, 5 April 1852.	Destruction of White House Stockade, and Assault and Capture of Rangoon, 14 April 1852.	Capture of Bassein, 17 May 1852.	Repulse of the Burmese at Martaban, 26 May 1852.	Capture of Prome, 9 October 1852.	Assault and Capture of Pegu, 20 Nov. 1852.	Relief of Pegu, 17 Dec. 1852.
Coote, Lieut.-Colonel C. J.	18th Foot	Served as Lieut.-Colonel, 18th Foot	-	Mentioned	—				
Call, Capt. G. F. S.	ditto	,, Captain, 18th Foot	-	Mentioned	—				
Campbell, Capt. A. N.	ditto	,, Captain, 18th Foot	Mentioned	—					
Christie, Capt. S. T.	80th Foot	,, Captain, 80th Foot	Mentioned	-	-	-	Mentioned	—	
Carter, Lieut. S. G.	51st Foot	,, Lieutenant, 51st Foot	-	-	Mentioned	—			
Chads, Lieut. W. J.	64th Foot	,, A. D. C. to the General	Mentioned	Mentioned	Mentioned	-	Mentioned	Mentioned	Mentioned.
Darroch, Capt. D. G. A.	51st Foot	,, Dep. Assistant Quartermaster Gen.	-	-	Mentioned	Mentioned	-	Mentioned	—
Elliott, Col. W. H.	ditto	,, Brigadier	-	Mentioned	—				
Errington, Major A. C.	ditto	,, Major, 51st Foot	-	-	Mentioned	—			
Gillespie, Capt. A.	18th Foot	,, Captain, 18th Foot	Mentioned	—					
Lockhart, Major R. A.	80th Foot	,, Major, 80th Foot	Mentioned	Mentioned	—				
Ormsby, Capt. A.	ditto	,, Captain, 80th Foot	-	-	-	Mentioned	—		
Reignolds, Lieut.-Col. T. S.	18th Foot	,, Lieut.Colonel, 18th Foot	Mentioned	Mentioned	—				
Rice, Capt. A. T.	51st Foot	,, Captain, 51st Foot	-	-	Mentioned	—			
Wood, Capt. J. J.	18th Foot	,, Captain 18th Foot	-	Mentioned	—				
Welsh, Capt. A. T.	80th Foot	,, Captain, 80th Foot	-	-	-	-	Mentioned	—	

Horse Guards, 4 March 1856.

C. Yorke, Military Secretary

OFFICERS WHO RECEIVED BREVET PROMOTIONS.

NAME.	Regiment.	Years' Service.	ENSIGN:		LIEUTENANT:		CAPTAIN:		MAJOR:	
			By Purchase.	Without Purchase.	By Purchase.	Without Purchase.	By Purchase.	Without Purchase.	By Purchase.	Without Purchase.
To be Lieut.-Colonels, 9 Dec. 1853:										
Wigston, F. - - - -	18th Foot	27	16 Mar. 1826	- - -	1 June 1832	- - -	18 Jan. 1839	- - -	- - -	7 Dec. 1847
Errington, A. C. - - -	51st Foot	27	4 Feb. 1826	- - -	- - -	13 Sept. 1831	14 July 1837	- - -	25 July 1845	— (Brevet)
Edwards, C. A. - - -	18th Foot	24	- - -	11 June 1829	28 Nov. 1834	- - -	13 Mar. 1840	- - -	- - -	11 Nov. 1851
Rice, A. T. - - - -	51st Foot	22	11 Oct. 1831	- - -	10 Mar. 1837	- - -	15 Oct. 1841	- - -	- - -	23 June 1852
To be Majors, 9 Dec. 1853:										
Campbell, Captain A. N. -	18th Foot	25	- - -	14 Aug. 1828	- - -	8 April 1834	- - -	1 Nov. 1842	—	
Bruce, Captain W. T. - -	18th Foot	19	4 July 1834	- - -	15 April 1836	- - -	- - -	15 May 1847	—	
To be Major, 15 Dec. 1854:										
Chads, W. J. - - - -	64th Foot	8	12 Nov. 1847	- - -	12 Sept. 1848	- - -	- - -	30 June 1854	—	

Note.—Major Errington - }
Major Rice - - }
Captain Campbell - } Mentioned by Major-General Godwin, and recommended by the Governor-General in Council.
Lieutenant Chads - }

Major Wigston - } Mentioned by Sir John Cheape, and recommended by the Governor-General in Council.
Captain Bruce - }

Major Edwards - Recommended by the Governor-General in Council.

Horse Guards, 4 March 1856.

C. Yorke, Military Secretary.

BURMESE WAR.

RETURN of the Names of all Officers in the Royal Army who were Honourably Mentioned in the Despatches of the late Major-General *Godwin* for their Services in the Field during the late Burmese War; also, of the Names of those Officers who received Brevet Promotion.

(*Major Reed.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
7 *March* 1856.

46—I.

Under 1 *oz.*

BURMESE WAR.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 27 June 1856;—*for*,

A RETURN "of the Names of OFFICERS commanding BRIGADES in the last BURMESE WAR, and of their BRIGADE MAJORS; distinguishing those who have been Promoted in consequence of the Conquest of *Pegu*, from those who have not been so Promoted."

War Department, July 1856. F. PEEL.

Colonel George Warren, Bengal Infantry	Brigadier.
Captain G. F. S. Call, Her Majesty's 18th Foot	Brigade-major.
Colonel W. H. Elliott, K.H., Her Majesty's 51st Regiment	Brigadier.
Brevet-major H. Griffith, 11th Regiment Madras Native Infantry	Brigade-majors.
Captain Josiah Smith, 13th Regiment Madras Native Infantry	
Captain H. R. Manners, Her Majesty's 51st Regiment	
Lieutenant-colonel T. S. Reignolds, C.B., Her Majesty's 18th Regiment	Brigadier.
Captain G. F. S. Call, Her Majesty's 18th Regiment	Brigade-major.
Lieutenant-colonel Thos. Dickinson, Bengal Infantry	Brigadier.
Captain Robt. Hawkes, Her Majesty's 80th Regiment	Brigade-major.
Lieutenant-colonel George Huyshe, C.B., Bengal Infantry	Brigadier.
Captain J. Bontein, 37th Regiment, Bengal Native Infantry	Brigade-major.
Lieutenant-colonel H. S. Foord, Madras Artillery	Brigadier.
Captain J. D. Scott, Madras Artillery	Brigade-major.
Colonel M. M'Neill, Madras Cavalry	Brigadier.
Captain Thos. Haines, 9th Madras Native Infantry	Brigade-major.
Lieutenant-colonel W. L. G. Williams, Madras Infantry	Brigadier.
Captain Thos. Haines, 9th Madras Native Infantry	Brigade-major.

Note.—None of the Officers named in this Return obtained promotion in consequence of the Conquest of Pegu.

Military Department, East India House, 9 July 1856.

Philip Melvill, Secretary, Military Department.

BURMESE WAR.

RETURN of the Names of Officers commanding Brigades in the last Burmese War, and of their Brigade Majors; distinguishing those who have been Promoted in consequence of the Conquest of *Pegu*, from those who have not been so Promoted.

(*Mr. Esmonde.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
25 *July* 1856.

ARMY.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 26 February 1856;—*for*,

"RETURN of the NAMES of all OFFICERS who were honourably mentioned in the DESPATCHES of Lord *Gough* for their Services under his Command; also, the NAMES of those OFFICERS who received BREVET PROMOTION."

War Department,
May 1856.

F. PEEL.

(*Mr. Drummond.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
18 *June* 1856.

RETURN of the NAMES of all OFFICERS who were honourably mentioned in the Despatches of Lord *Gough* for Services under his Command.

NAME AND RANK.	Regiment.	SERVICES FOR WHICH MENTIONED.									
		Punniar, 29 December 1843.	Maharajpore, 29 December 1843.	Moodkee, 18 December 1845.	Ferozeshah, 21 and 22 December 1845.	Aliwal, 28 January 1846.	Sobraon, 10 February 1846.	Passage of the Chenab, Nov. and Dec. 1848.	Chillianwallah, 13 January 1849.	Mooltan, 22 January 1849.	Goojerat, 21 February 1849.
Anderson, Brigadier-General Joseph	50th	mentioned.	—								
Ashburnham, Brigadier-General Hon. Thomas	62d				mentioned		mentioned.	—			
Bolton, Brigadier-General Samuel, C. B.	31st	mentioned.	—								
Brooke, Lieut.-Colonel Henry Vaughan	32d									mentioned	mentioned.
Byrne, Lieut.-Colonel John	31st	mentioned.	—								
Bunbury, Lieut.-Colonel Thomas	80th	mentioned					mentioned.	—			
Bradshaw, Lieut.-Colonel Joseph	60th										mentioned.
Blachford, Major Augustus George	24th										mentioned.
Barr, Major Marcus	29th		mentioned	mentioned			mentioned.	—			
Bray, Major Edward William	39th		mentioned.	—							
Balfour, Captain Arthur Lowry	32d									mentioned	mentioned.
Bates, Captain Henry	82d						mentioned.	—			
" " Promoted to be Major	98th								mentioned		mentioned.
Browne, Cornet Lord James de Burgh	9th Lancers						mentioned.	—			
Cureton, Brigadier-General Charles Robert	16th Lancers		mentioned			mentioned	mentioned.	—			
Campbell, Brigadier-General Colin	98th						mentioned	mentioned	mentioned		mentioned.
Clunie, Lieut.-Colonel James Oliphant	3d Foot	mentioned.	—								
Congreve, Lieut.-Colonel George	29th								mentioned		mentioned.
Campbell, Captain Charles	39th		mentioned.	—							
Campbell, Captain James	61st										mentioned.
Coddington, Captain Fitzherbert	40th		mentioned.	—							
Cowell, Lieutenant James	3d Dragoons		mentioned.	—							
Colt, Lieutenant Charles Russell	Ditto								mentioned		mentioned.
Crawley, Lieutenant Thomas R.	15th Hussars										mentioned.
Croker, Lieutenant Edward	39th		mentioned.	—							
Dennis, Colonel Sir James (local M.-General)	3d Buffs		mentioned.	—							
Dundas, Brigadier-General Honourable Henry	60th Rifles									mentioned	mentioned.
Doherty, Lieut.-Colonel Henry Edward	14th Drags.										mentioned.
Davis, Lieutenant-Colonel George Lennox	9th Foot						mentioned.				
Dowman, Lieutenant John	40th		mentioned.	—							
Fullerton, Lieut.-Colonel James Alexander	9th Lancers						mentioned				mentioned.
Franks, Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Harte	10th Foot						mentioned			mentioned	mentioned.
Frend, Lieutenant George	31st		mentioned.	—							
Franklin, Henry, Inspector-General of Hospital (local rank).											mentioned.
Grey, M.-General John		mentioned.	—								

NAMES OF OFFICERS WHO WERE HONOURABLY MENTIONED.

Gough, Lieut.-Colonel John Bloomfield	3d Dragoons		mentioned					mentioned		mentioned		mentioned.
Gall, Captain Richard Herbert	14th ditto								mentioned.	—		
Garvock, Captain John	31st						mentioned	mentioned.	—			
Grant, Lieutenant Sueton	24th									mentioned.	—	
Gordon, Lieutenant Charles Alexander Boswell	60th Rifles										mentioned	mentioned.
Hardinge, Lieut.-General Sir Henry, K.C.B.						mentioned		mentioned.	—			
Havelock, Major Henry	13th Foot											
" " Removed to	39th		mentioned					mentioned.	—			
" " Removed to	53d											
Herries, Captain William Robert	3d Dragoons		mentioned.	—						mentioned		mentioned.
Haines, Captain Frederick Paul	21st								mentioned	mentioned		mentioned.
Haythorne, Captain Edmund	98th					mentioned.	—					
Hillier, Lieutenant George E.	14th Dragns.						mentioned	mentioned.	—			
Holdich, Lieutenant Edward Alan	80th							mentioned.	—			
Hay, Lieutenant Lord Arthur	Gren. Guards					mentioned.	—					
Hardinge, Ensign Arthur	53d							mentione d	—			
" " Promoted to Lieutenancy	80th										mentioned.	—
Inglis, Major J. Eardley Wilmot	32d											mentioned.
Jones, Lieut.-Colonel William	61st							mentioned.	—			
Jones, Lieutenant George H. M.	29th									mentioned		mentioned.
King, Lieut.-Colonel John Wallace	14th Dragns.										mentioned	mentioned.
Kennedy, Captain John Clarke	18th Foot											mentioned.
Lockwood, Brigadier-General George Henry	3d Dragoons										mentioned.	—
Longden, Captain H. Errington	10th Foot									mentioned		mentioned.
Lugard, Captain Edward	31st						mentioned	mentioned	—			
Long, Captain George Frederick	50th							mentioned.	—			
M'Dowall, Brigadier-General George James Muat	16th Lancers									mentioned		mentioned.
Mountain, Brigadier-General Armine Simcoe Henry	29th										mentioned	mentioned.
Markham, Brigadier-General Frederick	32d									mentioned		mentioned.
Macleod, Lieut.-Colonel Alexander	61st											
M'Kie, Captain Patrick	3d Foot		mentioned.	—				mentioned.	—			
Mathias, Captain William	62d								mentioned.	—		
M'Mahon, Lieutenant William	14th Dragns.									mentioned		mentioned.
Macdonnell, Lieutenant Charles Eustace	29th											
Nixon, Captain Marmaduke George	39th		mentioned.	—							mentioned	mentioned.
Need, Lieutenant Arthur	14th Dragns.											
Nelson, Lieutenant Thomas, K.L.	40th		mentioned.	—								
Oliver, Captain Joseph Boyer	Ditto		mentioned.	—						mentioned		mentioned.
Otter, Captain Charles J.	61st											
Phillips, Lieut.-Colonel Henry Shakespear	53d						mentioned	mentioned.	—			
Petit, Major Peter John	50th	mentioned						mentioned.	—			
Pearson, Captain Thomas Hooke	16th Lancers							mentioned	—			
Pratt, Captain Edward James	16th Lancers											
" " Removed to	9th Lancers		mentioned							mentioned	mentioned	mentioned.
Pattinson, Lieutenant Richard	16th Lancers		mentioned				mentioned	mentioned.	—			
Powys, Lieutenant Edward Shawe	61st									mentioned.	—	
Reed, Brigadier-General Thomas	62d					mentioned.	—					
Ryan, Major Thomas	50th		mentioned				mentioned	mentioned.	—			
Roche, Lieutenant Edmund	3d Dragoons							mentioned.	—			

(continued)

RETURN of the Names of all Officers who were honourably mentioned in the Despatches of Lord *Gough* for Services under his Command—*continued.*

NAME AND RANK.	Regiment.	SERVICES FOR WHICH MENTIONED.									
		Punniar, 29 December 1843.	Maharajpore, 29 December 1843.	Moodkee, 18 December 1845.	Ferozeshah, 21 and 22 December 1845.	Aliwal, 28 January 1846.	Sobraon, 10 February 1846.	Passage of the Chenab, Nov. and Dec. 1848.	Chillianwallah, 13 January 1849.	Mooltan, 22 January 1849.	Goojerat, 21 February 1849.
Smith, Colonel H. G. (local Major-General)	3d Buffs	—	mentioned	—	mentioned	mentioned	mentioned.	—			
Scott, Brigadier-General John	9th Lancers	—	mentioned	—	—	—	mentioned.	—			
Spottiswoode, Captain Andrew	Ditto	—	—	—	—	—	mentioned.	—			
Spence, Lieut.-Colonel James	31st	—	—	—	—	mentioned	mentioned.	—			
Smyth, Major John Rowland	16th Lancers	—	—	—	—	mentioned.	—				
Smith, Major Matthew	29th	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	mentioned	—	mentioned.
Straubenzee, Major Charles T. Van	39th	—	mentioned.	—							
Stopford, Major James	40th	—	mentioned.	—							
Stephens, Major Francis John	61st	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	mentioned.
Shortt, Major William T.	62d	—	—	—	mentioned	—	mentioned.	—			
Somerset, Lieutenant and Captain A. W. Fitzroy	Gren. Guards	—	mentioned.	—							
Stepney, Captain A. St. George H.	29th	—	—	—	—	—	mentioned.	—			
Shadwell, Lieutenant Lawrence	98th	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	mentioned	—	mentioned.
Stephens, Assistant-Surgeon J. Edward	63d	—	mentioned	—	—	—	mentioned.	—			
Thackwell, Colonel Sir J. (local Major-General)	3d Dragoons	—	mentioned	—	—	—	mentioned	mentioned	mentioned	—	mentioned.
Tritton, Captain John	Ditto	—	—	—	—	—	mentioned.	—			
Tudor, Captain William Langley	50th	mentioned.	—								
Thackwell, Lieutenant Edward Joseph	3d Dragoons	—	—	—	—	—	—	mentioned	mentioned	—	mentioned.
Valiant, Colonel Thomas (local Major-General)	40th	—	mentioned.	—							
Unett, Captain Walter	3d Dragoons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	mentioned.	—	
Wright, Brigadier-General Thomas	39th	—	mentioned.	—							
White, Brigadier-General Michael	3d Dragoons	—	—	—	—	—	mentioned	mentioned	mentioned	—	mentioned.
Wood, Lieut.-Colonel R. Blucher	80th	—	—	—	mentioned	—	mentioned.	—			
Way, Major Gregory Lewis	29th	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	mentioned.	—	
Waugh, Captain William Petrie	16th Lancers	—	—	—	—	mentioned.	—				
West, Captain Hon. Charles Richard	21st	—	—	—	mentioned	—	mentioned.	—			
Ward, Lieutenant Bernard	60th	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	mentioned	mentioned.
Young, Lieut.-Colonel George Dobson	10th Foot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	mentioned.	—
Yerbury, Major John William	3d Dragoons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	mentioned	—	mentioned.
Yule, Captain Robert Abercromby	9th Lancers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	mentioned.

Horse Guards.

C. Yorke, Military Secretary.

NAMES of Officers of Her Majesty's Army specially recommended to the Notice of his Grace the Commander-in-Chief, by his Excellency General Sir *Hugh Gough*, for their Services with the Army in *Gwalior*, in December 1843.

	Regiment.
* Anderson, Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph	50th.
* Barr, Major Marcus	29th.
* Bray, Major Edward William	39th.
Campbell, Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander	9th Lancers.
* Cureton, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Robert	16th Lancers.
* Clunie, Lieutenant-Colonel James Oliphant	3d Buffs.
Christie, Major Gustavus Logie	3d Buffs.
* Coddington, Captain Fitz-Herbert	40th.
* Cowell, Lieutenant James	3d Dragoons.
* Croker, Lieutenant Edward	39th.
* Dennis, Colonel James	3d Buffs.
* Frend, Lieutenant George	31st.
* Grey, Major-General John	—
* Gough, Bt., Lieutenant-Colonel John Bloomfield	3d Dragoons.
* Havelock, Major Henry	13th Foot
* MacDowall, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George James Muat	16th Lancers.
* McKie, Captain Patrick	3d Buffs.
Munro, Lieutenant William	39th.
* Nixon, Captain Marmaduke George	39th.
* Nelson, Lieutenant Thomas, K.L.	40th.
* Oliver, Captain Joseph Boyer	40th.
* Petit, Major Peter John	50th.
* Pratt, Lieutenant Edward James	16th Lancers.
* Pattinson, Lieutenant Richard	16th Lancers.
* Ryan, Major Thomas	50th.
* Smith, Colonel Henry George, Adjutant-General to Her Majesty's Forces.	
* Scott, Lieutenant-Colonel John	9th Lancers.
* Stopford, Major James	40th.
* Straubenzee, Major Charles T. Van	39th.
* Somerset, Captain Arthur William Fitzroy	Grenadier Gds.
* Thackwell, Colonel Sir Joseph	3d Dragoons.
* Tudor, Captain William Langley	50th.
* Valiant, Colonel Thomas	40th.
* Wright, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas	39th.

* These officers were likewise mentioned in the despatches published in the London Gazette.

C. Yorke, Military Secretary.

NAMES of Officers of Her Majesty's Army specially recommended to the Notice of his Grace the Commander-in-Chief, by his Excellency General Viscount *Gough*, for their Conduct in the General Actions of 18th, 21st, and 22d December 1845, and during the War in the *Punjab*.

NAME AND RANK.	Regiment.	Actions for which mentioned.				
		Moodkee and Ferozeshah, 18, 21, and 22 Dec. 1845.	Passage of the Chenab, Nov. and Dec. 1848.	Chillianwallah, 13 January 1849.	Mooltan, 22 January 1849.	Goojerat, 21 February 1849.
* Ashburnham, Brigadier-General the Hon. T.	62d	mentioned.	—			
* Bolton, Brigadier-General Samuel, C. B.	31st	mentioned.	—			
* Barr, Lieutenant-Colonel Marcus	29th	mentioned.	—			
* Byrne, Lieutenant-Colonel John	31st	mentioned.	—			
* Brooke, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Vaughan.	32d	-	-	-	mentioned	mentioned.
* Bradshaw, Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph	60th	-	-	-	-	mentioned.
* Bunbury, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas	80th	mentioned.	—			
Balders, Major Charles William Morley	3rd Light Dragoons.	mentioned.	—			
Barnwell, Major Charles	9th Foot	mentioned.	—			
* Blachford, Major Augustus George	24th	-	mentioned.	—		
* Bates, Brevet Major Henry	98th	-	mentioned	mentioned	-	mentioned.
Borton, Captain Arthur	9th Foot	mentioned.	—			
* Balfour, Captain Arthur Lowry	32d	-	-	-	mentioned	mentioned.
Bethune, Lieutenant Duncan Munro	9th Foot	mentioned.	—			
* Campbell, Brigadier-General Colin, C.B.	98th	-	mentioned	mentioned	-	mentioned.
* Congreve, Major George	29th	mentioned	mentioned	mentioned	-	mentioned.

NAME AND RANK.	Regiment.	Actions for which mentioned.				
		Moodkee and Ferozeshah, 18, 21, and 22 Dec. 1845.	Passage of the Chenab, Nov. and Dec. 1848.	Chillianwallah 13 January 1849.	Mooltan, 22 January 1849.	Goojerat, 21 February 1849.
Campbell, Captain John Cameron	9th Lancers	-	-	-	-	mentioned.
* Colt, Lieutenant Charles Russell	3d Dragoons	-	mentioned	mentioned	-	mentioned.
* Dundas, Colonel Hon. Henry, C. B.	60th	-	-	-	mentioned	mentioned.
* Doherty, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Edward.	14th Drags.	-	-	-	-	mentioned.
Dennis, Major Maurice Griffin	60th	-	-	-	mentioned	mentioned.
* Franks, Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Harte, C.B.	10th Foot	-	-	-	mentioned	mentioned.
* Fullerton, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel James Alexander.	9th Lancers	-	-	-	-	mentioned.
Fane, Captain Hon. Francis William Henry.	25th	-	-	-	-	mentioned.
Fisher, Brevet Captain Samuel	3d Dragoons	mentioned.	—			
* Franklin, Henry, Esq., Inspector-general of Hospitals.		-	-	mentioned	-	mentioned.
* Gough, Brigadier-General John Bloomfield, C. B.	3d Dragoons	mentioned	mentioned	mentioned	-	mentioned.
Grant, Major J. Hope	9th Lancers	-	-	mentioned	mentioned	- mentioned.
* Garvock, Captain John	31st	-	mentioned.	—		
* Hardinge, Lieut.-General Sir Henry, G.C.B.		-	mentioned.	—		
* Havelock, Lieut.-Colonel Henry, C. B.	39th	-	mentioned.	—		
Hale, Captain John Richard Blagden	3d Dragoons		mentioned.	—		
* Hillier, Captain George E.	14th Drag.	-	mentioned.	—		
Havelock, Captain Charles Frederick	9th Foot	-	mentioned	—		
* Haythorne, Captain Edmund	98th	-	-	mentioned	mentioned	- mentioned.
* Haines, Lieutenant Frederick Paul	4th Foot	-	mentioned.	—		
" " " Promoted to	21st ditto	-	-	mentioned	mentioned	- mentioned.
* Holdich, Lieutenant Edward Alan	80th	-	mentioned.	—		
* Hardinge, Ensign Arthur	53rd	-	mentioned.	—		
* Inglis, Major J. Eardley Wilmot	32d	-	-	-	-	mentioned. —
* Jones, Lieutenant-Colonel William	61st	-	-	-	-	- mentioned.
* King, Lieut.-Colonel John Wallace	14th Drags.	-	-	mentioned	mentioned	- mentioned.
* Kennedy, Captain John Clark	18th Foot	-	-	-	-	mentioned mentioned.
* Lockwood, Brigadier-General George Henry, C. B.	3d Dragoons	-	-	-	-	- mentioned.
* Longden, Captain H. Errington	10th Foot	-	-	-	-	mentioned mentioned.
* Lugard, Captain Edward	31st	-	mentioned	mentioned	mentioned	- mentioned.
* Mountain, Brigadier-General Armine Simcoe Henry.	29th	-	-	mentioned	mentioned	- mentioned.
* Markham, Brigadier-General Frederick	32d	-	-	-	-	mentioned mentioned.
* Macleod, Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander	61st	-	-	mentioned	mentioned	- mentioned.
* Macdonnell, Lieutenant Charles Eustace	29th	-	-	mentioned	mentioned	- mentioned.
Nunn, Major James Winniett	80th	-	mentioned.	—		
* Need, Lieutenant Arthur	14th Drag.	-	-	-	-	mentioned mentioned.
* Otter, Captain Charles J.	61st	-	-	mentioned	mentioned	- mentioned.
* Petit, Lieutenant-Colonel Peter John	50th	-	mentioned.	—		
* Pratt, Captain Edward James	9th Lancers	-	-	mentioned	mentioned	- mentioned.
* Reed, Brigadier-General Thomas	62d	-	mentioned.	—		
* Ryan, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas	50th	-	mentioned.	—		
* Smith, Major-General Sir H. G., K. C. B.		-	mentioned.	—		
* Smith, Lieutenant-Colonel Matthew	29th	-	-	-	mentioned	- mentioned.
* Somerset, Major A. W. Fitzroy	Gren. Guards		mentioned.	—		
* Spence, Major James	31st	-	mentioned.	—		
* Shortt, Major William T.	62d	-	mentioned.	—		
* Stepney, Captain A. St. George H.	29th	-	mentioned.	—		
* Stephens, Dr. J. Edward	16th Lancers		mentioned.	—		
* Thackwell, Major-General Sir Joseph		-	-	mentioned	mentioned	- mentioned.
Taylor, Brigadier-Gen. Charles Cyril, C.B.	29th	-	mentioned.	—		
Taylor, Lieutenant-Colonel Abraham Beresford, C. B.	9th Foot	-	mentioned.	—		
* Tritton, Captain John	3d Dragoons		mentioned.	—		
* Thackwell, Lieutenant Edward Joseph	3d Dragoons		-	mentioned	mentioned	- mentioned.
* Unett, Captain Walter	3d Dragoons		-	-	mentioned	- mentioned.
* White, Brigadier-General Michael, C. B.	3d Dragoons		mentioned	mentioned	mentioned	- mentioned.
* Wood, Lieut.-Colonel Robert Blucher	80th	-	mentioned.	—		
* West, Captain Hon. Charles Richard	21st	-	mentioned.	—		
* Ward, Lieutenant Bernard	60th	-	-	-	-	- mentioned.
* Young, Lieut.-Colonel George Dobson	10th Foot	-	-	-	-	mentioned. —
* Yerbury, Major John William	3d Dragoons		-	mentioned	mentioned	- mentioned.
* Yule, Captain Robert Abercrombie	9th Lancers	-	-	-	-	- mentioned.

* These officers were likewise mentioned in the despatches published in the London Gazette.

C. Yorke, Military Secretary.

NAMES of Officers of Her Majesty's Army who obtained Brevet Promotion in consideration of their Services in the Army, under the Command of Viscount *Gough*.

NAME AND RANK.	Regiment.	Brevet Promotion granted.		
		Major.	Lieutenant-Colonel.	Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, with the Rank of Colonel.
Ashburnham, Brigadier-General Hon. Thomas	62d	- - -	- - -	3 April 1846
Bolton, Brigadier-General Samuel	31st	- - -	- - -	23 Dec. 1842
Barr, Major Marcus	29th	- - -	30 April 1844	—
Blachford, Major A. G.	24th	- - -	7 June 1849	—
Bray, Major Edward William	39th	- - -	30 April 1844	—
Balfour, Captain Arthur L.	32d	7 June 1849	—	
Bates, Captain Henry	82d and 98th	19 June 1846	7 June 1849	—
Balders, Major C. W. M.	3d Lt. Drag.	- - -	3 April 1846	—
Borton, Captain Arthur	9th Foot	3 April 1846	—	
Cureton, Brigadier-General C. R.	16th Lt. Drag.	- - -	23 July 1839	3 April 1846
Christie, Captain G. S.	3d Foot	30 April 1844	—	
Campbell, Brigadier-General Colin	98th „	- - -	- - -	23 Dec. 1842
Congreve, Major George	29th „	- - -	3 April 1846	—
Campbell, Captain Charles	39th „	30 April 1844	—	
Coddington, Captain James	40th „	Ditto	—	
Dennis, Major M. G.	60th „	- - -	7 June 1849	—
Fane, Captain Hon. F. W. H. (Lord Burghersh)	25th „	7 June 1849	—	
Fisher, Captain S.	3d Lt. Drag.	3 April 1846	—	
Gough, Major J. B.	3d „	- - -	20 Dec. 1842	—
Garvock, Captain John	31st Foot	3 April 1846	—	
Grant, Major J. Hope	9th Lt. Drag.	- - -	7 June 1849	—
Havelock, Major Henry	53d Foot	- - -	30 April 1844	—
Hale, Captain J. R. B.	3d Lt. Drag.	3 April 1846	—	
Herries, Captain William Robert	3d „	25 April 1845	—	
Havelock, Captain C. F.	53d Foot	3 April 1846	—	
Haines, Captain F. P.	21st „	7 June 1849	—	
Haythorne, Captain E.	98th „	Ditto	—	
Hillier, Captain George E.	14th Lt. Drag.	30 June 1854	—	
Holdich, Captain E. A.	80th Foot	2 Aug. 1850	—	
Inglis, Major J. E. W.	32d „	- - -	7 June 1849	—
Kennedy, Captain John C.	18th „	7 June 1849	—	
Lockwood, Brigadier-General George Henry	3d Lt. Drag.	- - -	- - -	2 Aug. 1850
Longden, Captain H. E.	10th Foot	7 June 1849	—	
Lugard, Captain E.	31st „	3 April 1846	7 June 1849	—
Mountain, Brigadier-General A. S. H.	26th „	- - -	- - -	19 June 1846
Markham, Brigadier-General Frederick	32d „	- - -	- - -	2 Aug. 1850
M'Kie, Captain Patrick	3d „	30 April 1844	—	
Mathias, Captain William	62d „	19 June 1846	—	
Macdonnell, Captain Charles E.	29th „	2 Mar. 1850	—	
Nixon, Captain M. G.	39th „	30 April 1844	—	
Nunn, Major J. W.	80th „	3 April 1846	—	
Oliver, Captain J. B.	40th „	30 April 1844	—	
Otter, Captain Charles J.	61st „	7 June 1849	—	
Petit, Major P. J.	50th „	- - -	30 April 1844	—
Pearson, Captain T. H.	16th Lt. Drag.	19 June 1846	—	
Pratt, Captain E. J.	9th „	7 June 1849	—	
Ryan, Major Thomas	50th Foot	- - -	30 April 1844	—
Roche, Captain E.	3d Lt. Drag.	21 July 1849	—	
Scott, Brigadier-General John	9th „	- - -	- - -	19 June 1846
Smyth, J. R. (Major)	16th „	- - -	19 June 1846	—
Smith, Matthew (Major)	29th Foot	- - -	7 June 1849	—
Straubenzee, Major Von	3d „	- - -	30 April 1844	—
Stopford, Major James	40th „	- - -	Ditto.	—
Shortt, Major William T.	87th „	- - -	3 April 1846	—
Somerset, Captain A. W. Fitzroy	Grenadier Gds.	30 April 1844	—	
Stepney, Captain A. St. George	29th Foot	3 April 1846	—	
Tritton, Captain John	3d Lt. Drag.	3 April 1846	—	
Tudor, Captain William L.	50th Foot	30 April 1844	—	
Unett, Captain Walter	3d Lt. Drag.	7 June 1849	—	
White, Brigadier-General Michael	3d „	- - -	- - -	3 April 1846
Waugh, Captain W. P.	16th „	19 June 1846	—	
West, Captain Lord	21st Foot	3 April 1846	2 Aug. 1850	—
Yerbury, Major John B.	3d Lt. Drag.	- „ -	7 June 1849	—
Yule, Captain R. A.	9th „	7 June 1849	—	

C. Yorke, Military Secretary.

ARMY.

RETURN of the NAMES of all OFFICERS who were honourably mentioned in the DESPATCHES of Lord *Gough* for their Services under his Command; also, the NAMES of those OFFICERS who received BREVET PROMOTION.

(Mr. Drummond.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
18 *June* 1856.

288.

Under 1 *oz.*

CHELSEA ROYAL MILITARY ASYLUM.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 21 February 1856;—*for*,

A "RETURN showing the APPLICATION of the Sum of Ten Thousand Pounds of the Forfeited and Unclaimed ARMY PRIZE FUND, authorised to be raised by the Act 17 & 18 Vict., c. 61, 'For Enlarging, Altering, 'Repairing, and Improving the Buildings of the Royal Military Asylum 'at *Chelsea*;' and the additional Number of CHILDREN added to that Establishment, pursuant to the Preamble of the said Act, and the Engagement made to that effect by the Secretary-at-War on the 4th day of May 1854, that 120 Children should be added to the Establishment."

War Department, March 1856.

F. PEEL.

	£.	s.	d.
Works under contract; Payments on account -	6,420	–	–
Expenses of forming drying and playing grounds, Wages of labourers, &c. - - - - -	1,099	1	5
Wire-fencing on boundary-walls - - - -	215	3	9
Patent air-stoves for play-rooms - - - -	47	15	6
Cost of preparation of Plans and Drawings - -	19	3	3
	7,801	3	11
Balance in hands of Paymaster-General required for Works authorised and in progress - - -	3,007	19	10
£.	10,809	3	9

In addition to the £. 10,000 provided as above, the sum of £. 809. 3. 9. remained in the hands of the Paymaster-General to the credit of the Commissioners of Works, &c., out of a previous grant from the same funds applicable to the like objects.

When the plans for the alterations proposed to be made for the admission of the 120 additional boys were examined, it was found that accommodation could be provided for 50 additional boys in the existing building, and these were authorised to be admitted in December 1854; and in December 1855 authority was given for the admission of the remaining 70. In consequence, however, of the unfinished state of the new building they have not yet been admitted, but it is expected that the arrangements for their admission will be complete early this month.

CHELSEA ROYAL MILITARY ASYLUM.

A RETURN showing the APPLICATION of the Sum of Ten Thousand Pounds of the Forfeited and Unclaimed ARMY PRIZE FUND, authorised to be raised by the Act 17 & 18 Vict. c. 61, "For Enlarging, Altering, Repairing, and "Improving the Buildings of the Royal Military Asylum at *Chelsea*," &c.

(*Mr. Oliveira.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
4 *March* 1856.

ARMY CLOTHING.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 11 August 1855;—*for*,

A "RETURN of the PRICES allowed by the ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT for the CLOTHING of the SOLDIERS of HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE; distinguishing those allowed for the different Services of ARTILLERY, ENGINEERS, INFANTRY (GUARDS and LINE), CAVALRY, COLONIAL CORPS, and FOREIGN TROOPS of whatever description; distinguishing also, the PRICES allowed for the different Grades of Rank in each Service:"

"And, LIST of the PRICES formerly allowed to COLONELS of REGIMENTS for CLOTHING these CORPS, and of those allowed for the different Troops supplied by the BOARD OF ORDNANCE."

War Department, February 1856.

FREDERICK PEEL.

LIST of PRICES allowed for the CLOTHING of the SOLDIERS of HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE in 1856-7.

FOOT GUARDS.	£.	s.	d.
Staff Serjeants:			
Tunics, with gold shoulder cords	4	16	–
White kerseymere waistcoats	–	16	6
Pair of grey trowsers	1	8	–
Embroidered belt for drum-major	1	15	–
Serjeants:			
Tunic, with chevrons	4	18	–
Drill serjeant's tunic, with ditto and cane slings	5	13	–
White waistcoats	–	16	6
Pair of grey trowsers	1	2	–
Ditto leather gloves	–	4	6
Drummers:			
Tunic	2	17	–
White waistcoast	–	7	–
Pair of grey trowsers	–	12	3
Drum carriage	–	3	–
Privates:			
Tunic	1	15	6
White waistcoat	–	7	–
Grey trowsers	–	12	3
Band Master:			
Tunic, wings, and sword knot	16	2	–
White waistcoat	–	16	2
Grey trowsers	1	8	–
Band Serjeant:			
Tunic, with wings and chevrons	10	9	6
White waistcoat	–	8	–
Grey trowsers	1	2	–
Band:			
Tunic, with gold wings	9	4	–
White waistcoat	–	8	–
Grey trowsers	1	2	–
Boots, all ranks	–	8	6

INFANTRY OF THE LINE.	£.	s.	d.
Staff Serjeants:			
Serjeant-major's tunic	3	19	5
Quartermaster-serjeant's ditto	3	14	8
Drum-major's ditto	4	4	4
Band master's ditto	3	19	7
Staff-serjeant's trowsers	1	5	3
Staff-serjeant's cap	1	10	4
Band master's ditto	1	10	4
Serjeants:			
Tunic	1	11	6
Trowsers	–	14	1
Cap	–	9	10
Badge	–	–	11
Drummers:			
Tunic	1	16	3
Trowsers	–	9	3
Cap	–	7	6
Band:			
Tunics	1	11	–
Trowsers	–	14	–
Caps	–	10	–
Privates:			
Tunics	1	–	–
Trowsers	–	9	6
Caps	–	7	6
Colour badges	–	10	–
Corporal's ditto	–	–	6
Lance corporal's ditto	–	–	3
Boots	–	8	6
LIGHT CAVALRY.			
Regimental Serjeant Major:			
Tunics and chevron, with crown and badge	8	18	1
Stable jacket, with ditto ditto	2	2	9
Overalls	2	10	9
Chaco, with plume, complete	1	11	6

LIGHT CAVALRY—*continued.*	£.	s.	d.
Troop Serjeant Major:			
Tunic and chevron, with crown and badge	2	9	2
Stable jacket, with ditto ditto	1	10	2
Overalls	1	7	4
Chaco, with plume, complete	1	11	6
Serjeants:			
Tunic, with badge and chevron	2	7	–
Stable jacket, with ditto ditto	1	8	9
Overalls	1	7	4
Chaco, with plume, complete	1	11	6
Trumpeters:			
Tunic	1	15	9
Stable jacket	1	1	5
Overalls	1	7	4
Chaco, with plume, complete	–	19	6
Privates:			
Tunic	1	14	7
Stable jacket	1	1	–
Overalls	1	7	4
Chaco, with plume, complete	–	19	6
Corporal's chevrons	–	2	11
Oil-skin cover for chaco	–	1	9
Busby	1	1	–

HEAVY CAVALRY.

Regimental Serjeant Major:			
Tunic, with chevron, crown, and badge	3	9	–
Stable jacket, with ditto ditto	2	2	–
Overalls	2	10	–
Helmet	1	19	–
Troop Serjeant Major:			
Tunic, with chevron	2	4	8
Crown and badge	1	10	–
Stable jacket, with ditto ditto	1	6	2
Overalls	1	19	–
Helmet		—	
Serjeant:			
Tunic, with chevron and badge	2	4	8
Stable jacket, with ditto ditto	1	10	–
Overalls	1	6	2
Helmet	1	19	–
Trumpeters:			
Tunic	1	12	3
Stable jacket	1	1	–
Overalls	1	6	2
Helmet	1	19	–
Privates:			
Tunic	1	8	5
Stable jacket	1	1	–
Overalls	1	6	2
Helmet	1	19	–
Corporals' chevrons	–	3	–

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

Staff Serjeants:			
Dress jackets	7	18	6
Overalls, pairs	2	1	–
Boots and spurs	–	11	2
Caps, with lines and plumes	–	14	10

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY—*continued.*	£.	s.	d.
Gunners and Drivers:			
Dress jackets	1	13	8
Overalls, pairs	1	3	10
Boots and spurs	–	11	2
Caps, with lines and plumes	–	9	8
Corporals' chevrons	–	6	8
Bombardiers' ditto	–	3	4
Smiths and badges	–	2	6
Serjeants:			
Dress jackets	7	3	6
Overalls	1	7	–
Boots and spurs	–	11	2
Caps, with lines and plumes	–	14	10

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Staff Serjeant:			
Tunics	4	19	6
Trowsers, pairs	1	15	–
Boots	–	9	6
Caps and plumes	–	17	–
Company's Serjeants:			
Tunics	4	1	7
Trowsers, pairs	1	15	–
Boots	–	9	6
Caps and plumes	–	13	6
Serjeants:			
Tunics	3	18	10
Trowsers, pairs	1	1	–
Boots	–	9	6
Caps and plumes	–	13	6
Band:			
Tunics	3	6	7
Trowsers, pairs	1	2	6
Boots	–	9	6
Caps and plumes	–	13	6
Corporals:			
Tunics, with chevron	1	10	11
Trowsers, pairs	–	14	10
Boots	–	9	6
Caps and plumes	–	5	7½
Bombardiers:			
Tunics, with chevron	1	7	7
Trowsers, pairs	–	14	10
Boots	–	9	6
Caps and plumes	–	5	7½
Gunners:			
Tunics	1	4	3
Trowsers, pairs	–	14	10
Boots, pairs	–	9	6
Caps and plumes	–	5	7½
Trumpeters:			
Tunics	1	3	6
Trowsers, pairs	–	14	10
Boots	–	9	6
Caps and plumes	–	5	7½
Corporals' chevrons	–	6	8
Bombardiers' chevrons	–	3	4

Memorandum.—The caps in this list are those in use, and not the "busbies."

ROYAL SAPPERS AND MINERS.	£.	s.	d.
Staff Serjeants:			
Coatees	6	17	4
Trowsers, pairs	1	14	–
Boots	–	7	8
Caps, with plumes	–	15	–
Colour Serjeants:			
Coatees	4	9	9
Trowsers, pairs	–	19	–
Boots	–	7	8
Caps, with plumes	–	15	–
Serjeants:			
Coatees	4	2	3
Trowsers, pairs	–	19	–
Boots	–	7	8
Caps, with plumes	–	12	–
Corporals:			
Coatees	1	3	8
Trowsers, pairs	–	13	8
Boots	–	7	8
Caps, with plumes	–	4	10½
Buglers:			
Coatees	1	6	–
Trowsers, pairs	–	13	8
Boots	–	7	8
Caps, with plumes	–	4	10½
Privates:			
Coatees	1	3	6
Trowsers, pairs	–	13	8
Boots	–	7	8
Cap, with plume	–	4	10½

COLONIAL CORPS.

ST. HELENA REGIMENT, ROYAL NEWFOUNDLAND COMPANIES, ROYAL MALTA FENCIBLES, and the GOLD COAST CORPS.	£.	s.	d.
Staff Serjeants:			
Coatee, red, with epaulettes and chevrons	5	14	6
Jackets, shell, with chevrons	1	8	6
Trowsers, cloth, pairs	1	–	6
Boots, pairs	–	7	10
Caps, regulation	–	17	–
Band Master:			
Coatee, white, with gold epaulettes	5	–	6
Jackets, shell	1	–	–
Trowsers, pairs	1	–	6
Boots	–	7	10
Caps, regulation	–	17	–
Bandsmen:			
Coatee, with shoulder straps	1	8	3
Jackets, shell	–	12	3
Trowsers, pairs	–	8	9
Boots	–	7	10
Caps, regulation	–	5	8
Drummers:			
Coatee, red, with wings	1	8	3
Jackets, shell	–	12	2
Trowsers, pairs	–	8	9
Boots	–	7	10
Caps, regulation	–	5	8

COLONIAL CORPS—*continued.*	£.	s.	d.
Serjeants:			
Coatees, red, with chevron and shoulder straps	1	6	–
Jackets, shell, with chevrons	–	16	–
Trowsers, pairs	–	14	–
Boots, pairs	–	7	10
Caps, regulation	–	5	4
Privates:			
Coatees, red, with shoulder straps	–	14	–
Jackets, shell	–	8	3
Trowsers, pairs	–	8	9
Boots	–	7	10
Caps, regulation	–	5	–
Colour-serjeants' badges	–	7	9
Corporals' chevrons	–	–	5

CEYLON RIFLE REGIMENT.

	£.	s.	d.
Native Officers:			
Coatees, dress, dark green	7	4	3
Jackets, undress	2	8	3
Trowsers, pairs	2	8	6
Caps	–	9	–
Boots, pairs	–	7	10
Staff Serjeants:			
Coatees, dark green, with epaulettes and chevrons	3	4	9
Jackets, undress, with chevrons	1	–	6
Trowsers, pairs	–	19	6
Boots	–	7	10
Caps	–	9	–
Band Master:			
Coatees, with epaulettes	3	4	9
Jackets, undress	1	–	6
Trowsers, pairs	–	18	–
Boots	–	7	10
Cap	–	9	–
Bandsmen and Bugler:			
Coatees, with shoulder straps	1	2	3
Jackets, undress	–	12	9
Trowsers, pairs	–	13	8
Boots	–	7	10
Cap	–	6	–
Serjeants:			
Coatees, with shoulder straps	1	2	3
Jacket, undress	–	12	9
Trowsers, pairs	–	14	–
Boots	–	7	10
Caps	–	6	–
Privates:			
Coatees, with shoulder straps	–	12	5
Jackets, undress	–	7	3
Trowsers, pairs	–	8	10
Boots	–	7	10
Caps	–	5	6
Colour-serjeants' badges	–	7	9
Corporals' chevrons	–	–	5

CANADIAN RIFLE REGIMENT.

	£.	s.	d.
Staff Serjeants:			
Coats, frock, dark green, with epaulettes and badges	4	5	3
Trowsers, pairs	–	19	6
Boots, pairs	–	7	10
Caps	–	9	–

(*continued.*)

COLONIAL CORPS—*continued.*	£.	s.	d.
CANADIAN RIFLE REGIMENT—*continued.*			
Serjeants:			
Coats, frock, with chevrons and shoulder straps	1	10	–
Trowsers, pairs	–	14	6
Boots	–	7	10
Caps	–	6	–
Band Master:			
Coats, frock, with epaulettes	3	5	3
Trowsers, pairs	–	19	6
Boots	–	7	10
Caps	–	9	–
Bandsmen:			
Coats, frock, with shoulder straps	1	10	–
Trowsers, pairs	–	8	10
Boots	–	7	10
Caps	–	6	–
Buglers:			
Coats, frock, with shoulder straps	1	9	3
Trowsers, pairs	–	8	10
Boots	–	7	10
Caps	–	6	–
Privates:			
Coats, frock, with shoulder straps	–	17	10
Trowsers, pairs	–	8	10
Boots	–	7	10
Cap	–	5	6
Colour-serjeants' badges	–	16	–
Corporals' chevrons	–	–	5

CAPE MOUNTED RIFLEMEN.

Staff Serjeants:			
Jackets, dark green, with chevrons, dress	2	7	3
Jackets, undress	1	14	3
Overalls, dark grey, pairs	–	15	6
Boots, with spurs	–	12	11
Caps	–	16	–
Band Master:			
Jackets, dress	2	–	–
Jackets, undress	1	7	–
Overalls, pairs	–	15	6
Boots, with spurs	–	12	11
Caps	–	16	–
Bandsmen:			
Jackets, dress	1	13	–
Jackets, undress	1	1	6
Overalls, pairs	–	15	6
Boots and spurs	–	12	11
Caps	–	9	–
Trumpeters:			
Jackets, dress	1	5	6
Jackets, undress	–	15	6
Boots and spurs, pairs	–	12	11
Overalls	–	15	6
Caps	–	9	–
Serjeants:			
Jackets, dress, with chevrons	1	7	6
Jackets, undress	–	15	9
Overalls, pairs	–	15	6
Boots and spurs	–	12	11
Caps	–	9	–

COLONIAL CORPS—*continued.*	£.	s.	d.
CAPE MOUNTED RIFLEMEN—*continued.*			
Privates:			
Jackets, dress	–	13	9
Jackets, undress	–	10	3
Overalls, pairs	–	15	6
Boots, with spurs	–	12	11
Caps	–	8	6
All Ranks:			
Cloaks	1	15	–
Waistcoats, flannel	–	3	11
Colour-serjeants' badges	–	7	9
Corporals' chevrons	–	–	5

BRITISH GERMAN LEGION.

LIGHT INFANTRY.

Serjeant Major:			
Tunics, scarlet	4	–	–
Trowsers, pairs	1	5	–
Boots	–	7	10
Chacos	1	10	–
Forage caps	–	10	6
Quartermaster Serjeant:			
Tunics	3	9	–
Trowsers, pairs	1	5	–
Boots	–	7	10
Chacos	1	10	–
Forage caps	–	10	6
Bugler Major:			
Tunics, white	3	9	–
Trowsers, pairs	1	5	–
Boots	–	7	10
Chacos	1	10	–
Forage caps	–	10	6
Band Master:			
Tunics, white	3	4	6
Trowsers	1	3	6
Boots	–	7	10
Chacos	1	10	–
Forage caps	–	10	6
Bandsmen:			
Tunics, white	1	10	–
Trowsers, pairs	–	14	–
Boots	–	7	10
Chacos	–	9	6
Forage, caps	–	5	6
Buglers:			
Tunics, white	1	15	6
Trowsers, pairs	–	14	–
Boots	–	7	10
Chacos	–	9	6
Forage caps	–	5	6
Serjeants:			
Tunics, scarlet	1	10	–
Jackets, shell	–	15	10
Trowsers, pairs	–	14	–
Boots	–	7	10
Chacos	–	8	5
Forage caps	–	3	4

BRITISH GERMAN LEGION—*continued.*	£.	s.	d.
LIGHT INFANTRY—*continued.*			
Privates:			
Tunics, red	–	19	3
Jackets, shell	–	9	–
Boots, pairs	–	7	10
Chacos	–	7	4
Forage caps	–	1	5½
Trowsers, pairs	–	9	–
Colour-serjeants' badges	–	10	6
Corporals' chevrons	–	–	5
1ST AND 2ND LIGHT DRAGOONS.			
Staff Serjeants:			
Tunics	2	7	–
Stable jackets	1	8	9
Overalls, pairs	1	7	4
Boots and spurs, pairs	–	9	9
Busbies and lines	2	2	–
Caps, forage	–	11	6
Serjeants:			
Tunics	2	3	–
Stable jackets	1	7	6
Overalls, pairs	1	8	–
Boots and spurs	–	9	9
Busbies and lines	–	13	6
Caps, forage	–	10	–
Trumpeters:			
Tunics	1	12	–
Stable jackets	–	18	6
Overalls, pairs	1	8	–
Busbies and lines	–	13	–
Caps, forage	–	4	6
Boots and spurs	–	9	9
Farriers:			
Tunics	1	10	–
Stable jackets	–	18	6
Overalls, pairs	1	8	–
Boots and spurs	–	9	9
Busbies and lines	–	13	–
Caps, forage	–	4	6
Corporals:			
Tunics	1	14	–
Stable jackets	1	3	–
Overalls, pairs	1	8	–
Boots and spurs	–	9	9
Busbies and lines	–	13	–
Caps, forage	–	4	6
Privates:			
Tunics	1	10	–
Stable jackets	–	18	6
Overalls, pairs	1	8	–
Boots and spurs	–	9	9
Busbies and lines	–	12	6
Caps, forage	–	2	4
All ranks, cloaks	2	5	–
JÄGER CORPS:			
Bugle Major:			
Tunics, dark green, with cap pockets	3	15	–
Trowsers, pairs	1	4	–
Boots	–	8	6
Caps	–	10	6

BRITISH GERMAN LEGION—*continued.*	£.	s.	d.
JÄGER CORPS—*continued.*			
Staff Serjeants:			
Tunics	3	2	–
Trowsers, pairs	1	4	–
Boots	–	8	6
Caps	–	3	4
Serjeants:			
Tunics	1	10	6
Shell jackets	–	12	2
Trowsers, pairs	–	11	1
Boots	–	8	6
Caps, forage	–	3	6
Chacos	–	8	–
Buglers:			
Tunics	1	16	–
Trowsers, pairs	–	14	–
Boots	–	8	6
Caps	–	5	6
Privates:			
Tunics	–	19	–
Shell jackets	–	8	1
Trowsers, pairs	–	9	4
Boots	–	8	6
Chacos	–	6	9
Caps, forage	–	1	6
Serjeants, Colour, badges	1	–	–
Corporals' chevrons	–	–	6

TURKISH CONTINGENT.

Cavalry:			
Tunics	1	5	–
Stable jackets	–	19	–
Overalls	1	1	6
Boots, stable	–	11	3
Boots	–	8	9
Infantry:			
Tunics	–	17	–
Trowsers	–	9	10
Chevrons	–	–	4
Boots	–	8	9
Artillery:			
Tunics	–	19	9
Trowsers	–	10	3
Chevrons	–	–	11
Boots	–	8	9

BRITISH SWISS LEGION.

Serjeant Majors:			
Tunics, red, with chevrons, complete	3	12	6
Trowsers	1	1	9
Boots	–	8	6
Caps	–	10	6
Staff Serjeants:			
Tunics, with chevrons, complete	3	3	6
Trowsers	1	1	9
Boots	–	8	6
Caps	–	9	10
Serjeants:			
Tunics, with chevrons, complete	1	10	8
Trowsers	–	14	3
Boots	–	8	6
Caps	–	3	4

British Swiss Legion—*continued.*	£.	s.	d.
Colour Serjeants:			
Tunics, with badges	1	14	–
Trowsers	1	1	9
Boots	–	8	6
Caps	–	3	4
Band:			
Tunics, white	1	11	–
Trowsers	–	14	–
Boots	–	8	6
Caps	–	5	6
Drummers:			
Tunics	1	17	6
Trowsers	–	9	–
Boots	–	8	6
Caps	–	5	6
Buglers:			
Tunics	1	16	–
Trowsers	–	14	–
Boots	–	8	6
Caps	–	5	6
Privates:			
Tunics	–	18	–
Trowsers	–	9	–
Boots	–	8	6
Caps	–	1	5½
Colour-serjeants' badges	–	10	6
Corporals' chevrons	–	–	10

ITALIAN LEGION.	£.	s.	d.
Serjeants:			
Tunics, with chevrons	1	7	6
Trowsers	–	14	–
Boots	–	8	6
Caps	–	3	4
Band Master:			
Tunics, white	3	4	6
Trowsers	1	3	6
Boots	–	8	6
Caps	–	10	6
Band:			
Tunics, white	1	10	–
Trowsers	–	14	–
Boots	–	8	6
Caps	–	5	6
Drummers and Buglers:			
Tunics, white	1	15	6
Trowsers	–	14	–
Boots	–	8	6
Caps	–	5	6
Privates:			
Tunics	–	16	6
Trowsers	–	9	–
Boots	–	8	6
Caps	–	1	5½
Colour-serjeants' badges	–	10	6
Corporals' chevrons	–	–	5

LIST of Sums formerly allowed to Colonels for Clothing and Appointments.

	PER ANNUM. £.	s.	d.
DRAGOON GUARDS AND DRAGOONS.			
Serjeants	6	12	–
Corporals and Trumpeter	6	–	–
Privates	4	–	–
FOOT GUARDS.			
Serjeants	7	10	–
Corporals and Drummers	4	–	–
Privates	3	15	–
INFANTRY OF THE LINE.			
Serjeants	7	9	2
Corporals and Drummers	4	19	6
Privates	2	6	–

LIST of PRICES formerly allowed by the Board of Ordnance for CLOTHING.

	PER ANNUM. £. s. d.
ROYAL SAPPERS AND MINERS.	
Serjeant-majors Quartermaster-serjeants Serjeants Bugle-majors	6 16 10½
Corporals Privates Buglers	3 – 10
ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.	
Serjeant-majors Quartermaster-serjeants	7 12 1
Serjeants Serjeant Armourers	6 1 8
Drum-majors Fife-majors Trumpet-majors Master of the Band	7 12 1
Serjeants of the Band Corporals of the Band Musicians	6 1 8
Corporals and Bombardiers Artificers Gunners and Drivers Drummers and Trumpeters	2 5 7½
ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.	
Serjeant-majors Quartermaster-serjeants Staff Serjeants	8 7 3½
Serjeants Trumpet-majors	6 16 10½
Corporals and Bombardiers Artificers, Trumpeters Gunners and Drivers	3 – 10

MEMORANDUM.

The introduction of tunics instead of coatees in the army, and the new pattern clothing generally, which has been partly taken into wear and is to be universally adopted from 1 April 1856, has caused a material difference in price. The tunic is a more expensive article than the coatee, there being more cloth in the former.

The cost prices of the old and new pattern clothing are as follows, for infantry;

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Coats	– 15 1	Tunics	1 – –
Trowsers	– 9 6	Trowsers	– 9 6

No comparative statement can as yet be made of the cost of army clothing under the old and new system, many of the arrangements made by the colonels being still in existence until 1857, and the new system not being yet in full operation.

Under the old system of clothing the colonels derived a profit averaging 750 *l.* a year. The fixed payments to colonels in lieu of these profits will average about 500 *l.* per annum, which will make a saving of about 25,000 *l.* a year upon that head alone.

The clothing when obtained by contract will probably cost much less than the price now paid for it, but no accurate comparative statement can now be made.

The expenses of the Clothing Department, Pall Mall, amount to something less than ¼ per cent. upon the sum provided for clothing in the Estimate for 1856–7.

ARMY CLOTHING.

LIST of PRICES allowed for the CLOTHING of the SOLDIERS of HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE in 1856-7; and, List of the PRICES formerly allowed to COLONELS of REGIMENTS for CLOTHING, and of those allowed for the different Troops supplied by the BOARD OF ORDNANCE.

(Colonel Dunne.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
15 *February* 1856.

Under 1 *oz.*

ARMY COMMISSIONS.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 5 February 1856;—*for*,

A "RETURN of the NUMBER (distinguishing the CAVALRY from the INFANTRY, and the several Grades of OFFICERS) of ARMY COMMISSIONS SOLD, and also of ARMY COMMISSIONS PURCHASED, in each of the Years 1844, 1845, 1853, and 1854:"

"Similar RETURN, for the same Years, of ARMY COMMISSIONS bestowed without Purchase:"

"RETURNS of the TOTAL SUM, in each such Year, representing the Value of the Army Commissions so Sold, and also so Purchased:"

"And, of the REGULATION PRICES of ARMY COMMISSIONS, from Rank to Rank (distinguishing the several kinds of Corps), and whether such Regulation Prices are prohibited from being exceeded; and, if so, by what Order."

War Department, February 1856.

F. PEEL.

(*Captain Scobell.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 13 *February* 1856.

RETURN showing the NUMBER (distinguishing the CAVALRY from the INFANTRY, and the several Grades of 1845, 1853, 1854; also, for the same Years, of ARMY COMMISSIONS bestowed without Purchase; and of the of the REGULATION PRICES of ARMY COMMISSIONS, from Rank to Rank (distinguishing the several kinds of

COMMISSIONS SOLD.

	Lieutenant-Colonel.				Major.				Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel.				Captain.				Lieutenant and Captain.			
	1844.	1845.	1853.	1854.	1844.	1845.	1853.	1854.	1844.	1845.	1853.	1854.	1844.	1845.	1853.	1854.	1844.	1845.	1853.	1854.
Life Guards	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	4	–	–	–	–
Royal Horse Guards	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–
Cavalry of the Line	–	3	2	1	5	6	4	5	–	–	–	–	14	19	25	13	–	–	–	–
Foot Guards	2	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	4	4	5	5	–	–	–	–	1	5	6	3
Infantry of the Line	3	12	14	11	17	16	12	10	–	–	–	–	83	86	112	126	–	–	–	–

COMMISSIONS PURCHASED.

	Lieutenant-Colonel.				Major.				Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel.				Captain.				Lieutenant and Captain.			
	1844.	1845.	1853.	1854.	1844.	1845.	1853.	1854.	1844.	1845.	1853.	1854.	1844.	1845.	1853.	1854.	1844.	1845.	1853.	1854.
Life Guards	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	1		–	–	–	1	2	4	5	–	–	–	–
Horse Guards		1	1	–	–	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	2	–	–	–	–
Cavalry of the Line	–	3	2	1	5	10	6	6	–	–	–	–	20	30	31	20	–	–	–	–
Foot Guards	2	–	2	–	3	–	3	–	7	4	7	5	–	–	–	–	8	9	13	8
Infantry of the Line	4	12	14	11	21	28	25	25	–	–	–	–	106	114	136	156	–	–	–	–

COMMISSIONS GRANTED WITHOUT PURCHASE.

	Lieutenant-Colonel.				Major.				Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel.				Captain.				Lieutenant and Captain.			
	1844.	1845.	1853.	1854.	1844.	1845.	1853.	1854.	1844.	1845.	1853.	1854.	1844.	1845.	1853.	1854.	1844.	1845.	1853.	1854.
Life Guards	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Royal Horse Guards	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cavalry of the Line	–	1	1	5	–	1	3	8	–	–	–	–	2	1	5	37	–	–	–	–
Foot Guards	–	1	–	4	–	1		11	–	1	–	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	36
Infantry of the Line	11	14	15	62	18	22	17	91	–	–	–	–	57	45	49	432	–	–	–	–

OFFICERS) of ARMY COMMISSIONS SOLD, and also of ARMY COMMISSIONS PURCHASED, in each of the Years 1844, TOTAL SUM, in each such Year, representing the Value of the Commissions so Sold, and also so Purchased; and Corps), and whether such Regulation Prices are prohibited from being exceeded; and, if so, by what Order.

COMMISSIONS SOLD.

Lieutenant.				Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant.				Cornet.				Ensign and Lieutenant.				Ensign.				AMOUNT REALISED in each Year by the SALE of COMMISSIONS.			
1844.	1845.	1853.	1854.	1844.	1845.	1853.	1854.	1844.	1845.	1853.	1854.	1844.	1845.	1853.	1854.	1844.	1845.	1853.	1854.	1844.	1845.	1853.	1854.
																				£.	£.	£.	£.
2	2	1	2	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8,330	13,340	17,045	24,820
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,900	13,550	18,900	10,050
13	17	18	13	–	–	–	–	3	1	5	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	85,915	128,320	136,895	94,013
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	4	3	–	–	–	–	49,950	31,850	58,400	33,750
62	85	105	65	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	32	38	26	268,800	333,900	393,600	368,700
																				418,895	520,960	624,840	531,333

COMMISSIONS PURCHASED.

Lieutenant.				Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant.				Cornet.				Ensign and Lieutenant.				Ensign.				AMOUNT PAID in each Year for the PURCHASE of COMMISSIONS.			
1844.	1845.	1853.	1854.	1844.	1845.	1853.	1854.	1844.	1845.	1853.	1854.	1844.	1845.	1853.	1854.	1844.	1845.	1853.	1854.	1844.	1845.	1853.	1854.
																				£.	£.	£.	£.
3	3	5	7	4	5	4	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8,330	15,055	14,525	27,340
2	3	4	3	–	–	–	–	4	4	6	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,500	13,550	20,100	11,650
33	47	49	33	–	–	–	–	43	47	57	48	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	95,120	135,280	139,415	102,170
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	11	18	18	–	–	–	–	51,150	31,850	63,800	42,150
166	195	228	199	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	198	249	296	360	281,800	341,000	393,000	426,700
																				443,900	536,735	630,840	610,010

COMMISSIONS GRANTED WITHOUT PURCHASE.

Lieutenant.				Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant.				Cornet.				Ensign and Lieutenant.				Ensign.			
1844.	1845.	1853.	1854.	1844.	1845.	1853.	1854.	1844.	1845.	1853.	1854.	1844.	1845.	1853.	1854.	1844.	1845.	1853.	1854.
– –	– –	– –	1	– –	– –	– –	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	5	8	56	– –	– –	– –	– –	7	4	4	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	1	1	21	—	—	—
163	106	86	962	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	184	119	51	739

REGULATION PRICES of ARMY COMMISSIONS.

CORPS.	RANK.	FULL PRICE.	Difference in the Value of each Commission in Succession.
		£.	£.
Life Guards - -	Lieutenant-Colonel -	7,250	1,900
	Major - - -	5,350	1,850
	Captain - - -	3,500	1,715
	Lieutenant - -	1,785	525
	Cornet and Sub-Lieut.	1,260	—
Royal Horse Guards	Lieutenant-Colonel -	7,250	1,900
	Major - - -	5,350	1,850
	Captain - - -	3,500	1,900
	Lieutenant - -	1,600	400
	Cornet - - -	1,200	—
Dragoon Guards and Dragoons.	Lieutenant-Colonel -	6,175	1,600
	Major - - -	4,575	1,350
	Captain - - -	3,225	2,035
	Lieutenant - -	1,190	350
	Cornet - - -	840	—
Foot Guards - -	Lieutenant-Colonel -	9,000	700
	Major - - -	8,300	3,500
	Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel -	4,800	2,750
	Lieutenant and Captain - - -	2,050	850
	Ensign and Lieutenant	1,200	—
Infantry - -	Lieutenant-Colonel -	4,500	1,300
	Major - - -	3,200	1,400
	Captain - - -	1,800	1,100
	Lieutenant - -	700	250
	Ensign - - -	450	—

Any departure from the above rates in the purchase of Army Commissions is prohibited by the 49 Geo. 3, cap. 126, s. 7.

Horse Guards,
2 February 1856.

ARMY COMMISSIONS.

RETURN of the NUMBER of ARMY COMMISSIONS SOLD, and the Amount REALISED in each of the Years 1844, 1845, 1853, and 1854; of the Number of ARMY COMMISSIONS PURCHASED, and Amount Paid in each of the said Years; of the Number of Commissions granted without Purchase in the said Years; and, of the REGULATION PRICES of ARMY COMMISSIONS.

(Captain Scobell.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed, 13 February 1856.

35.

Under 1 oz.

ARMY COMMISSIONS.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 7 May 1855;—*for*,

A "RETURN of all COMMISSIONS granted in the ARMY, with or without PURCHASE, since the Commencement of the WAR; stating in each Case the Name of the Person to whom granted, the Regiment, and the Reasons for which such Commission, if without Purchase, was so granted."

War Department, February 1856. } F. PEEL.

RETURN of COMMISSIONS granted between 28 March 1854, the Date of the Commencement of the present War, and 7 May 1855; stating the Name of the Person to whom granted, the Regiment, and the Reason for each Commission being given when without Purchase.

COMMISSIONS GRANTED WITHOUT PURCHASE.

		Reason for Appointment.
1st Life Guards	Limbert, J. (Corporal Major)	To take the Adjutantcy.
2d ditto	Reid J. (Corporal)	To be Riding Master.
Rl. Horse Grds.	Hayward, E. (Corporal Major)	To complete the establishment.
1st Drag. Grds.	Hayes, J. (Serjeant Major)	Death vacancy.
2d ditto	Calvert, S. (Troop Serj. Major)	To be Quartermaster.
4th ditto	Richardson, H. T.	Augmentation of the regiment for service.
Ditto	Price, G. (Serjeant Major)	ditto.
Ditto	Harran, E. (Serjeant Major)	ditto.
Ditto	Gillespie, T. C.	ditto.
Ditto	Drake, J. G. (Serjeant Major)	To be Quartermaster.
5th Drag. Grds.	Hutchinson, Sir E. S., Bart.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	FitzGerald, H. E. (Serj. Major)	For distinguished service.
Ditto	Richards, W. F.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Travers, A. N.	ditto.
Ditto	Hibbert, H. D.	ditto.
Ditto	Daveney, B. J.	ditto.
7th ditto	Gillam, G. (Serjeant Major)	To be Quartermaster.
1st Dragoons	Gratrex, T. P.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Lee, J. (Serjeant Major)	For distinguished service.
Ditto	Cruse, G. (Serjeant Major)	To be Riding Master.
2d ditto	Moodie, D. (Serjeant Major)	To be Adjutant.
Ditto	Dunbar, J. B.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Gibson, D. (Serjeant)	For distinguished service.
Ditto	Seggie, S. (Serjeant Major)	Augmentation.
4th ditto	Clark, J. (Serjeant Major)	To be Riding Master.
Ditto	Jennings, H. (Serjeant Major)	For distinguished service.
Ditto	Weatherley, A. F.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	De Bourbel, H. H.	ditto.
7th ditto	Haynes, Geo. (Serjeant Major)	To be Riding Master.
8th ditto	Reilly, J. (Serjeant Major)	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Harding, R. (Serjeant Major)	ditto.
Ditto	Harrison, H. (Serjeant Major)	For distinguished service.
11th ditto	Bull, G. (Serjeant Major)	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Dimsdale, W. H.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Wilkin, H. J.	ditto.
13th ditto	Gardner, G. (Serjeant Major)	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Michael, F. L. (Serjeant Major)	For distinguished service.
Ditto	Foster, C. M. (Serjeant Major)	To be Quartermaster.
Ditto	Cresdee, W. (Serjeant Major)	ditto.
Ditto	Kauntye, E. H. E.	Death vacancy.
17th ditto	Boynton, G.	ditto.
Ditto	Gibsone, John	ditto.
Ditto	Lowe, W. D. N.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Duncan, J. (Serjeant Major)	For distinguished service.
Ditto	Marshall, H.	Death vacancy.
Grenadier Grds.	Hood, Viscount	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Molyneux, Viscount	ditto.
Ditto	Buck, W. L. S.	ditto.
Ditto	Davies, H. F.	ditto.
Ditto	Murray, P. K.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Tracey, S. C. G. H.	ditto.
Ditto	Parnell, W. H.	ditto.
Ditto	Smith, P.	ditto.
Ditto	Loftus, D. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Collins, E. (Serjeant Major)	To be Quartermaster.
ColdstreamGrds.	Lane Fox, C. B.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Bagot Lane, H. J. (from Mil.)	ditto.
Ditto	Adair, A. W. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Seymour, W. F. E.	ditto.
Ditto	Mainwaring, S. T.	ditto.
Ditto	Stirling, W.	ditto.
Ditto	Seymour, F. H. A.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Thursby, R. H.	ditto.
Scots Fus. Grds.	Brownlow, Hon. E.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Sharpe, H. J.	ditto.
Ditto	Paynter, John	Augmentation.
Ditto	Knox, G. W.	ditto.
Ditto	Stephenson, S. V.	ditto.
Ditto	Rooke, W. S.	ditto.
1st Foot	Moncrieff (Gent. Cadet)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Brock, D. C.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Creagh, James	Augmentation.
Ditto	Deacon, J. (Serjeant Major)	ditto.
Ditto	Freeborn, — (Gent. Cadet)	ditto.
Ditto	Plunkett, Hon. T. O. W.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Deane, Geo.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Maxwell, J. H.	ditto.
Ditto	Brown, W. G.	ditto.
Ditto	Brown, T. C. (Serjeant)	For distinguished service.
Ditto	Thompson, G. W.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Stewart, G. G.	ditto.
Ditto	Thomas, J. W. B.	ditto.
Ditto	Townshend, T.	ditto.
Ditto	Turner, Geo.	ditto.
Ditto	Roberts, R. L.	ditto.
Ditto	Tymons, J. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Golden, W. C. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Tulloch, A. B. (Cadet)	ditto.
Ditto	Connell, S. S. (Cadet)	ditto.
Ditto	Fry, J. W. (Cadet)	ditto.
Ditto	Thompson, F. W.	ditto.
Ditto	Hunter, O. D. W.	ditto.
Ditto	Badgley, A. J.	ditto.

Commissions granted without Purchase—*continued.*

		Reason for Appointment.
1st Foot	Keough, W. (from Militia)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Lovekin, J. M.	ditto.
Ditto	Alban, F.	ditto.
2d Foot	Phillipps, H. P. (Gent. Cadet)	To complete establishment.
Ditto	Wilkie, A. A.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Watson, A.	ditto.
Ditto	Flood, H.	ditto.
Ditto	Mulock, H. H.	ditto.
Ditto	Jessop, F. J.	ditto.
Ditto	Harrel, J. W.	ditto.
3d Foot	Anley, H. T.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Hyndman, R. B.	ditto.
Ditto	Breedon, H. A. A.	ditto.
Ditto	Sleeman, R. E.	ditto.
Ditto	Peachy, H.	ditto.
Ditto	Mastley, F. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Morley, F. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Leatham, R. B. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Greg, E.	ditto.
Ditto	Parnell, H. (Cadet)	ditto.
Ditto	Heywood, S. H.	ditto.
Ditto	Lewis, L. E.	ditto.
Ditto	Awdry, J.	ditto.
Ditto	Pears, H.	ditto.
Ditto	St. Aubin, L.	ditto.
4th Foot	Massey, Hon. H. N. G. (Cadet)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Maule, H. B.	ditto.
Ditto	Stokes, C. P.	ditto.
Ditto	Connell, W. (Serjeant Major)	ditto.
Ditto	Breton, C. E. B.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	George, E. C. (from Militia)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Wilson, C. T.	ditto.
Ditto	Bromhead, E.	ditto.
Ditto	Blake, A. H.	ditto.
Ditto	Martin, J. J.	ditto.
Ditto	Dickinson, J. D.	ditto.
Ditto	Segrave, J. C.	ditto.
Ditto	Fagan, William	ditto.
Ditto	Connell, William (Serjt. Major)	To be Quartermaster.
Ditto	Todd, H. A.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Gibson, W.	ditto.
Ditto	Nash, W. A.	ditto.
Ditto	Burridge, T. (Quartmast. Serj.)	For distinguished service.
5th Foot	Creagh, J. (Cadet)	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Massy, G. E.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Burnaby, E. B.	ditto.
Ditto	Walpole, H.	ditto.
Ditto	Lewis, E. S.	ditto.
6th Foot	Clerk, John	Augmentation.
Ditto	Bolton, Richard	ditto.
Ditto	Angelo, A.	Vacancy occasioned by the appointment of the Lieut.-colonel to be Inspecting Field Officer.
Ditto	Sawrell, H. J.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Hunt, George	ditto.
Ditto	Hardinge, W. S.	ditto.
Ditto	Saunders, A. W. O.	ditto.
Ditto	Bowen, Thomas	ditto.
Ditto	Bowers, J. T.	ditto.
7th Foot	Jones, L. J. F.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Waller, G. H. (Cadet)	ditto.
Ditto	Robinson, N. D. (Cadet)	ditto.
Ditto	Wright, W. L. L. G.	ditto.
Ditto	Malan, C. H.	ditto.
Ditto	Beauchamp, F. G.	ditto.
Ditto	Plummer, H.	ditto.
Ditto	Thurstone, H. N. C. (from Mil.)	ditto.
Ditto	Traherne, L. P.	Unattached promotion of the Lieut.-colonel.
Ditto	Kerr, Henry	Augmentation.
Ditto	Bennett, A. (Colour Serjeant)	Distinguished service.
Ditto	Browne, W. P.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Sparks, R. W.	ditto.
Ditto	Heron, R.	ditto.
Ditto	Gardner, James (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Courtenay, C. S.	ditto.
Ditto	Scott, J. M. (Serjeant Major)	To be Quartermaster.
8th Foot	Stebbing, F. A.	Death vacancy.
9th Foot	Thompson, H. M.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Borton, C. J.	ditto.
Ditto	Renant, T. (Serjeant)	ditto.
Ditto	Cumming, J. H. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Worthington, A.	ditto.
9th Foot	Grubbe, H. G. H.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Wood, S. E.	ditto.
Ditto	M'Queen, J. (Serjeant)	Distinguished service.
Ditto	Bedford, C. J. R.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Gipps, H.	ditto.
Ditto	Dane, J.	ditto.
Ditto	Wright, A. F. B. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Plumridge, J. J.	ditto.
Ditto	Rollo, A. F.	ditto.
Ditto	Ridsdale, W. H. E.	ditto.
Ditto	Agnew, S. A.	ditto.
Ditto	Chadwick, G. M.	ditto.
Ditto	Marshall, A. F.	ditto.
Ditto	Bolton, J. H.	ditto.
Ditto	Aplin, John	ditto.
Ditto	Miller, C. (from Militia)	ditto.
11th Foot	Raynes, F. V. M.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Martin, A.	ditto.
Ditto	Webb, H. J.	ditto.
Ditto	Armstrong, F.	ditto.
Ditto	Norman, W.	ditto.
12th Foot	Nesbitt, H.	Death vacancy.
13th Foot	Miller, J. P.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Hoban, Thos. (Quartmas. Serj.)	ditto.
Ditto	M'Gill, T. M.	Ensign appointed Qrtrmr.
14th Foot	M'Crea, F. H.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Gordon, Alex. (Serjeant)	ditto.
Ditto	Heaton, H. W. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Le Mesurier, A. A.	ditto.
Ditto	Molony, Arthur	ditto.
Ditto	Costin, Charles	ditto.
Ditto	Furneaux, R. A.	ditto.
Ditto	Wall, F. F.	ditto.
Ditto	Bright, G. M.	ditto.
Ditto	Mansergh, E. R. F.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Glancy, John (Serjeant Major)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Beamish, G. G. N.	ditto.
15th Foot	Fry, R. H.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Cuthbert, R. T. P.	ditto.
Ditto	Coape, R. (Serjeant Major)	To take the Adjutantcy.
16th Foot	Carter, W. H. (Gent. Cadet).	Lieut.-col. retired upon full pay.
Ditto	Kelsall, Henry	Augmentation.
Ditto	Healy, R. C.	ditto.
Ditto	Wolseley, W. C.	ditto.
Ditto	Gibson, Alexander	ditto.
Ditto	Platt, Arthur	ditto.
17th Foot	Travers, J. O.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Hartwell, F. H.	ditto.
Ditto	Webber, G. D.	ditto.
Ditto	Lee, John (Serjeant Major)	For distinguished service.
Ditto	Houghton, J. G. K.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Presgrave, William	ditto.
Ditto	Maycock, Fred. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Seagram, L. J.	ditto.
Ditto	Little, H. A.	ditto.
Ditto	Travers, J. M. C.	ditto.
Ditto	Percival, J. J.	ditto.
Ditto	Howett, H. H.	ditto.
Ditto	Berkeley, F. J.	ditto.
18th Foot	Wolseley, J. R.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Coote, C. J.	ditto.
Ditto	Dillon, E. L.	ditto.
Ditto	Hotham, C.	ditto.
Ditto	Cunningham, M. J.	ditto.
Ditto	Faircloth, H. J.	Major retired upon full pay.
Ditto	Adamson, R. I.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Dawson, R. W. E.	ditto.
Ditto	Motherwell, John (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Darvell, S.	ditto.
Ditto	Fry, C. N.	ditto.
Ditto	Hutchings, G. S.	ditto.
Ditto	Shaw, Hugh	ditto.
Ditto	Ricard, E. D.	ditto.
Ditto	Noblett, E. A. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Wily, John	ditto.
19th Foot	Baldwin, G. (Gent. Cadet)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Evans, G. W.	ditto.
Ditto	Thompson, T. (Serjeant)	ditto.
Ditto	Massy, W. G. D.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	O'Neill, J. S.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Mitchell, W. (Cadet)	ditto.
Ditto	Kirkby, J. T. V.	ditto.
Ditto	Browne, H. J.	ditto.

COMMISSIONS granted without Purchase—*continued.*

		Reason for Appointment.
19th Foot	Molesworth, R.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Dalton, J. R.	ditto.
Ditto	Kindersley, E. N.	ditto.
Ditto	Davis, F.	ditto.
Ditto	Forbes, Geo.	ditto.
Ditto	Martin, R. C.	ditto.
Ditto	Kirby, A. W. (Serjeant)	ditto.
Ditto	Hiffernan, C. V.	ditto.
Ditto	Young, W. W.	ditto.
Ditto	Blake, Herbert	ditto.
Ditto	Moffatt, W. H.	ditto.
Ditto	Hales, Edw.	ditto.
Ditto	Morgan, A. B.	ditto.
Ditto	Rogers, W. L.	ditto.
Ditto	Biddulph, H. E.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Arthur, F. (Serjeant)	For distinguished service.
20th Foot	Patrickson, E. A.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Gerahty, P. (Colour Serjeant)	For distinguished service.
Ditto	Holmes, F. G.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Nunn, W. D.	ditto.
Ditto	Vereker, Hon. A. E. P.	ditto.
Ditto	Rochfort, C. G.	ditto.
Ditto	Barrow, J. E. G.	ditto.
Ditto	St. John, J. H. H.	ditto.
Ditto	Cole, F. B.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Gordon, W. F. F.	ditto.
Ditto	Duffin, G. B. (from Militia)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Burne, O. T.	Major promoted, Unatt.
Ditto	Wimberley, D.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Haynes, J. W.	ditto.
Ditto	Gethin, Geo.	ditto.
21st Foot	Cairnes, Wm.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Bruce, Thos.	Resignation of an Ensign.
Ditto	Fowler, H. (Serjeant Major)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Hollway, T. B. (Cadet)	ditto.
Ditto	Coakley, Thos. (Cadet)	ditto.
Ditto	Pester, J. C.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Coffin, I. T.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Fox, S. G. L.	ditto.
Ditto	Vauxden, T. (Serjeant Major)	For distinguished service.
Ditto	Bennett, J. (from Militia)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Chichester, E. P.	ditto.
Ditto	Delamere, P. H. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Furlong, Geo. Wm.	ditto.
Ditto	Bainbridge, E. T.	ditto.
Ditto	Crossman, R.	Major promoted, Unatt.
Ditto	Shaw, John	Augmentation.
Ditto	Sherwood, T. H.	Ensign resigned.
23d Foot	Horsford, F. (Cadet)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Creagh, James	ditto.
Ditto	Millet, S. C.	ditto.
Ditto	Radcliffe, H. D.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Monsell, C. (Serjeant)	ditto.
Ditto	Holden, Edw. S.	ditto.
Ditto	Knollys, F.	ditto.
Ditto	Blane, C. G.	ditto.
Ditto	Lawrence, John (from Militia)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Tupper, James de Vic.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Williamson, James	Augmentation.
Ditto	Lewis, T. F. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Dare, F. M. H.	ditto.
Ditto	Beck, C. H.	ditto.
Ditto	Gregorie, C. F.	Ensign resigned.
Ditto	Tobin, A. L.	Augmentation.
Ditto	O'Connor, J. L. (Colour Serj.)	Distinguished service.
Ditto	Law, A. M.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Knight, P. H.	ditto.
Ditto	Tilly, J.	ditto.
Ditto	Utterton, E.	ditto.
Ditto	Bloxsome, W. D.	ditto.
Ditto	Bussell, G. W. H.	ditto.
Ditto	Hill, Arthur	ditto.
Ditto	Dolmage, J. de G.	ditto.
Ditto	Gosling, A.	ditto.
24th Foot	Birch, A. J. C.	Death vacancy.
26th Foot	Givins, J.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Meldrum, G. (Serjeant Major)	To take the Adjutantcy.
Ditto	Hogarth, Geo.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Robinson, M.	ditto.
Ditto	Bindon, C. H.	Augmentation.
28th Foot	Brodigan, F. (Cadet)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Steward, W. A.	ditto.
Ditto	Magenis, F. A.	ditto.
Ditto	Berry, H. A. (Quarterm. Serj.)	ditto.
Ditto	Irwin, F. C.	ditto.
Ditto	Angelo, E. F.	ditto.
28th Foot	Adams, T. E. (from Militia)	Augmentation.
Ditto	M'Cormack, J. W. (from Mil.)	ditto.
Ditto	Thackwray, Henry	ditto.
Ditto	Kingsley, Jas. W.	ditto.
Ditto	Twaites, J. (Serjeant Major)	For distinguished service.
Ditto	Hall, Samuel	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Guard, M.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Collum, W.	ditto.
Ditto	Page, A. M. A.	ditto.
Ditto	Ducat, G. C. S.	ditto.
Ditto	Seaton, Wm.	ditto.
Ditto	Thackeray, Chas.	ditto.
Ditto	Webb, F. E.	ditto.
Ditto	Wade, M. F.	ditto.
30th Foot	Gubbins, S. (Cadet)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Austin, J.	ditto.
Ditto	Moorsom, C. J.	ditto.
Ditto	Forbes, John	ditto.
Ditto	Singleton, H. C. (Cadet)	ditto.
Ditto	Thompson, J. (Colour Serjeant)	ditto.
Ditto	Elwyn, Thomas	ditto.
Ditto	Moon, John (Serj. Major)	For distinguished service.
Ditto	Campbell, R. O.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Allardice, J. M.	ditto.
Ditto	Fitzgibbon, C. P. (from Mil.)	ditto.
Ditto	Ewens, A. T. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Wray, T. C.	ditto.
Ditto	Tyner, Chas.	ditto.
Ditto	Morewood, H. F. (from Mil.)	ditto.
Ditto	Fitz Patrick, T. M.	ditto.
Ditto	Mackesy, W. P.	ditto.
31st Foot	Pepper, G. N.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	FitzMaurice, G. R. R.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Thwaytes, W. (from Militia	ditto.
Ditto	Deane, H. P.	ditto.
Ditto	Robinson, J. J. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Mathews, S. C.	ditto.
Ditto	Jones, A. T.	ditto.
32d Foot	Knox, R. T.	Augmentation.
33d Foot	Heyland, S. R. (Cadet)	Augmentation.
Ditto	M'Kie, J. M.	ditto.
Ditto	Owens, J. (Serjeant Major)	ditto.
Ditto	Willis, C. W. (Cadet)	ditto.
Ditto	Ellis, A. E. A.	ditto.
Ditto	Donovan, Henry	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Johnstone, J. D.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Ball, F. A.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Worthington, —	ditto.
Ditto	Forbes, L. R.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Thompson, J. (Quarterm. Serj.)	For distinguished service.
Ditto	Graham, B. G. (from Militia)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Benwell, F. W.	ditto.
Ditto	Vaughan, G. A.	ditto.
Ditto	Badcock, R. T. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Bayliff, R. L.	ditto.
Ditto	Roberts, R. H.	ditto.
Ditto	Eliott, G. A.	ditto.
Ditto	Thistlethwayte, A. R. W.	ditto.
Ditto	Crosse, H. E. G.	ditto.
Ditto	Browne, A. M. P.	ditto.
34th Foot	Wyse, J. F.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Alt, H. D.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Cochrane, R. I.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Dunbar, W. M. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Lampen, Henry	ditto.
Ditto	Reay, Robert (Quarterm. Serj.)	For distinguished service.
Ditto	Harris, N. A.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Greaves, S. L. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Laurie, J. D.	ditto.
Ditto	Stack, J. L.	ditto.
Ditto	Leeson, J.	ditto.
Ditto	Stewart, H. S.	ditto.
Ditto	Villiers, E. W.	ditto.
Ditto	De St. Croix, C.	ditto.
Ditto	Applegate, T. G. B.	ditto.
Ditto	Dashwood, R. L.	ditto.
Ditto	Grier, L. J.	ditto.
36th Foot	Orange, F. X. del.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Hodgson, C.	ditto.
Ditto	Hill, W. C.	ditto.
Ditto	Mahon, E.	ditto.
Ditto	Gray, St. G.	ditto.
Ditto	Scarlett, T.	ditto.
Ditto	Hartford, A. H.	ditto.
Ditto	Willett, A. E.	ditto.

(*continued*)

Commissions granted without Purchase—*continued.*

		Reason for Appointment.
37th Foot	Reyne, J. F.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Bagenall, G.	ditto.
Ditto	Jarvis, J. G.	ditto.
Ditto	Græme, J. D.	ditto.
Ditto	Sall, E. S.	ditto.
38th Foot	Elles, W. K. (Cadet)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Snell, G. W. F.	ditto.
Ditto	Eyre, P. H. (Serjeant)	ditto.
Ditto	Ewen, A. J. A. (Cadet)	ditto.
Ditto	Bayly, W. D.	ditto.
Ditto	Hume, W.	ditto.
Ditto	Stansfield, R. J.	ditto.
Ditto	Evans, John (Serjeant)	Distinguished service.
Ditto	Belfield, A. H.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Walker, A.	ditto.
Ditto	Franks, R. C.	ditto.
Ditto	Caldecott, J. A.	ditto.
Ditto	Grieve, G.	ditto.
Ditto	FitzGerald, C. L. J.	ditto.
Ditto	Carroll, John T.	ditto.
Ditto	Mayo, John	ditto.
Ditto	Chapman, H. P.	ditto.
Ditto	Cook, H.	ditto.
Ditto	Pope, J. H. (from Militia)	ditto.
39th Foot	Geddes, A. D.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Newport, H. B.	ditto.
Ditto	Nicholls, H. L. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Gosselin, T. R.	ditto.
Ditto	Chambers, F. H.	ditto.
Ditto	Prichard, Charles	ditto.
Ditto	Smith, W. O.	ditto.
Ditto	Gould, A. R. N.	ditto.
Ditto	Vigors, H. R.	ditto.
Ditto	Hore, F. S.	ditto.
Ditto	Gray, R.	ditto.
Ditto	Halahan, S. H.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Moore, F. G. F.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Fogo, Thos. M.	ditto.
40th Foot	Burke, W. B.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Lloyd, L. N.	ditto.
Ditto	Armstrong, J. (Colour Serj.)	ditto.
Ditto	Whalley, P.	ditto.
Ditto	Rogers, H. G.	ditto.
Ditto	Gilmore, J. P.	Ensigncy cancelled.
Ditto	Armstrong, R.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Hobbs, G.	ditto.
Ditto	Osborne, F. W.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	M'Grath, W. T.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Morgan, H. R. L.	ditto.
Ditto	Downman, W.	ditto.
Ditto	Hart, Geo. F.	ditto.
41st Foot	FitzRoy, C. V. (Cadet)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Hill, H. S.	ditto.
Ditto	Lowry, E. L. B. (Cadet)	ditto.
Ditto	Nowlan, H. J. (Cadet)	ditto.
Ditto	Hall, A. H.	ditto.
Ditto	Wavell, A. H.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Byam, H. E.	ditto.
Ditto	King J. (from Militia)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Smith, S. R.	ditto.
Ditto	Cornwall, W. H. G. (from Mil.)	ditto.
Ditto	Furlonge, C. L.	ditto.
Ditto	Park, Rd.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Baird, J. (Serjeant)	Distinguished service.
Ditto	Boddington, T. F. (from Militia)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Onslow, G.	ditto.
Ditto	Dixon, A.	ditto.
Ditto	Palmer, J. Q. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Donelan, E. J. B.	ditto.
Ditto	Blanchard, A. V. B.	ditto.
Ditto	Reyne, C. M. R.	ditto.
42d Foot	Whigham, Robert (Cadet)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Hill, Marcus	ditto.
Ditto	Wilson, J. (Serjeant Major)	ditto.
Ditto	Black, W. (Cadet)	ditto.
Ditto	Forbes-Leith, T. A.	ditto.
Ditto	Farquharson, F. E. H.	ditto.
Ditto	Lawson, W. (Serjeant Major)	Distinguished service.
Ditto	Wood, W. (Serjeant)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Macleod, M.	ditto.
Ditto	Cockburn, G. W.	ditto.
Ditto	Stewart, Hon. R. H.	ditto.
Ditto	Hesketh, W. P. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Bramly, A. J.	ditto.
Ditto	Bayly, R. K.	ditto.
Ditto	Bosworth, P. M.	ditto.
Ditto	Bazalgette, J. A.	ditto.
Ditto	Fraser, W. T.	ditto.
44th Foot	Walters, F. D. (Cadet)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Smith, M. P.	ditto.
Ditto	Staveley, A. W.	ditto.
Ditto	M'Innes, P. (Serjeant)	ditto.
Ditto	Fleming, A. de M. (Cadet)	ditto.
Ditto	Howorth, T. O. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Raymond, A. E.	ditto.
Ditto	Kay, James	ditto.
Ditto	Birch, A. S.	ditto.
Ditto	Rogers, R. M.	ditto.
Ditto	Ford, Charles	ditto.
Ditto	Bower, G. C.	ditto.
Ditto	Mellish, G. L.	ditto.
Ditto	Hodgson, G. E.	ditto.
Ditto	Pitt, P. M. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	M'Carroll, E. (Cadet)	ditto.
Ditto	Mounsteven, W. H.	ditto.
45th Foot	Stubbs, J. A.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Preston, J. I.	ditto.
Ditto	Kingsley, J. C.	ditto.
Ditto	O'Neill, Edw.	ditto.
46th Foot	Atkinson, T. G. B.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Jones, P. M.	ditto.
Ditto	Brookes, R. E.	ditto.
Ditto	Whitten, A. (Serjeant)	Distinguished service.
Ditto	Grieve, F.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Hitchcock, H. J.	ditto.
Ditto	Foster, W. J.	ditto.
Ditto	Morland, G.	ditto.
Ditto	Kelson, J. M.	ditto.
Ditto	Fishbourne, F. R.	ditto.
Ditto	Philips, Geo.	ditto.
Ditto	Marsack, H. C. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Cobbe, G. P.	ditto.
Ditto	Daly, V.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Abbott, J.	Augmentation.
47th Foot	Bloomfield, J. A. (Cadet)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Mullen, J. F. W.	ditto.
Ditto	De Lancey, O. G.	ditto.
Ditto	Mylins, W. C. R.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Conway-Gordon, C. van R.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Gem, H. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Young, T. (Serjeant)	Distinguished service.
Ditto	Newman, E. P.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Mallet, J. P.	ditto.
Ditto	Davern, J. W.	ditto.
Ditto	O'Connor, R.	ditto.
Ditto	Cattley, A. C.	ditto.
Ditto	Dawson, G. D.	ditto.
Ditto	King, G. F.	ditto.
Ditto	Orr, S. E.	ditto.
Ditto	Blake, John (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Morris, E. J.	Major retired on full pay.
Ditto	Stammers, R. T. F.	Augmentation.
48th Foot	Speedy, T. C. S.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Benbow, E. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Pigott, G. G. G. F.	ditto.
Ditto	Rawlins, John	ditto.
Ditto	Wilkinson, H. J. W. (from Mil.)	ditto.
Ditto	Prior, L. de M.	ditto.
Ditto	Coventry, J. W. (Cadet)	ditto.
Ditto	Kerr, J. C.	ditto.
Ditto	Goddard, G. N. R. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Campbell, Colin (Cadet)	ditto.
Ditto	Marshall, P. O'M. H.	ditto.
49th Foot	M'Donald, D. (Cadet)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Maule, J. R.	ditto.
Ditto	Scoones, H. D.	ditto.
Ditto	Cahill, P. (Colour Serjeant)	ditto.
Ditto	Eustace, T. F. (Cadet)	ditto.
Ditto	Rogers, H. G.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Powell, F.	ditto.
Ditto	Madan, W.	ditto.
Ditto	Plunkett, Hon. T. O. W.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Cooke, J. T. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Platt, A. F.	ditto.
Ditto	Spratt, R. H.	ditto.
Ditto	Burrowes, R. F.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Field, S. (from Militia)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Astley, E.	ditto.
Ditto	Mackay, E. (Serjeant)	Distinguished service.
Ditto	Cresswell, E. J.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Scott, J. B.	ditto.
Ditto	Gibson, A. D. (Ens. from Mil.)	ditto.
Ditto	Cobham, J. T. L.	ditto.

Commissions granted without Purchase—*continued.*

		Reason for Appointment.
50th Foot	Doran, R. H. P. (Cadet)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Lee, T. D.	ditto.
Ditto	Turner, J. (Serjeant)	ditto.
Ditto	Johnson, C. R. (Cadet)	ditto.
Ditto	Leach, E.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Falkner, F.	ditto.
Ditto	Miller, E. J.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Young, C. F.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Lamb, J. (Serjeant Major)	Distinguished service.
Ditto	Chichester, H. B.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Murphy, T. T.	ditto.
Ditto	Eden, T. M. B.	ditto.
Ditto	Isdell, C. W.	ditto.
Ditto	Hudson, Charles	ditto.
Ditto	Lewes, W. L.	ditto.
Ditto	Massy, E. H. H.	ditto.
Ditto	Allhusen, F. B. E.	ditto.
51st Foot	Reed, F. J. B. (Cadet)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Chaplin, P.	ditto.
Ditto	Hamilton, C. L. B.	ditto.
Ditto	Scott, W. C. E.	ditto.
Ditto	Oldham, R. W.	ditto.
54th Foot	Whyte G. L.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Bayly, V. T.	ditto.
Ditto	Gray, W. K. (fom Militia)	ditto.
55th Foot	Harris, Hon. A. E. (Cadet)	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Johnson, W. B. (Cadet)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Trevor, J. W.	ditto.
Ditto	Burke, Henry (Serjeant Major)	ditto.
Ditto	Stone, R. J. T. (Cadet)	ditto.
Ditto	Pritchard, S. C. de M.	ditto.
Ditto	Coulson, G. B.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Williams, F. (Serjeant Major)	ditto.
Ditto	Sharpe, J. H.	ditto.
Ditto	Hobbs, F. W. T.	ditto.
Ditto	Young, A. S.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Pennefather, R.	ditto.
Ditto	Parker, G. F.	ditto.
Ditto	Morgan, P. S.	ditto.
Ditto	Theobald, C. E.	ditto.
Ditto	Trench, W. F. J. Le P.	ditto.
Ditto	Russell, W. R.	ditto.
Ditto	Dalton, R. F.	ditto.
Ditto	Heberden, F.	ditto.
Ditto	Wither, A. F. B. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Scott, James (Serjeant)	Distinguished service.
56th Foot	Sims, Geo.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Williams, H. (Colour Serjeant)	ditto.
Ditto	Poulden, R.	ditto.
Ditto	Hampton, C. J.	ditto.
57th Foot	Shortt, W. A. J.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Bird, Hy. (Cadet)	ditto.
Ditto	Macartney, J. N. G. (Cadet)	ditto.
Ditto	Slade. A. F. A.	ditto.
Ditto	Curwen, D.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Shute, H. D. M.	ditto.
Ditto	Clarke, C. G. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Chanter, H. H. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Grace, T. (Colour Serjeant)	Distinguished service. Augmentation.
Ditto	Waugh, G. R. (Serjt. Major)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Bayntun, Charles	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Mills, Edw.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Hasted, E. G.	ditto.
Ditto	Powell, S. H.	ditto.
Ditto	Brutton, Edw.	ditto.
Ditto	Thompson, W. A. R.	ditto.
Ditto	Filmer, Edmund	ditto.
Ditto	Tragett, T. H. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Houghton, C. F.	ditto.
58th Foot	Taylor, W. E.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Ridgway, P.	ditto.
Ditto	O'Dell, —	ditto.
Ditto	Griffiths, E. St. J.	ditto.
Ditto	Russell, A. H.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Stapp, C. (Colour Serjeant)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Tighe, J. Aug.	ditto.
Ditto	Hicks, William	ditto.
Ditto	Hingeston, H.	ditto.
Ditto	Marriner, G.	ditto.
59th Foot	Finney, S. H. H.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Shephard, J. (Colour Serjeant)	ditto.
60th Foot	Deedes H. G. (Cadet)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Vereker, Hon. R. P.	ditto.
Ditto	Northey, F. V.	ditto.
60th Foot	Curtis, P. J.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Carleton, W. F.	ditto.
Ditto	Forbes, James (Serjeant)	ditto.
Ditto	Huzen, R. M.	ditto.
Ditto	Stehelin, G. F.	ditto.
Ditto	Forsyth, B. B.	ditto.
Ditto	Allen, E. C.	ditto.
Ditto	Philipps, C. J.	ditto.
Ditto	Hogg, J. F.	ditto.
Ditto	Scott, W. B.	ditto.
Ditto	Henderson, K. G.	ditto.
Ditto	Ashburnham, C. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Morgan, A. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Shaw, G. K.	ditto.
Ditto	Henderson, K. G.	ditto.
Ditto	Conyers, W. B. P.	ditto.
62d Foot	Davenport, W. P. (Cadet)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Kelly, W. C.	ditto.
Ditto	Machell, R. S.	ditto.
Ditto	Rowan, I. I.	ditto.
Ditto	Tharp, W. M.	ditto.
Ditto	Kerr, J. M.	ditto.
Ditto	Dring, W. (Serjeant)	Distinguished service.
Ditto	Hume, H.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Sawyer, C.	ditto.
Ditto	Walsh, A. F.	ditto.
Ditto	Scott, W. L. R.	ditto.
Ditto	Chippindall, J. A.	ditto.
Ditto	Grant, G. F.	ditto.
63d Foot	Brooke, H. F.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Beamish, G. P.	ditto.
Ditto	Dumaresq, A. M.	ditto.
Ditto	Moore, S.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Pye, C. C. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Archer, R. H. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Grey, Alfred	ditto.
Ditto	Clutterbuck, G. W.	ditto.
Ditto	Ramsbottom, J. R.	ditto.
Ditto	Marson, W. S. (Serjt. Major)	Distinguished service.
Ditto	Griffiths, A. G. F.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Vieth, F. H. D.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Graves, W. G.	ditto.
Ditto	Lacy, G. de Lacy	ditto.
Ditto	Brown, C. B.	ditto.
Ditto	Byron, G. R.	ditto.
Ditto	Gordon, N. M.	ditto.
Ditto	Sproule, R. E.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Powys, A. P.	ditto.
65th Foot	Grinlinton, J. J. (Serjt. Major)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Wrixon, W. P.	ditto.
Ditto	Ryan, T.	ditto.
66th Foot	Shortt, C. A.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Trigge, Alfred	ditto.
Ditto	Hughes, John W.	ditto.
68th Foot	Deshon, E.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Saunderson, F. de L.	ditto.
Ditto	Blood, J.	ditto.
Ditto	Clarkson, J. R. (from Militia)	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Nicholetts, G. A. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Thornton, G. H. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Duesbury, W. H. T. (from Mil.)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Brocas, R.	ditto.
Ditto	Thompson, J. (Serjeant Major)	Distinguished service.
Ditto	Milligan, H. R.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Turnor, Geo.	ditto.
Ditto	Brown Cave, B. W.	ditto.
Ditto	Gooch, G. C.	ditto.
Ditto	Annesley, J. O. D.	ditto.
Ditto	Pownall, C. E. B.	ditto.
69th Foot	Stirke, R. F.	Augmentation.
71st Foot	O'Malley, N. M.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Howard, C. T. H. (from Mil.)	ditto.
Ditto	Fortescue, W. M. M.	ditto.
Ditto	Denne, E. W.	ditto.
Ditto	Roberts, C. T. C.	ditto.
Ditto	Bulnois, S.	ditto.
Ditto	Swanson, E. S.	ditto.
Ditto	Cowburn, W. B.	ditto.
Ditto	Heron, R.	ditto.
Ditto	Curry, Eus. Le M. (from Mil.)	ditto.
72d Foot	Burges, S. D.	Augmentation.
Ditto	St. John, Robert	ditto.
Ditto	Stockwell, C. M.	ditto.
Ditto	Henry, E.	ditto.

Commissions granted without Purchase—*continued.*

		Reason for Appointment.
72d Foot	Milligan, W. I. L.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Rennie, W. (Serjeant Major)	ditto.
Ditto	Gordon, William	ditto.
Ditto	Mitford, W.	ditto.
Ditto	Bayley, W. M. (Serjt. Major)	ditto.
Ditto	Knox, James	ditto.
Ditto	Miles, T. W. S.	Death vacancy.
76th Foot	Gascoyne, C. (Cadet)	Augmentation.
Ditto	O'Connor, L. E.	ditto.
77th Foot	Knight, C. E. (Cadet)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Long, R. M.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Morgan, G. B. (Serjeant)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Carden, George (Cadet)	ditto.
Ditto	Dodd, J. F. B. P.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Harvey, F. P.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Ennis, W.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Daly, J. M.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Croker, A. C.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Browne, H. F. L.	ditto.
Ditto	Le Feuvre, W. S. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Skene, J. G.	ditto.
Ditto	Minister, W. (Colour Serjeant)	Distinguished service.
Ditto	Knowles, C. B.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Dooley, J.	ditto.
Ditto	Saunders, C. B.	ditto.
Ditto	Smith, S.	ditto.
Ditto	Butts, Thomas	ditto.
Ditto	Dauncey, P. S.	ditto.
Ditto	Rising, R. A.	ditto.
79th Foot	Scovell, G. T. (Cadet)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Cant, D. (Quartermaster Serjt.)	ditto.
Ditto	Mackesy, W. H. (Cadet)	ditto.
Ditto	Cleather, W. B. G.	ditto.
Ditto	Young, I. (Serjeant Major)	ditto.
Ditto	Campbell, F.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	M'Murdo, C. E.	ditto.
Ditto	Bedford, R.B.R. (from Militia)	Retirement of an Officer on full pay.
Ditto	M'Gill, W. (Quartermast. Serjt.)	Distinguished service.
Ditto	Dobie, W. A.	ditto.
Ditto	Mackenzie, J. D.	ditto.
80th Foot	Goddard, I. F.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Christie, W. B. B.	ditto.
Ditto	Maclean, W.	ditto.
82d Foot	Spencer, C. (Serjeant Major)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Dunbar, W. M. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Seton, W. C.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Cole, F. B.	ditto.
Ditto	Brock, J. A.	ditto.
Ditto	Sullivan, D. (Serjeant)	Distinguished service.
85th Foot	Grant, I. M.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Bell, W. R.	ditto.
Ditto	White, F.	ditto.
Ditto	Reeves, B.	ditto.
86th Foot	Gould, R. F.	Death vacancy.
88th Foot	Day, H. H. (Cadet)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Kenny, C. W. A. T.	ditto.
Ditto	Little, W. (Serjeant Major)	ditto.
Ditto	Preston, H. B. (Cadet)	ditto.
Ditto	Evans, John	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Mitchell, B.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Grier, J. F. (Quartermas. Serj.)	Distinguished service.
Ditto	Watson, G. S. (from Militia)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Austin, E. E.	ditto.
Ditto	Birch, W.	ditto.
Ditto	Burke, T.	ditto.
Ditto	Dew, F. M.	ditto.
Ditto	Dodgin, J. D. G.	ditto.
Ditto	Woodard, M. N.	ditto.
Ditto	Irvin, I.	ditto.
Ditto	Walker, G. (from Militia)	ditto.
89th Foot	Lloyd, M. H. T.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Harvest, H. L.	ditto.
Ditto	Waters, M. A.	ditto.
Ditto	Dunn, J.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Bowness, J. J.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Manners, W. M.	ditto.
Ditto	Hales, E.	ditto.
Ditto	Barron, N. J.	ditto.
Ditto	Warne, J. C.	ditto.

		Reason for Appointment.
90th Foot	Jackson, D. (Serjeant Major)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Deverill, P. J.	ditto.
Ditto	Swift, A. D. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Moultrie, A. A.	ditto.
Ditto	Synge, R. D.	ditto.
Ditto	Carleton, W. H. R.	ditto.
Ditto	Herford, I. S. A. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Bingham, H.	ditto.
Ditto	Barr, J. (Quartermaster Serj.)	ditto.
Ditto	Miller, G. R.	ditto.
Ditto	Barwell, C. D.	ditto.
92d Foot	Lockhart, L. W. M.	Augmentation.
Ditto	M'Ewen, R. B. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Kilvert, William	ditto.
Ditto	Campbell, R. M'D.	ditto.
93d Foot	Ball, E. A. (Cadet)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Kirby, F. K.	ditto.
Ditto	M'Bean, W. (Colour Serjeant)	ditto.
Ditto	Grimston, R. V. S. (Cadet)	ditto.
Ditto	Stirling, H. C.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Wood, E. S.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Gordon, J. (Colour Serjeant)	Distinguished service.
Ditto	Losack, C. W.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Burgoyne, R. G. H.	ditto.
Ditto	Macpherson, F.	ditto.
Ditto	Greig, George	ditto.
Ditto	Goldsmith, O. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Serjison, C. W.	ditto.
94th Foot	Elliot, F. H.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Chute, A. (from Militia)	ditto.
95th Foot	Benison, J. (Cadet)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Wield, R. (Quartermas. Serj.)	ditto.
Ditto	Stockwell, J. W. I.	ditto.
Ditto	Parkinson, C. F.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Budgen, J.	ditto.
Ditto	Maurice, R. M. B.	ditto.
Ditto	Knatchbull, N. (from Militia)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Sexton, J. (Colour Serjeant)	Distinguished service.
Ditto	Vallance, T. W.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Tolcher, I.	ditto.
Ditto	Johnson, J. G.	ditto.
Ditto	Rawlins, A. M.	ditto.
Ditto	Jaske, H. G. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Suckling, F. H.	ditto.
Ditto	Gabbett, I.	ditto.
Ditto	Fleming, W. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Willans, W. R. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Nicholas, John	ditto.
Ditto	Fawcett, Alexander	ditto.
97th Foot	Ware, G. H. H.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Browne, C. H. (Cadet)	ditto.
Ditto	Derman, W. (Serjeant Major)	ditto.
Ditto	Parks, J. C. H.	ditto.
Ditto	Harmond, I. (Quartermas. Ser.)	Distinguished service.
Ditto	Hill, J. E. D.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Armstrong, J. F.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Smyth, P. C.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Dawes, W.	ditto.
Ditto	Proctor, H.	ditto.
Ditto	Shaw, J. W.	ditto.
Ditto	Safford, D. J. D.	ditto.
Ditto	Sheppard, T. W.	ditto.
99th Foot	Quin, C. W.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Purcell, M. B.	ditto.
Ditto	Day, J. H.	ditto.
Rifle Brigade	Fremantle, F. W.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Saunders, G. R.	ditto.
Ditto	Musgrave, C. E.	ditto.
Ditto	Dashwood, C. B.	ditto.
Ditto	Heywood, A. (Serjeant Major)	ditto.
Ditto	Clive, E. H.	ditto.
Ditto	Brett, J. (Colour Serjeant)	ditto.
Ditto	Ryder, H. S.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Moore, J. C.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Grey, G. H.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Tottenham, A. L.	ditto.
Ditto	Rooper, W. T.	ditto.
Ditto	Ruthven, W. J. H.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Henley, J. F.	ditto.
Ditto	Baillie, H. D.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Woodford, E. S. G.	ditto.
Ditto	Scriven, H. A. (from Militia)	Augmentation.

Commissions granted without Purchase—*continued.*

		Reason for Appointment.
Rifle Brigade	Lane, G. C. (from Militia)	Augmentation.
Ditto	Tryon, Richard	ditto.
Ditto	Harrington, R. E. S.	ditto.
Ditto	Sotheby, F. E.	ditto.
Ditto	Borough, R.	ditto.
Ditto	Nicholl, C. R. H.	ditto.
Ditto	Davenport, S. S. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Singer, James (Serjt. Major)	Distinguished service.
Ditto	Eccles, W. H.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Fortescue, E.	ditto.
Ditto	Luttrell, H.A.F. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Stott, W.	ditto.
Ditto	Slade, C. G.	ditto.
Ditto	Thomas, F. F.	ditto.
Ditto	Knox, J. S. (Serjeant)	ditto.
Ditto	Ashton, J. (Serjeant)	ditto.
Ditto	Riley, F. A.	ditto.
Ditto	Booth, R. B. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Buckley, C. H.	ditto.
Ditto	Percival, L.	ditto.
Ditto	Stephen, F.	ditto.
Ditto	Johnson, E. G.	ditto.
Ditto	Green, A. (from Militia)	ditto.
Ditto	Gordon, D. A.	ditto.
Ditto	Blundell, H. B. H.	ditto.
Ditto	Austin, G. L.	ditto.
Ditto	Murdock, C. T.	ditto.
Ditto	Moorsom, H. M.	ditto.
Ditto	Palliser, W.	ditto.
Ditto	Glyn, S. C.	ditto.
Ditto	Johnson, W.	ditto.
Ditto	Deedes, W. H.	ditto.
Ditto	Mildmay, H. A. St. J. H.	ditto.
1st W. Ind. Reg.	Lewis, J. W.	To complete establishment
Ditto	Lees, C. C.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Beamish, C. F.	Augmentation.
Ditto	Johnston, W. W. W.	ditto.
Ditto	Malone, P.	ditto.
Ditto	Lawlor, J. R. O'M.	ditto.
Ditto	East, F.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Edmunds, T. (Serjeant Major)	Augmentation.
2d W. Ind. Reg.	Carvell, H. (Serjeant Major)	Augmentation.
3d W. Ind. Reg.	Duncan, J. J. L.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Cody, W. (Serjeant Major)	ditto.
Ditto	Shearman, F.	Ensign Bruce, dismissed.
Ceylon Rifles	Hervey, T. G.	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Staples, F. B.	Augmentation.
Cape Mounted Riflemen	Marshall, C. B. (Serjt. Major)	Ensign, appointed Quartermaster.
Ditto	Woodrooffe, E.	Augmentation.
Canadian Rifles	Williams, C. R.	Death vacancy.
Gold Coast Corps	Hunter, F. (Serjeant Major)	Death vacancy.
Ditto	Taylor, J. (Serjeant)	Augmentation 11th Foot.
Ditto	Andrews, J. T. W	Death vacancy.

COMMISSIONS GRANTED BY PURCHASE.

66th Foot	Duesbury, C. J. T.
92d ditto	Gooch, P. F.
Scots Fusil. Grds.	Hay, Hon. C. R.
2d Foot	Hiffernan, H. P.
16th Lt. Dragoons	Holford, J. P. W. G.
26th Foot	King, L. S.
41st ditto	Kingscote, F.
3d ditto	Macreight, F. A.
57th ditto	Mitchell, G.
79th ditto	Monk, H. J.
27th ditto	Stewart, C. E.
19th ditto	Unett, A. F.
73d ditto	Ward, Hon. C. R.
6th Dragoons	Baillie, J. B.
2d W. India Regt.	Brinckman, F. J.
7th Lt. Dragoons	Bulkeley, R. S. W.
91st Foot	Burton, J. E.
Newfound. Comp.	Cox, E. J. R.
55th Foot	Echalaz, J. G.
49th ditto	Gibson, C. E.
12th ditto	Harward, C. M.
90th ditto	Irby, L. H. L.
24th ditto	Logan, W. B.
10th Lt. Dragoons	Mayne, N.
67th Foot	Nugent, M.
88th ditto	Pearson, W. C.
97th ditto	Preston, G. B.
98th ditto	Temple, E. F.
68th ditto	Vicars, E. R. F.
Royal Horse Grds.	Williams, O. L. C.
71st Foot	Aldridge, R. B.
26th ditto	Armstrong, J.
43d ditto	Berners, H. J.
84th Foot	Bigge, T. S.
Rifle Brigade	Clinton, Lord E. W. P.
3d W. Ind. Regt.	Dunlop, A.
31st Foot	FitzMaurice, G. H. R.
84th ditto	Gibaut, A.
6th ditto	Hackett, T. B.
54th ditto	Herrick, A.
75th ditto	Hume, N.
23d ditto	Jebb, F. N.
20th ditto	Kekewich, L.
20th ditto	Maskelyne, W. V.
2d W. India Regt.	O'Shaughnessy, W. C.
Royal Horse Grds.	Peach, H. P. K.
97th Foot	Scoones, H. D.
57th ditto	Shortt, W. A. J.
1st ditto	Willis, S. V.
52d ditto	Wroughton, H. A. C.
11th Lt. Dragoons	Annesley, A. L.
35th Foot	Ansell, W. M.
21st ditto	Bruce, T.
9th Lt. Dragoons	Burnell, H. D'A. P.
47th Foot	Garnier, B. N.
9th Lt. Dragoons	Goldie, J.
16th ditto	Riddell, E. W. H.
97th Foot	Goodenough, R. C.
35th ditto	Hughes, G. S.
3d Dragoon Grds.	Holdforth, S.
3d ditto	Norwood, R.
6th ditto	Wright, H. A.
26th Foot	Appleby, E. W.
14th ditto	Armstrong, F. G.
18th ditto	Baker, T. D.
89th ditto	Barstow, J. A.
65th Foot	Bates, H. S.
31st ditto	Bayley, G.
26th ditto	Beers, W.
63d ditto	Benyon, S. A. G.
51st ditto	Beresford, E. M.
37th ditto	Birkett, E.
99th ditto	Blackett, G. R. S.
12th Lt. Dragoons	Blunt, F. T.
13th ditto	Munn, H. O.
14th Foot	Bradley, J. D.
51st ditto	Bugstocke, A.
1st Life Guards	Bruce, Lord C.
1st ditto	Viscount Grey de Wilton.
59th Foot	Burge, B. H.
9th ditto	Burland, W. H.
56th ditto	Butler, T. P.
93d ditto	Butler, A.
3d ditto	Caldecott, B. J.
1st ditto	Caton, R. B.
72d ditto	Champion, W. H.
77th ditto	Colquhoun, H. M. L.
50th ditto	Chetwynd, Hon. C. C.
60th ditto	Collins, J. J.
5th ditto	Colt, O.
31st ditto	Cowper, G. G.
79th ditto	Craufurd, W. J. M.
42d ditto	Crompton, W. H.
1st ditto	Cumming, J. A.
77th ditto	Dowson, A. P.
47th ditto	De Balinhard, W. C.
33d ditto	De Montmorency, Hon. R. H.
82d ditto	Dickson, P. T.
15th ditto	Dickson, T. E.

(*continued*)

Commissions granted by Purchase—*continued.*

7th Foot - - Disney, E. J.
57th ditto - - Douglas, Sir R., Bart.
17th ditto - - Dyer, F. C. S.
Rifle Brigade - Dyke, P. H.
Ditto - - Glyn, J. P. C.
82d Foot - - East, C. J.
22d ditto - - Ellis, R. C. D.
68th ditto - - Ethelson, E. P.
55th ditto - - Evans, C. H.
48th ditto - - Farquhar, J.
56th ditto - - Farrington, G. B.
1st ditto - - Fawcett, J. H.
18th ditto - - Feamley, F.
42d ditto - - Ferguson, A.
35th ditto - - Fleming, J.
Scots Fus. Grds. Fotheringham, T. F. S.
60th Foot - - George, J. D.
13th ditto - - Gillett, H.
80th ditto - - Hall, F.
Coldstream Grds. Hall, J. H.
Ditto - - Ives, G. M.
Ditto - - Lambton, A.
Ditto - - Rose, G. E.
Ditto - - Whitshed, St. V., Bart.
Ditto - - Wigram, G. J.
11th Foot - - Harrison, L. H.
13th ditto - - Haslett, W.
47th ditto - - Hawkes, R. P.
15th ditto - - Hawkins, W. G.
1st ditto - - Heywood, J. J.
10th ditto - - Hope, C. E.
34th ditto - - Jordan, E.
59th ditto - - Joy, G.
18th ditto - - Kemp, W.
44th ditto - - Kendall, J. J.
63d ditto - - Knox, L. E.
88th ditto - - Lambert, W.
77th ditto - - Leggett, G. E.
20th ditto - - Little, J.
26th ditto - - Loundes, J.
48th ditto - - Maguire, T. C.
80th ditto - - Maxwell, R. G.
79th ditto - - M'Nair, J. M.
46th ditto - - Messenger, J. H.
90th ditto - - Nunn, J. J.
97th ditto - - Oates, W. H. C.
54th ditto - - Parker, F. G. S.
54th ditto - - Parr, T.
80th ditto - - Pattisson, H. G.
34th ditto - - Ramsay, N.
16th ditto - - Rooke, L. S.
38th ditto - - Rooper, F. J.
49th ditto - - Savary, H. D. T.
57th ditto - - Schomberg, F. S.
68th ditto - - Seymour, J. H. C.
66th ditto - - Shortt, J. B.
11th ditto - - Shortt, S. J.
39th ditto - - Smyth, J. G.
68th ditto - - Sparke, J. T.
68th ditto - - Spearman, H. C.
54th ditto - - Stevenson, J.
80th ditto - - St. Leger, H. H.
74th ditto - - Straghan, A.
51st ditto - - Swaffield, S. H.
41st ditto - - Thynne, A. W.
65th ditto - - Toker, A. B.
60th ditto - - Traherne, L. E.
69th ditto - - Turner, H. S.
3d Foot - - Tyler, C. J. R.
15th ditto - - Tyler, W. R.
17th ditto - - Utterson, A. H.
88th ditto - - Vernor, R.
9th ditto - - Vibart, H. C.
1st ditto - - Watson, H. S. B.
45th ditto - - Webber, F. W. S.
97th ditto - - Wilkie, H.
13th ditto - - Williams, W.
4th ditto - - Williamson, F. H.
57th ditto - - Wilmot, J. R.
57th ditto - - Windham, S. S.
32d ditto - - Bally, W.
3d Dragoons - Bell, W. M.
69th Foot - - Beresford, H. C. de la P.
3d Dragoons - Bond, W.
17th ditto - - Burnaud, A.
6th ditto - - Dawson, E. F.
12th ditto - - Jones, F.
10th ditto - - Vyse, S.
82d Foot - - Brett, H. A.
72d ditto - - Brownlow, F.
1st West Ind. Reg. Cave, S.
3d ditto - - Morrah, J. A.
3d ditto - - Rowland, H.
45th Foot - - Douglas, R. D.
82d ditto - - Dowker, W. H.
43d ditto - - Glover, F. G. E.
80th ditto - - Gower, H. B. B. L.
91st ditto - - Green, T.
31st ditto - - Hamilton, G. J.
14th ditto - - Harman, R.
16th ditto - - Hogge, S. G. C.
58th ditto - - Horner, J.
82d ditto - - Marsh, H. D.
56th ditto - - Massy, A. W.
41st ditto - - Maude, R. E.
3d W. India Reg. Mulliner, W. R.
39th Foot - - Murray, J. H.
66th ditto - - Oliver, C. V.
76th ditto - - Palliser, J. A.
88th ditto - - Perceval, E. A.
90th ditto - - Raitt, C. H. S.
66th ditto - - Ready, J. T.
80th ditto - - Trevor, W. G.
55th ditto - - Turner, A. W.
12th Dragoons - White, C.
43d Foot - - White, F. S.
2d Life Guards - Woodgate, F.
1st W. India Reg. Gould, H. C.
95th Foot - - Crealock, J. N.
46th ditto - - Dumaresq, A. J.
30th ditto - - Erskine, H. D.
15th ditto - - FitzRoy, F. S. L.
5th ditto - - FitzRoy, P.
81st ditto - - Franklyn, W. N.
18th ditto - - Frederick, A. T.
92d ditto - - Gordon, T.
36th ditto - - Harris, F. W.
3d ditto - - Henry, W.
97th ditto - - Little, R. K.
58th ditto - - Owen, W.
67th ditto - - Robertson, A. F.
45th ditto - - Saul, W. J.
50th ditto - - Somerville, R. H.
98th ditto - - Tabutean, A. O.
29th ditto - - Thompson, C. H.
60th ditto - - Watts-Russell, D. G. N.
Rifle Brigade - Cary, L. S. T. M.
11th Dragoons - Cockburn, E. C.
3d ditto - - Hall, T.
11th ditto - - Potts, G. E. B.
4th ditto - - Puxley, E. L.
15th ditto - - Walker, E.
6th ditto - - Wetherall, J. T.
1st Life Guards Duncombe, Hon. C.
Coldstream Guards Edwards, Hon. W.
Ditto - - Forbes, Sir W.
Scots Fus. Guards Stewart, R. F. S.
66th Foot - - Bagge, R. S.
42d ditto - - Baird, W.
26th ditto - - Barton, H. A.
91st ditto - - Blagg, J.
63d ditto - - Bruce, L. G.
22d ditto - - Campbell, H. G. L.
49th ditto - - Davies, H. J.
62d ditto - - Duff, T. A. F.
23d ditto - - Fiennes, Hon. W.
62d ditto - - FitzClarence, Hon. E.
88th ditto - - Hopton, E.
97th ditto - - Hudson, J.
41st ditto - - Johnson, W. J.
26th ditto - - Kempson, E.
11th ditto - - Kinahan, R. W.
Cape Corps - Kingsley, J. C.
28th Foot - - Lennard, C. E. B.
51st ditto - - Lewin, M. B.
93d ditto - - Macpherson, E. H. D.
61st ditto - - M'Grigor, R. L. G.
19th ditto - - Monsell, T. B.
93d ditto - - Nightingale, F. A. C.
45th ditto - - Perry, A.
90th ditto - - Pigott, Sir C., Bart.
35th ditto - - Pohle, M. M.
17th ditto - - Robinson, W.
47th ditto - - Straton, J. M.
18th ditto - - Theobald, J. S.
81st ditto - - Weir, D.
90th ditto - - Wynne, C. B.
14th Dragoons - Beamish, W. H. S.
7th Dragoon Grds. Cleland, J. V.
6th ditto - - Curtis, F. G. S.
1st Life Guards - Powerscourt, Viscount.
2d ditto - - Cunninghame, J. W. H.
Royal Horse Grds. Hill, Hon. G. R. C.
72d Foot - - Brown, H. E.
40th ditto - - Cook, A.
48th ditto - - Cumming, W.
65th ditto - - Dickin, T. A. M.
60th ditto - - Gore, A. W. K.
73d ditto - - Henley, J. F.
54th ditto - - Hughes, J. W.
39th ditto - - Hyslop, M. W.
15th ditto - - Kemmis, J. O.
78th ditto - - Kirby, M. A.
72d ditto - - Richardson, J. S.
31st ditto - - Rycroft, T.
6th ditto - - Sheil, R.
3d ditto - - Suttie, G. G.
16th ditto - - Winstanley, W.
97th ditto - - Alderson, E. M.
77th ditto - - Alderson, W. M. D.
93d ditto - - Alexander, W. G.
94th ditto - - Aytoun, J. M.
95th ditto - - Bacon, J. J.
6th Dragoons - Baumgarten, E. P.

COMMISSIONS granted by Purchase—*continued.*

11th Dragoons - Brooke, R. A.
6th ditto - - Evans, J.
17th ditto - - Nolan, W. R.
6th ditto - - Thompson, A.
Canadian Rifles - Marson, W. F.
Rifle Brigade - Playne, F. C.
55th Foot - - Bellamy, P. L.
66th ditto - - Bent, S. W.
98th ditto - - Blackett, W.
71st ditto - - Blair, —
4th ditto - - Boyce, J. C.
89th ditto - - Browning, M. C.
46th ditto - - Burgess, C. J.
30th ditto - - Clarkson, C. J. P.
21st ditto - - Clay, R. O.
18th ditto - - Cottee, A.
89th ditto - - Drage, W.
62d ditto - - Dundas, L. G.
94th ditto - - Elliot, F. H.
9th ditto - - Elmhirst, W. A.
7th ditto - - Elwes, J. E.
28th ditto - - Emerson, A. L.
4th ditto - - Fetherston-Haugh, J. W.
97th ditto - - Fitzgerald, M. G. B.
19th ditto - - Forbes, G.
73d ditto - - Fraser, H.
79th ditto - - Gawne, E.
9th ditto - - Germon, R. C. H.
50th ditto - - Goff, R. C.
21st ditto - - Green, T. H.
42d ditto - - Green, W.
23d ditto - - Griffith, B. T.
71st ditto - - Hamilton, F. H. A.
21st ditto - - Hazlerigg, A. G.
34th ditto - - Holroyd, T. S.
7th ditto - - Hope, W.
21st ditto - - Hulton, T. B.
89th ditto - - Johnston, R.
71st ditto - - Lewis, R.
7th ditto - - M'Adam, J. K.
20th ditto - - Mason, H. W.
49th ditto - - Michell, C.
39th ditto - - Palmer, W. H.
17th ditto - - Parker, W. H.
44th ditto - - Pigott, E. C. P.

89th Foot - - Robertson, C.
93d ditto - - Rollo, A. F. C.
94th ditto - - Rolls, J. R.
57th ditto - - Russell, H. R.
88th ditto - - Scott, L. C.
30th ditto - - Smith, L. H.
41st ditto - - Smith, S. R. R.
33d ditto - - Twining, R. R.
14th ditto - - Vernede, H. F.
68th ditto - - Villiers-Stuart, H. J. R.
20th ditto - - Waterfall, J. H.
68th ditto - - Watson, F. G. D.
20th ditto - - Young, W.
13th ditto - - Adair, A. S.
13th ditto - - Bond, J.
23d ditto - - Butler, R. J.
51st ditto - - Chaplin, C.
Rifle Brigade - Bunbury, C.
Ditto - - Eyre, H.
Ditto - - Lascelles, W. R.
Coldstream Guards Burnell, E. L. P.
Ditto - - Legge, Hon. E. H.
Cape Corps - Cartwright, J. T.
Newfound.Comps. Daly, D.
3d Dragoons - Montagu, H.
16th ditto - - Webster, P. C. G.
2d Life Guards - Smith, J. G.
5th Dragoon Grds. Richardson, L. A.
7th ditto - - Stewart, J. L.
Scots Fusil. Grds. Trefusis, Hon. W. R.
1st W. Ind. Reg. Staines, J. A.
2d ditto - - Thomson, J. R.
66th Foot - - Cox, W. T. H.
54th ditto - - Cronyn, G.
20th ditto - - Eldridge, F. L.
91st ditto - - Perkins, A. F.
15th ditto - - Parker, R. L.
90th ditto - - Wilmer, H. F.
77th ditto - - Bengough, H. M.
58th ditto - - Bond, W. D.
Rifle Brigade - Cragg, C. W.
82d Foot - - Douglas, S.
3d Lt. Dragoons - Fawcett, H.
64th Foot - - Haldane, G. H. J.
9th Lt. Dragoons Hallifax, G. T.

32d Foot - - Hannan, E.
6th Dragoon Grds. Haymes, A. C.
89th Foot - - Helme, B.
90th ditto - - Knight, W.
Grenadier Guards Pennant, A. C. H. D.
77th Foot - - Pigott, J. P.
15th ditto - - Starke, W.
23d ditto - - Statham, R.
2d West Ind. Reg. Tarte, E. F.
77th Foot - - Wanklyn, W. J.
85th ditto - - Ward, L. H.
Cape Corps - Barnard, C. J.
7th Foot - - Barnard, H. J.
17th ditto - - Bradburne, S.
43d ditto - - Close, A. R.
21st ditto - - Cook, R.
49th ditto - - Dalmage, J.
95th ditto - - Fisher, C. E.
42d ditto - - Furse, G. A.
20th ditto - - Gethin, G.
26th ditto - - Hill, R. B.
42d ditto - - James, W.
1st West Ind. Reg. Kenrick, W.
21st Foot - - Ker, W. H.
16th Foot - - Lockwood, G. P.
26th ditto - - Lukis, F. du B.
20th ditto - - Macdonogh, T. S.
88th ditto - - Mallet, E. C.
17th ditto - - Mayne, J. T. B.
2d Dragoons - Parr, T. P.
19th Foot - - Pedder, D. C.
21st ditto - - Reade, F. N.
6th Dragoon Grds. Robinson, E.
60th Foot - - Shackle, J. B.
42d ditto - - Shuttleworth, C.
1st ditto - - Steer, C. B.
62d ditto - - Toppin, J. M.
90th ditto - - Treacher, H. C.
63d ditto - - Twiston, T. L.
93d ditto - - Vidler, A.
68th ditto - - Wilkinson, G. F.
17th Dragoons - Cleghorn, G.
26th Foot - - Kershaw, Arthur.
46th ditto - - Paley, C. T.

Horse Guards,
2 February 1856.

ARMY COMMISSIONS.

RETURN of Commissions granted between 28 March 1854, the Date of the Commencement of the present War, and 7 May 1855; stating the Name of the Person to whom granted, the Regiment, and the Reason for each Commission being given when without Purchase.

(*Mr. Peel.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
19 *February* 1856.

Under 2 *oz,*

ARMY (CRIMEA).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 29 February 1856;—*for*,

A "NOMINAL RETURN of OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, and PRIVATES mentioned or recommended for DISTINGUISHED SERVICES in the REPORTS of Generals *Codrington* and *Markham*, and in that of the Brigadiers attached to their respective Divisions, on the occasion of the STORMING of the REDAN on the 8th day of September 1855."

War Department, March 1856. F. PEEL.

SECOND DIVISION.—Lieutenant-General Markham.

Staff:

Brigadier-General Warren, C. B.
„ Windham, C. B.
Colonel Wilbraham, C. B., A. A. G.
„ the Hon. P. E. Herbert, C. B., A. Q. M. G.
Captain Bellairs, D. A. A. G.
Brevet Major Thompson, D. A. Q. M. G.

Personal Staff:

Captain Thesiger, Grenadier Guards, A.D.C.
Lieutenant King, Royal Horse Artillery, A. D. C.
Lieutenant Mure, 43d Foot, extra A. D. C.
Captain Cooke, R. E., attached for the occasion.

FIRST BRIGADE.—Brigadier-Gen. Warren.

Staff:

Captain Werge, Brigade Major.
Lieutenant Morgan, 55th Foot, A. D. C.

1st Foot:

Colonel Huey.

30th Foot:

Lieutenant-Colonel Mauleverer.
„ Patullo.
Major Atcherley.
Captain Pocock.
„ Green.
Lieutenant Saunders.

55th Foot:

Major Cure, commanding.
Lieutenant-Colonel Cuddy.
Captain Robert Hume.
„ Elton.
„ John Hume.
„ Richards.

SECOND BRIGADE.—Brigadier-Gen. Windham.

Staff:

Captain Rooke, Brigade Major.
Lieutenant Swire, 17th Foot, A. D. C.

3d Foot:

Major Maude.
Captain Lewis.
Lieutenant and Acting Adjutant Roe.

41st Foot:

Lieutenant-Colonel Eman, C. B.
Captain Rowlands.
„ Every.

62d Foot:

Lieutenant-Colonel Tyler.
Major Daubeney, mentioned as commanding.
Captain Cox.
„ Cooch.
Lieutenant Blakiston.
„ Palmer.
„ Davenport.

LIGHT DIVISION.—Lieutenant-General Codrington.

Staff:

Brigadier-General C. T. Van Straubenzee.
„ Shirley, C. B.
Lieut.-Colonel S. Brownrigg, C. B., A. A. G.
„ Airey, C. B., A. Q. M. G.
Major the Hon. H. Clifford, D. A. A. G.
„ A. Cathcart, D. A. Q. M. G.
Dr. Alexander.

Personal Staff:

Captain the Honourable W. Campbell.
„ Ponsonby.
„ Montagu, R. E.

First Brigade.—Brigadier-General Van Straubenzee.

Staff:

Captain Prettyman, Brigade Major.
Lieutenant Newton, 3d Foot, A. D. C.
Captain Williams, R. A., Acting A. D. C.

7th Fusileers:

Brevet Major Turner.
Captain Hibbert.
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Heyland.
Captain Marten.

23d Foot:

Colonel Lysons.
Lieutenant-Colonel Bunbury, C. B.
Captain Drewe.
„ Vane.
„ Poole.
Lieutenant and Adjutant Dyneley.
Assistant-Surgeon Sylvester volunteered to dress the wounds of Lieutenant Dyneley under fire, when that officer was under the Russian lines.

33d Foot:

Lieutenant-Colonel Gough.
Lieutenant Trent.
„ Donovan.

34th Foot:

Colonel Goodenough, mentioned as commanding.
Major Simpson.

2d Battalion Rifle Brigade:

Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonnell, mentioned as commanding.
Major Woodford, ditto.
Captain Balfour.
„ Hammond.
„ Fyers.
„ Hon. B. Pellew.
Lieutenant Moore.
„ Ryder.
„ Grey.
„ Sotherby.

2d Battalion Rifle Brigade—*continued.*

Lieutenant Playne.
„ Baillie, mentioned as commanding a party.
„ Scriven, ditto.

Second Brigade.—Brigadier-Gen. Shirley, C. B.

Staff:

Brigade Major Glynn.
Lieutenant Day, 88th Foot, A. D. C.

97th Foot:

Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. H. Handcock.
Major Welsford.
Captain Hutton.
„ Sibthorp.
„ Lumley.
„ Woods.
„ Legh.
Lieutenant Whitehead. } Mentioned as being the only two officers in this regiment untouched.
„ Goodenough.
„ Brown.
Lieutenant and Adjutant Macgregor.
Lieutenant Fitzgerald.
Ensign Hill.

90th Foot:

Captain Grove.
„ Smith.
„ Vaughan.
„ Tinling.
„ Close
„ Crealock.
„ Wade.
„ Magenis.
„ Preston.
Lieutenant Graham.
„ Deverill.

77th Foot:

Captain Carden.
Brevet Major Rickman.
Captain Parker.
„ Chawner.
„ Willington.
„ Butts.

88th Foot:

Lieutenant-Colonel G. Maxwell.
Major E. Maxwell.
Captain Maynard.
„ Steevens.
„ Mauleverer.

19th Foot:

Lieutenant-Colonel Unett, C. B.
Brevet Major Warden.
Captain Bright.
„ Chippendall.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.

SECOND DIVISION.—Lieutenant-General Markham.

3d Foot:

2,730. Corporal John Salmon.
2,767. „ John Clement Milton.
3,096. Lance-Corporal John Barron.
2,558. Drummer Henry Healy.
2,022. Private Lawrence Sexton.
2,628. „ Mathew Donovan.
1,845. „ Francis Spier.
1,984. „ Michael Barrett.
2,546. „ William Browne.
2,055. „ John Williams.
2,286. „ John Hall.
2,156. „ John Davies.

41st Foot:

2,142. Colour-Sergeant William Davies.
1,862. „ Lionel Fitzgerald.
2,748. „ James Kelly.
2,730. Sergeant James O'Neil.
3,088. Private William Connors.
2,214. „ John Culbert.
3,442. „ William Daily.
2,437. „ Patrick Garvey.
1,749. „ John Hillson.
3,420. „ John Kennally.
2,979. „ Martin Rogan.

62d Foot:

2,390. Colour-Sergeant Joseph Young.
2,135. „ Joseph Lyness.
3,003. Sergeant Daniel Loder.
3,264. „ John Brady.
1,392. Corporal William Blackman.
3,595. Private Hugh Reilly.
3,323. „ Thomas Carney.
3,355. „ William Findlay.
3,166. „ Denis Healey.
1,858. „ Thomas Johnson.
2,801. „ James Farrell.
2,873. „ Thomas Bacon.
3,101. „ Thomas Berry.
3,498. „ John Coughlin.
2,960. „ John Lawes.

The above volunteered to go from advanced trench to bring wounded men in from the front of the Redan on night of 8 September.

1,858. Private Thomas Johnson.
3,709. „ Bedford Chapman.
3,007. „ William Freeman.

These three men also volunteered to bring in wounded from the front in daylight of 8 September.

LIGHT DIVISION.—Lieutenant-General Codrington.

23d Foot:

Lance-Corporal Shields.
Private J. Taylor.
„ M. Ahern.
„ T. Kennedy.
„ T. Green.

These five volunteered to bring in Lieutenant Dyneley from under the Russian lines.

90th Foot:

Sergeant-Major Cummin.

90th Foot—*continued.*

Sergeant-Major Saunderson.
„ Monaghan.
„ Smallie.

97th Foot:

Colour-Sergeant R. Smith.
Sergeant F. Wedgeworth.
Drummer A. Curran.
Private H. Jackson.
„ J. Cotterell.
„ A. Ahern.

ARMY (CRIMEA).

NOMINAL RETURN of OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, and PRIVATES mentioned or recommended for DISTINGUISHED SERVICES in the REPORTS of Generals *Codrington* and *Markham*, and in that of the Brigadiers attached to their respective Divisions, on the occasion of the STORMING of the REDAN on 8 September 1855.

(Mr. Layard.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
14 *March* 1856.

105.

Under 1 *oz.*

ARMY PROMOTIONS.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 1 May 1855;—*for*,

A "RETURN of all PROMOTIONS in the ARMY, with and without Purchase, made since the Commencement of the War; stating the Names, previous Rank, Date of Promotions, and Time and Nature of Services in each Case, and the Regiment from and to which the Promotion took place."

War Department, February 1856.

F. PEEL.

RETURN of all PROMOTIONS in the ARMY, with and without Purchase, made between the Commencement of the War (28 March 1854) and 1 May 1855; stating the Names, previous Rank, Date of Promotions, and Time and Nature of Services in each Case, and the Regiment from and to which the Promotion took place.

RANK.	NAME.	Previous Rank.	Date of Promotion.	Service.		Nature of Services.	REGIMENT.	
							From which.	To which.
				Yrs.	*Mths.*			
Lieut.-Colonel	R. Parker	Major	20 June 1854	32	0	Regimental	Promoted in	1st Life Guards.
Major	Lord F. A. Gordon	Captain and Brevet Major.	ditto	25	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	G. Andrews	Lieutenant	ditto	8	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	T. J. Levett	ditto	4 Aug. 1854	7	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	Earl of Mountcharles	ditto	ditto	10	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	Viscount Elmley	ditto	1 Dec. 1854	6	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	St. G. Caulfield	ditto	23 Mar. 1855	6	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	W. de Winton	Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant.	4 Aug. 1854	3	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. N. Peyton	ditto	ditto	3	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. H. Davenport	ditto	3 Nov. 1854	3	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. D. Magens	ditto	1 Dec. —	2	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. K. Fraser	ditto	23 Mar. 1855	2	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieut.-Colonel	L. D. Williams	Major	14 July 1854	34	0	ditto	ditto	2d Life Guards.
Major	F. M. Martyn	Captain	ditto	27	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	J. G. C. Hamilton	Lieutenant	ditto	7	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	A. Congreve	Cornet	ditto	4	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. C. Lane	ditto	15 Dec. 1854	3	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Major	R. H. R. H. Vyse	Captain	21 April —	24	0	ditto	ditto	Royal Horse Gds.
Captain	F. H. Vyse	Lieutenant	ditto	10	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	D. J. Baillie	ditto	ditto	9	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	Hon. J. B. J. Dormer	Cornet	ditto	4	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. J. Jones	ditto	ditto	5	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. D. Shafto	ditto	5 Jan. 1855	3	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Major	T. T. S. Carlyon	Captain	27 June 1854	12	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	N. Knatchbull	Lieutenant	ditto	7	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	A. Neave	Cornet	19 May 1854	2	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. B. Mulville	ditto	27 June 1855	3	0	ditto	ditto	3d Dragoon Gds.
Captain	T. M. Clarke	Lieutenant	8 Dec. 1854	10	0	ditto	ditto	4th Dragoon Gds.
Ditto	G. C. H. P. Brigstocke	ditto	15 Dec. —	4	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	D. P. Webb	Cornet	8 Dec. —	2	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	B. E. Wilkinson	ditto	ditto	2	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	Hon. M. F. Deane	ditto	29 Dec. 1854	2	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. A. Bragge	ditto	ditto	1	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. R. Fisher	ditto	ditto	1	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieut.-Colonel	T. W. M'Mahon	Major	22 Dec. 1854	20	0	ditto	ditto	5th Dragoon Gds.
Major	R. Thompson	Captain	ditto	12	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	J. Henley	Lieutenant	25 Aug. 1854	29	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. A. D. Halford	ditto	8 Dec. —	5	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. H. Swinfen	ditto	15 Dec. —	5	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. J. H. Elliot	ditto	22 Dec. —	6	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. S. Burnaud	ditto	24 Dec. —	4	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	R. J. Montgomery	Cornet	25 Aug. —	4	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.

(*continued*)

RANK.	NAME.	Previous Rank.	Date of Promotion.	Service.		Nature of Services.	REGIMENT.	
							From which.	To which.
				Yrs.	*Mths.*			
Lieutenant	J. S. Ferguson	Cornet	8 Dec. 1854	2	0	Regimental	Promoted in	5th Dragoon Gds.
Ditto	R. G. B. Bolton	ditto	22 Dec. —	2	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. H. Hay	ditto	29 Dec. —	0	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	T. S. Hampton	ditto	24 Dec. —	2	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. E. Fitzgerald	ditto	29 Dec. —	0	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	F. R. Hawker	Lieutenant	8 Dec. —	6	0	ditto	ditto	6th Dragoon Gds.
Ditto	T. C. N. Norbury	ditto	9 Mar. 1855	5	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	T. Bott	Cornet	ditto	3	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieut.-Colonel	A. C. Bentinck	Major	8 Dec. 1854	16	0	ditto	ditto	7th Dragoon Gds.
Major	C. P. B. Walker	Captain	ditto	18	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	M. N. Lamb	Lieutenant	ditto	5	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. W. Balfour	ditto	13 Feb. 1855	7	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	P. Withington	Cornet	ditto	2	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	J. Chamberlain	Lieutenant	8 Dec. 1854	22	0	ditto	ditto	1st Dragoons.
Ditto	N. J. Coney	ditto	22 Dec. —	4	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	R. G. Glyn	Cornet	8 Dec. —	2	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. W. Hartop	ditto	ditto	2	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. M. Robertson	ditto	29 Dec. —	2	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	W. Miller	Lieutenant	30 Sept. —	9	0	ditto	ditto	2d Dragoons.
Ditto	F. Sutherland	ditto	24 Nov. —	8	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. Buchanan	ditto	8 Dec. —	6	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. Edwards	ditto	15 Dec. —	9	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	A. Nugent	Cornet	8 Dec. —	2	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	L. Prendergast	ditto	8 Dec. —	2	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	D. M'Neil	ditto	15 Dec. —	1	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. E. Handley	ditto	29 Dec. —	1	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. S. M. Browne	ditto	16 Mar. 1855	2	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieut.-Colonel	W. Unett	Major	20 June 1854	22	0	ditto	ditto	3d Light Drag.
Major	G. Forbes	Captain	ditto	24	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. A. Ouvry	ditto	22 Sept. 1854	21	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	J. B. Hawkes	Lieutenant	20 June —	16	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. G. Draper	ditto	1 Sept. —	10	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. M. Williams	ditto	22 Sept. —	4	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	J. N. Preston	Cornet	20 June —	4	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. W. J. Gifford	ditto	1 Sept. —	4	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	N. C. Chichester	ditto	22 Sept. —	4	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. E. Mansel	ditto	9 Mar. 1855	4	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Major	A. Low	Captain	26 Oct. 1854	19	0	ditto	ditto	4th Dragoons.
Captain	H. S. Adlington	Lieutenant	ditto	6	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. Ellis	ditto	8 Dec. 1854	7	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. B Marshall	ditto	15 Dec. —	5	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	F. W. Martin	Cornet	26 Oct. —	4	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. A. Browne	ditto	ditto	4	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. A. King	ditto	8 Dec. 1854	3	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. W. Hunt	ditto	ditto	3	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. N. G. Booth	ditto	15 Dec. 1854	2	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Clark	ditto	29 Dec. —	0	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. L. Puxley	ditto	2 Mar. 1855	0	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieut.-Colonel	H. D. White	Major	1 June 1854	16	0	ditto	ditto	6th Dragoons.
Major	C. C. Shute	Captain	ditto	20	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	W. Doyle	Lieutenant	ditto	10	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. D'A. Hunt	ditto	15 Sept. —	7	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. L. Puxley	ditto	3 Nov. —	5	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. Wheatcroft	ditto	8 Dec. —	5	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. R. Currie	ditto	19 Jan. 1855	2	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	A. Weir	Cornet	14 Apr. 1854	2	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	Sir J. M. Stewart, Bt.	ditto	ditto	1	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. C. Dawson	ditto	1 June 1854	1	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. Timson	ditto	16 Sept. —	1	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. S. Rawlinson	ditto	6 Oct. —	1	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	N. de J. Lovell	ditto	24 Nov. —	1	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. S. Sleigh	ditto	8 Dec. —	1	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. F. Dawson	ditto	ditto	0	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. H. White	ditto	29 Dec. 1854	1	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. F. Dawson	ditto	19 Jan. —	0	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	C. C. Fraser	Lieutenant	21 Apr. —	7	0	ditto	ditto	7th Hussars.
Lieutenant	M. D. Brisco	ditto	ditto	3	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	J. Reilly	ditto	3 Sept. 1854	21	0	ditto	ditto	8th Hussars.
Ditto	E. Seager	ditto	26 Oct. —	13	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. E. Macnaghton	ditto	8 Dec. —	8	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	D. H. Clutterbuck	ditto	15 Dec. —	8	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	C. W. Heneage	Cornet	3 Sept. —	3	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. R. Glynn	ditto	26 Oct. —	2	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. Poore	ditto	19 Jan. 1855	3	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. G. Clowes	ditto	ditto	3	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. Mussenden	ditto	ditto	1	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieut.-Colonel	A. Little	Major	20 June 1854	23	0	ditto	ditto	9th Lancers.
Major	J. R. Holden Rose	Captain	ditto	23	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.

RANK.	NAME.	Previous Rank.	Date of Promotion.	Service.		Nature of Services.	REGIMENT.	
							From which.	To which.
				Yrs.	*Mths.*			
Captain	F. C. Trower	Lieutenant	20 June 1854	17	0	Regimental	Promoted in	9th Lancers.
Lieutenant	F. R. C. Grant	Cornet	23 June —	3	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. Mills	ditto	ditto	4	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. C. Gordon	ditto	1 Dec. 1854	3	0	ditto	ditto	9th Dragoons.
Ditto	J. J. N. Buchanan	ditto	8 Sept. —	1	0	ditto	ditto	10th Dragoons.
Lieut.-Colonel	J. Douglas	Major	20 June —	25	0	ditto	ditto	11th Dragoons.
Major	E. Peel	Captain	ditto	18	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	W. Ennis	Lieutenant	ditto	7	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Inglis	ditto	20 Sept. 1854	5	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. A. Trevelyan	ditto	8 Dec. —	3	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	R. R. H. Dungate	Cornet	20 June —	3	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. Palmer	ditto	4 Sept. —	2	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. R. Houghton	ditto	20 Sept. —	1	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. L. Annesley	ditto	8 Dec. —	0	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. A. Maddock	ditto	23 Nov. —	1	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. L. King	ditto	12 Jan. 1855	0	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	J. K. Lennox	Lieutenant	4 Aug. 1854	5	0	ditto	ditto	12th Dragoons.
Lieutenant	E. Brown	Cornet	3 Aug. —	2	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. Fletcher	ditto	4 Aug. —	2	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. E. Rowe	ditto	15 Sept. —	1	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	P. S. Smith	Lieutenant	26 Oct. —	7	0	ditto	ditto	13th Dragoons.
Ditto	P. V. Purcell	ditto	ditto	5	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. L. Jervis	ditto	8 Dec. 1854	3	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. W. Clayton	ditto	15 Dec. —	4	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	G. M. Goad	Cornet	26 Oct. —	2	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	D. T. Chamberlayne	ditto	8 Dec. —	1	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Dearden	ditto	ditto	0	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. D. Maclean	ditto	26 Oct. 1854	2	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Major	A. Scudamore	Captain	1 June —	19	0	ditto	ditto	14th Dragoons.
Captain	A. Need	Lieutena	1 June —	15	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. E. Reader	ditto	1 Dec. —	11	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	L. St. P. Gowan	Cornet	1 June —	1	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. O. V. Haldane	ditto	1 Dec. —	1	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Major	O. S. Blachford	Captain	13 Oct. —	-	-	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. Knox	ditto	8 Dec. —	-	-	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	T. R. Crawley	Lieutenant	13 Oct. —	20	0	ditto	ditto	15th Dragoons.
Ditto	H. Lee	ditto	8 Dec. —	15	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	C. Steel	Cornet	13 Oct. —	4	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. F. Maude	ditto	8 Dec. —	4	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Major	W. T. Dickson	Captain	19 May —	7	0	ditto	ditto	16th Dragoons.
Captain	J. A. Sartoris	Lieutenant	ditto	5	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. E. Severne	ditto	13 Oct. 1854	3	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	J. C. Hart	Cornet	19 May —	2	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Stewart	ditto	13 Oct. —	1	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Tarratt	ditto	8 Dec. —	1	10	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Major	H. R. Benson	Captain	23 Oct. —	14	9	ditto	ditto	17th Dragoons.
Captain	A. Learmonth	Lieutenant	ditto	5	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	Sir W. Gordon	ditto	26 Oct. 1854	4	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	L. E. Knight	ditto	7 Nov. —	4	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. W. C. Hartopp	ditto	8 Dec. —	3	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	N. J. P. Watson	ditto	12 Jan. 1855	2	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	Sir G. H. Leith	ditto	30 Mar. —	2	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	W. J. P. Watson	Cornet	15 Sept. 1854	2	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	T. Taylor	ditto	23 Oct. —	6	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Chadwick	ditto	26 Oct. —	2	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	Sir G. H. Leith	ditto	ditto	2	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. O. Wombwell	ditto	ditto	2	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	D. C. Lowe	ditto	7 Nov. 1854	0	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. Burnaud	ditto	8 Dec. —	0	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. Baring	ditto	29 Dec. —	1	6	ditto	10th Drag.	ditto.
Ditto	H. L. G. Boynton	ditto	12 Jan. 1855	0	1	ditto	Promoted in	ditto.
Ditto	W. D. A. Lowe	ditto	10 April —	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieut.-Colonel	T. Wood	Major	20 Jan. 1854	33	0	ditto	ditto	Grenadier Gds.
Major	J. R. Craufurd	Capt. and Lieut.-Colonel.	ditto	33	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. Thornton	ditto	ditto	28	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	Hon. F. G. Hood	ditto	ditto	27	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. W. Ridley	ditto	19 Oct. 1854	26	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Capt. and Lieut.-Col.	E. G. Wynyard	Lieut. and Capt.	20 June —	17	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. W. P. Curzon	ditto	ditto	16	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Reeve	ditto	20 June 1854	14	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. Bradford	ditto	14 July —	14	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	M. Bruce	ditto	ditto	14	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	Hon. C. H. Lindsay	ditto	ditto	19	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. L. B. Maitland	ditto	28 Sept. 1854	13	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	Lord A. Hay	ditto	19 Oct. —	13	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. E. Montresor	ditto	6 Nov. —	14	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieut. and Captain	W. T. F. Wallace	Ensign and Lieut.	20 June —	6	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. C. Keppel	ditto	ditto	6	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.

RANK.	NAME.	Previous Rank.	Date of Promotion.	Service.		Nature of Services.	REGIMENT.	
							From which.	To which.
				Yrs.	*Mths.*			
Lieut. and Captain	W. J. Christie	Ensign and Lieut.	20 June 1854	6	3	Regimental	Promoted in	Grenadier Guards.
Ditto	W. A. M. Barnard	ditto	14 July —	5	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. Alexander	ditto	ditto - -	4	10	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Murray	ditto	ditto - -	4	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. B. Phillimore	ditto	ditto - -	5	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	Hon. A. J. G. Ponsonby	ditto	28 Sept. 1854	4	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. M. Burgoyne	ditto	17 Oct. —	4	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. Mitchell	ditto	19 Oct. —	4	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. Viscount Balgonie	ditto	6 Nov. —	4	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. N. Sturt	ditto	ditto - -	3	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	Sir J. Fergusson, Bart.	ditto	ditto - -	3	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. W. Verschoyle	ditto	22 Dec. 1854	3	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. T. A. H. Bathurst	ditto	22 Dec. —	3	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. H. W. Quin	ditto	ditto - -	3	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. H. Turner	ditto	5 Jan. 1855	2	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ensign and Lieut.	Viscount Stormont	Cornet	21 July 1854	0	5	ditto	8th Dragoons	ditto.
Ditto	C. Gascoigne	Ensign	27 Oct. —	0	4	ditto	76th Foot	ditto.
Ditto	A. W. Thynne	ditto	5 Jan. 1855	0	5	ditto	41st Foot	ditto.
Lieut.-Colonel	Hon. A. Upton	Major	20 June 1854	29	0	ditto	Promoted in	Coldstream Gds.
Ditto	Hon. G. F. Upton	ditto	20 Feb. 1855	31	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Major	Hon. G. F. Upton	Capt. and Lieut.-Colonel.	20 June 1854	31	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. Drummond	ditto	20 June —	28	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	Lord F. Paulet	ditto	20 Feb. 1855	28	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Capt.and Lieut.-Col.	C. L. Cocks	Lieut. and Capt.	20 June 1854	16	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. C. M. Cowell	ditto	ditto - -	14	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Halkett	ditto	ditto - -	15	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	D. W. Carleton	ditto	14 July 1854	14	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	Lord A. L. L. Fitzroy	ditto	14 July —	15	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. St. G. Stepney	Major	15 July —	20	0	ditto	54th Foot	ditto.
Ditto	J. T. Airey	ditto	ditto - -	24	0	ditto	22d Foot	ditto.
Ditto	C. S. Burdett	Lieut. and Capt.	22 Aug. 1854	18	0	ditto	Promoted in	ditto.
Ditto	F. W. Newdigate	ditto	4 Sept. —	14	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	L. D. Mackinnon	ditto	20 Oct. —	11	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	Lord Dunkellin	ditto	3 Nov. —	8	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	N. G. Dawkins	ditto	6 Nov. —	10	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. W. Strong	ditto	ditto - -	15	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. T. Wilson	ditto	8 Dec. 1854	15	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	Hon. A. E. Hardinge	ditto	20 Feb. 1855	10	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieut. and Captain	A. J. B. Thellusson	Ensign and Lieut.	20 June 1854	6	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. W. Cust	ditto	14 July —	6	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	P. S. Crawley	ditto	ditto - -	6	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	Sir J. Dunlop	ditto	ditto - -	5	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. L. Goodlake	ditto	ditto - -	3	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. H. Ramsden	ditto	28 July 1854	3	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	Lord Bingham	ditto	22 Aug. —	3	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. Towers	ditto	4 Sept. —	3	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	Hon. W. H. Wellesley	ditto	21 Sept. —	2	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. A. Disbrowe	ditto	3 Nov. —	1	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	Hon. R. Drummond	ditto	5 Oct. —	2	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. Fremantle	ditto	6 Nov. —	1	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. H. Jolliffe	Lieutenant	15 Dec. —	6	0	ditto	4th Lt. Drag.	ditto.
Ditto	Hon. W. H. A. Feilding	ditto	ditto - -	2	9	ditto	62d Foot	ditto.
Ditto	W. T. Markham	ditto	23 Dec. 1854	6	0	ditto	Rifle Brigade	ditto.
Ditto	M. W. Heneage	Ensign and Lieut.	23 Dec. —	1	0	ditto	Promoted in	ditto.
Ditto	Lord E. H. G. B. Cecil	Lieutenant	26 Dec. —	3	0	ditto	88th Foot	ditto.
Ditto	J. A. Caulfield	ditto	12 Jan. 1855	6	0	ditto	17th Foot	ditto.
Ditto	R. H. Gordon	ditto	23 Feb. —	4	0	ditto	38th Foot	ditto.
Ensign and Lieut.	J. B. Baillie	Cornet	20 Oct. 1854	0	5	ditto	6th Dragoons	ditto.
Lieut.-Colonel	G. Moncrieffe	Major	20 June —	28	0	ditto	Promoted in	Scots Fusileer Gds.
Major	G. Moncrieffe	Lieut. and Capt.	ditto - -	28	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. W. F. Walker	ditto	ditto - -	27	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	Sir C. J. J. Hamilton, Bart.	Capt. and Lieut.-Colonel.	ditto - -	27	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. J. Ridley	ditto	15 Dec. 1854	19	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Capt.and Lieut.-Col.	R. Moorsom	Lieut. and Capt.	20 June —	24	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. C. A. Stephenson	ditto	ditto - -	17	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. P. Hepburn	ditto	ditto - -	13	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. Haygarth	ditto	14 July 1854	14	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	Hon. R. Charteris	ditto	ditto - -	14	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. Lushington, C.B.	Major	15 July 1854	25	0	ditto	37th Foot	ditto.
Ditto	L. L. Montgomery	ditto	15 July —	16	0	ditto	80th Foot	ditto.
Ditto	H. G. Wilkinson	Lieut. and Capt.	3 Nov. —	11	0	ditto	Promoted in	ditto.
Ditto	Hon. J. S. Jocelyn	ditto	6 Nov. —	12	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	P. L. C. Paget	ditto	ditto - -	17	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	Lord Vane Tempest	ditto	15 Dec. 1854	11	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	Hon. W. F. Scarlett	ditto	25 Apr. 1855	9	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieut. and Captain	R. Gipps	Ensign and Lieut.	20 June 1854	5	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. Baring	ditto	14 July —	5	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	L. W. D. Damer	ditto	ditto - -	4	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. F. W. Childers	ditto	ditto - -	4	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. Wheatley	ditto	ditto - -	4	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	S. J. Blane	ditto	9 Oct. 1854	4	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. C. Fletcher	ditto	3 Nov. —	4	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. W. Knollys	ditto	6 Nov. —	4	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.

RANK.	NAME.	Previous Rank.	Date of Promotion.	Service.		Nature of Services.	REGIMENT.	
							From which.	To which.
				Yrs.	*Mths.*			
Lieut. and Captain	R. J. Lindsay	Ensign and Lieut.	6 Nov. 1854	4	0	Regimental	Promoted in	Scots FusileerGds.
Ditto	A. M. H. G. Gregory	ditto	26 Dec. —	3	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. G. Gordon	ditto	ditto	3	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	Viscount Ennismore	ditto	ditto	2	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. R. Farquharson	ditto	ditto	1	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieut.-Colonel	A. B. Montgomery	Major	9 Mar. 1855	29	6	ditto	ditto	1st Foot.
Major	E. A. G. Muller	Captain	29 Dec. 1854	34	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	Hon. C. D. Plunkett	ditto	2 Mar. 1855	21	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	G. G. Carlyon	Lieutenant	6 June 1854	13	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. Carter	ditto	ditto	13	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. A. G. Campbell	ditto	4 Aug. —	12	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. G. Coles	ditto	8 Sept. —	13	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. Wells	ditto	6 Nov. —	12	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	S. H. Breedon	ditto	28 Nov. —	13	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Gillum	ditto	29 Dec. —	9	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. Taaffe	ditto	ditto	9	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. F. Bythesea	ditto	ditto	9	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. Rowland	ditto	ditto	8	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. W. Turner	ditto	ditto	7	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. A. Chrystie	ditto	12 Jan. 1855	7	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. T. St. L. MacGwire	ditto	19 Jan. —	5	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. A. Smith	ditto	30 Mar. —	5	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	I. J. Hope	Ensign	6 June —	3	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	I. P. Muller	ditto	ditto	3	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	I. A. R. Todd	ditto	ditto	2	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. S. Williams	ditto	ditto	2	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. A. Stuart	ditto	11 Aug. 1855	2	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	T. I. Gregory	ditto	ditto	2	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. M. Brown	ditto	18 Aug. 1855	1	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. A. Manners	ditto	ditto	1	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. W. Low	ditto	6 Nov. 1855	2	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	M. J. O'Connell	ditto	8 Dec. —	2	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. J. T. Oakes	ditto	ditto	1	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. R. Fenwick	ditto	28 Nov. 1854	2	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. W. Hassell	ditto	8 Dec. —	1	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	L. G. White	ditto	29 Dec. —	1	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. L. S. Curtois	ditto	ditto	0	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. Seagrim	ditto	12 Jan. 1855	2	0	ditto	36th Foot	ditto.
Ditto	F. S. P. Hill	ditto	ditto	1	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	S. V. Willis	ditto	ditto	0	7	ditto	Promoted in	ditto.
Ditto	D. C. Brock	ditto	ditto	0	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Creagh	ditto	ditto	0	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. H. Fawcett	ditto	ditto	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Deacon	ditto	6 April 1855	0	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Major	T. Addison	Captain	12 May 1854	17	0	ditto	ditto	2d Foot.
Ditto	D. W. G. James	ditto	1 Dec. —	14	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	J. C. Weir	Lieutenant	12 May —	6	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. C. Bamford	ditto	6 June —	19	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. H. Rocke	ditto	1 Dec. —	6	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	H. Belfield	Ensign	12 May —	3	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. S. Steele	ditto	6 June —	2	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. C. T. Drake	ditto	ditto	2	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. P. Colley	ditto	11 Aug. 1854	2	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Major	C. W. Green	Captain	7 April —	16	0	ditto	ditto	3d Foot.
Captain	C. Taylor	Lieutenant	ditto	8	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. H. Robson	ditto	6 June 1854	15	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Lewes	ditto	29 Sept. —	7	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. S. Warburton	ditto	8 Dec. —	7	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	J. B. Dennis	Ensign	7 April —	2	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. Wainman	ditto	6 June —	2	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. R. Turner	ditto	ditto	1	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. J. Newton	ditto	29 Sept. 1854	1	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. Stewart	ditto	8 Dec. —	2	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. N. Roe	ditto	22 Dec. —	1	10	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieut.-Colonel	W. Sadleir	Major	9 Mar. 1855	47	0	ditto	ditto	4th Foot.
Major	J. J. Hort	Captain	29 Dec. 1854	14	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	T. P. Roberts	Lieutenant	6 June —	14	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	S. B. M. Skinner	ditto	4 Aug. —	8	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	O. Y. Cocks	ditto	ditto	7	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. E. H. Ansell	ditto	29 Dec. 1854	6	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Hall	ditto	ditto	5	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Barton	ditto	ditto	9	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	M. H. Dowbiggen	ditto	ditto	6	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	P. Robertson	ditto	ditto	6	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. A. Trevor	ditto	19 Jan. 1855	6	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. F. Hamilton	ditto	2 Mar. —	4	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	J. Paton	Ensign	6 June 1854	4	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Dtto	T. Sheppard	ditto	ditto	3	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. Winniett	ditto	28 July 1854	4	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. Eccles	ditto	11 Aug. —	2	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. P. B. Forster	ditto	ditto	2	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. J. Sykes	ditto	15 Sept. 1854	2	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. J. Bower	ditto	8 Dec. —	1	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Howley	ditto	ditto	1	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.

RANK.	NAME.	Previous Rank.	Date of Promotion.	Service.		Nature of Services.	REGIMENT.	
							From which.	To which.
				Yrs.	*Mths.*			
Lieutenant	J. W. Lawrie	Ensign	8 Dec. 1854	1	3	Regimental	Promoted in	4th Foot.
Ditto	J. M. Elliot	ditto	29 Dec. —	0	6	ditto	99th Foot	ditto.
Ditto	Hon. H. N. G. Massey	ditto	ditto	0	6	ditto	Promoted in	ditto.
Ditto	H. B. Maule	ditto	ditto	0	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. P. Stokes	ditto	ditto	0	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. H. Williamson	ditto	12 Jan. 1855	0	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. B. St. Clair	ditto	ditto	1	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Constable	ditto	19 Jan. 1855	2	3	ditto	16th Foot	ditto.
Ditto	R. A. Law	ditto	9 Feb. —	5	0	ditto	Newfoundland Co.'s.	ditto.
Ditto	C. E. B. Breton	ditto	ditto	0	5	ditto	Promoted in	ditto.
Ditto	T. Burridge	ditto	9 Mar. 1855	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. C. George	ditto	ditto	0	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. J. Grinlinton	ditto	ditto	0	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	T. C. Lloyd	ditto	25 April 1855	4	0	ditto	St. Helena Reg.	ditto.
Captain	A. G. Johnson	Lieutenant	6 June 1854	10	0	ditto	Promoted in	5th Foot.
Lieutenant	R. H. Hardy	Ensign	ditto	4	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. H. J. M. Chapman	ditto	ditto	3	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. J. Mylius	ditto	11 Aug. 1854	1	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. R. Carlisle	ditto	6 Oct. —	1	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieut.-Colonel	A. A. Barnes	Major	2 Oct. —	29	0	ditto	ditto	6th Foot.
Major	M. Hall	Captain	ditto	21	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	P. A. Mosse	Lieutenant	6 June 1854	12	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. W. Gore	ditto	7 June —	8	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. H. F. Elkington	ditto	2 Oct. —	8	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	N. A. Spoor	ditto	8 Dec. —	6	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	J. Dawson	Ensign	6 June —	2	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. L. O. Mansergh	ditto	ditto —	2	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	L. B. Hole	ditto	7 June —	1	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. C. F. B. Bennett	ditto	2 Oct. —	1	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	T. F. Powell	ditto	8 Dec. —	1	10	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieut.-Colonel	Sir T. St. V. Troubridge, Bart.	Major	9 Mar. 1855	21	3	ditto	ditto	7th Foot.
Major	A. J. Pack	Captain	22 Dec. 1854	21	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. Mills	ditto	29 Dec. —	22	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	W. J. Hoare	Lieutenant	6 June —	10	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. Aldworth	ditto	7 June —	9	10	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	Hon. C. Browne	ditto	4 Aug. —	8	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	T. Tryon	ditto	21 Sept. —	6	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	D. Persse	ditto	23 Sept. —	6	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. R. Hibbert	ditto	22 Dec. —	7	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. W. Thomas	ditto	29 Dec. —	6	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. L. O. Pearson	ditto	ditto	7	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. W. P. Butler	ditto	ditto	4	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. E. Appleyard	ditto	ditto	4	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. W. W. Carpenter	ditto	12 Jan. 1855	4	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. H. Nevill	ditto	2 Mar. —	8	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. H. Cooper	ditto	20 April —	3	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	L. J. F. Jones	Ensign	8 Dec. 1854	0	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	Lord R. H. Browne	ditto	ditto	2	1	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. J. Hickie	ditto	12 Jan. 1855	1	8	ditto	59th Foot	ditto.
Ditto	G. H. Waller	ditto	22 Dec. 1854	0	4	ditto	Promoted in	ditto.
Ditto	N. D. Robinson	ditto	12 Jan. 1855	0	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. J. Disney	ditto	ditto	0	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	Hon. E. Fitz-Clarence	ditto	ditto	0	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. H. King	ditto	ditto	4	0	ditto	27th Foot	ditto.
Ditto	A. Bennett	ditto	9 Mar. 1855	0	4	ditto	Promoted in	ditto.
Ditto	W. L. L. E. Wright	ditto	ditto	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. H. Malan	ditto	ditto	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. G. Beauchamp	ditto	ditto	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. Hope	ditto	ditto	0	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. Plumer	ditto	13 Apr. 1855	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. N. C. Thurston	ditto	ditto	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	L. P. Traherne	ditto	ditto	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. E. Huddleston	ditto	27 June 1854	5	6	ditto	ditto	8th Foot.
Lieut.-Colonel	C. Elmhirst	Major	9 Mar. 1855	18	8	ditto	ditto	9th Foot.
Major	D. M. Bethune	Captain	29 Dec. 1854	19	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	C. S. Gaynor	Lieutenant	6 June —	16	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. B. Scott	ditto	4 Aug. —	7	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. Daunt	ditto	29 Dec. —	14	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	T. G. B. Dent	ditto	ditto	13	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. Burden	ditto	ditto	13	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. Smith	ditto	ditto	7	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. J. Wilkinson	ditto	ditto	6	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	B. C. W. C. Bloxsome	Ensign	6 June 1854	3	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. Nugent	ditto	ditto	2	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. C. Harvey	ditto	11 Aug. 1854	2	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. G. Douglas	ditto	18 Aug. —	2	1	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. Hussey	ditto	15 Dec. —	1	10	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. M. Beresford	ditto	ditto	1	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. L. S. Sealy	ditto	ditto	1	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. C. Elliot	ditto	29 Dec. 1854	1	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. M. Thompson	ditto	ditto	0	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	T. Tayler	ditto	12 Jan. 1855	5	0	ditto	Canadian	ditto.
Ditto	T. Renant	ditto	ditto	0	4	ditto	Promoted in	ditto.
Ditto	W. H. Rainsford	ditto	19 Jan. 1855	2	2	ditto	16th Foot	ditto.

RANK.	NAME.	Previous Rank.	Date of Promotion.	Service.		Nature of Services.	REGIMENT.	
							From which.	To which.
				Yrs.	*Mths.*			
Lieutenant	C. J. Borton	Ensign	6 Jan. 1855	0	6	Regimental	Promoted in	9th Foot.
Ditto	H. C. Vibart	ditto	12 Jan. —	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. H. Burland	ditto	7 Mar. —	0	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. H. Cumming	ditto	9 Mar. —	0	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. M'Queen	ditto	8 Mar. —	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. Beatty	ditto	25 Aug. 1854	6	5	ditto	ditto	10th Foot.
Ditto	F. B. Sandwith	ditto	9 Feb. 1855	6	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	L. H. Scott	Lieutenant	6 June 1854	12	0	ditto	ditto	11th Foot.
Lieutenant	W. H. Clarkson	Ensign	ditto	5	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	O. Davies	ditto	ditto	4	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. Hotham	ditto	11 Aug. 1854	4	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieut.-Colonel	T. Brooke	Major	19 May —	19	8	ditto	ditto	12th Foot.
Major	J. F. Kempt	Captain	ditto	24	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	J. G. Vereker	Lieutenant	ditto	9	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. Robson	ditto	27 June 1854	8	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. R. Palmer	ditto	26 Aug. —	12	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	M. C. Saunders	Ensign	19 May —	4	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. H. Paul	ditto	27 June —	2	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. H. Stirke	ditto	26 Aug. —	5	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Major	F. S. Wood	Captain	13 Feb. 1855	23	0	ditto	ditto	13th Foot.
Captain	F. Van Straubenzee	Lieutenant	6 June 1854	16	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. B. Montgomery	ditto	4 Aug. —	7	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. H. Jones	ditto	2 Feb. 1855	6	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. Gosling	ditto	2 Mar. —	4	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	S. L. D. Willan	Ensign	6 June 1854	1	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. A. Rowley	ditto	ditto	1	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. H. Chichester	ditto	11 Aug. 1854	1	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. H. Cobham	ditto	ditto	1	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	Hon. J. C. Dormer	ditto	18 Aug. 1854	1	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. L. Fitz-Gerald	ditto	2 Feb. 1855	1	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. F. Everett	ditto	13 Feb. —	1	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieut.-Colonel	J. Watson	Major	9 Mar. —	33	0	ditto	ditto	14th Foot.
Major	Sir J. E. Alexander	Captain	29 Dec. 1854	25	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	J. M'C. O'Toole	Lieutenant	6 June —	15	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	T. Segrave	ditto	21 July —	7	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. H. Hawley	ditto	29 Dec. —	8	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. E. Grogan	ditto	ditto	7	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Barlow	ditto	ditto	6	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. G. Maycock	ditto	ditto	11	6	ditto	47th Foot	ditto.
Ditto	F. Smythe	ditto	17 Feb. 1855	6	0	ditto	Promoted in	ditto.
Lieutenant	H. H. A. C. Inglefield	Ensign	6 June 1854	2	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. H. Vivian	ditto	ditto	2	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	T. P. Cosby	ditto	11 Aug. 1854	1	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. F. Blunt	ditto	18 Aug. —	1	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. H. Graham	ditto	15 Dec. —	2	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. Bridges	ditto	ditto	1	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. W. Hall	ditto	ditto	1	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. W. Saunders	ditto	29 Dec. 1854	0	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. Dods	ditto	ditto	0	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. Gordon	ditto	ditto	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. G. Armstrong	ditto	17 Feb. 1855	0	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. D. Bradley	ditto	9 Mar. —	0	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. Harman	ditto	ditto	0	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. W. Heaton	ditto	ditto	0	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieut.-Colonel	G. Pinder	Major	2 Oct. 1854	28	0	ditto	ditto	15th Foot.
Major	J. R. Brunker	Captain	ditto	29	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. A. Cole	ditto	2 Feb. 1855	24	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	J. Wilkinson	ditto	1 June 1854	14	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. D. Hague	ditto	4 Aug. —	12	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. F. Warburton	ditto	2 Oct. —	9	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Walmsley	ditto	15 Dec. —	6	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. J. Cowper	ditto	2 Feb. 1855	6	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	F. E. Lock	Ensign	6 June 1854	3	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. M. Moore	ditto	ditto	2	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	P. A. Twynam	ditto	6 July 1854	2	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. E. Mortimer	ditto	18 Aug. —	2	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. Oldfield	ditto	2 Oct. —	1	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. W. C. Winsloe	ditto	6 Oct. —	1	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Smyth	ditto	15 Dec. —	1	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. H. Fry	ditto	2 Feb. 1855	0	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. G. Hawkins	ditto	23 Mar. —	0	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieut.-Colonel	W. Cockill	Major	21 April 1854	31	0	ditto	ditto	16th Foot.
Major	A. Munro	Captain	ditto	38	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	J. O. Chichester	Lieutenant	ditto	14	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. F. Macdonald	ditto	6 June 1854	14	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. W. Bostock	ditto	4 Aug. —	8	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.

RANK.	NAME.	Previous Rank.	Date of Promotion.	Service.		Nature of Services.	REGIMENT.	
							From which.	To which.
				Yrs.	*Mths.*			
Lieutenant	J. R. Rendall	Ensign	21 April 1854	3	6	Regimental	Promoted in	16th Foot.
Ditto	J. W. Freeman	ditto	6 June —	2	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. C. Grant	ditto	ditto	2	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Davis	ditto	18 Aug. 1854	2	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Cooper	ditto	9 Feb. 1855	2	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieut.-Colonel	A. L. Cole	Major	9 Mar. —	20	6	ditto	ditto	17th Foot.
Major	T. O. Ruttledge	Captain	29 Dec. 1854	18	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	G. T. Brice	Lieutenant	7 April —	5	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. J. S. Lindesay	ditto	6 June —	5	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. H. J. Heigham	ditto	29 Dec. —	6	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. H. Earle	ditto	ditto	5	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. W. Cradock	ditto	ditto	5	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	T. H. Brinkman	ditto	9 Feb. 1855	5	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	R. Swire	Ensign	7 April 1854	2	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. M'Pherson	ditto	6 June —	2	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. P. Traherne	ditto	ditto	0	11	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. F. M'Bayne	ditto	11 Aug. 1854	2	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. D. Travers	ditto	8 Dec. —	4	2	ditto	12th Foot	ditto.
Ditto	C. G. Grant	ditto	ditto	4	2	ditto	Promoted in	ditto.
Ditto	W. H. H. Disbrowe	ditto	ditto	0	10	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. J. Lees	ditto	ditto	0	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. S. Butler	ditto	29 Dec. 1854	0	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. O. Travers	ditto	ditto	0	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. H. Versturme	ditto	12 Jan. 1855	0	11	ditto	59th Foot	ditto.
Ditto	J. A. Macreight	ditto	ditto	0	9	ditto	3d Foot	ditto.
Ditto	F. C. S. Dyer	ditto	9 Feb. 1855	0	6	ditto	Promoted in	ditto.
Ditto	A. H. Utterson	ditto	9 Mar. —	0	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Lee	ditto	ditto	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. Robinson	ditto	ditto	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieut.-Colonel	C. A. Edwards	Major	9 Mar. 1855	25	0	ditto	ditto	18th Foot.
Major	J. C. Kennedy	Captain	1 Dec. 1854	21	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. F. S. Call	ditto	29 Dec. —	17	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	M. J. Hayman	Lieutenant	6 June —	13	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. F. Kelly	ditto	4 Aug. —	11	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. J. Stephenson	ditto	10 Nov. —	7	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. A. Ward	ditto	1 Dec. —	13	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. H. Graves	ditto	29 Dec. —	12	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. G. Wilkinson	ditto	ditto	13	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Swinburn	ditto	29 Dec. 1854	8	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. A. Elliot	ditto	16 Jan. 1855	8	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	T. Esmonde	ditto	6 April —	3	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	G. H. Pocklington	Ensign	6 June 1854	2	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. O'B. Taylor	ditto	ditto	1	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. H. Jex Blake	ditto	11 Aug. 1854	1	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. W. Meurant	ditto	18 Aug. —	1	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. H. Wilton	ditto	29 Sept. —	1	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. P. Bishopp	ditto	10 Nov. —	1	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. R. Wolseley	ditto	1 Dec. —	1	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. C. Elliot	ditto	29 Dec. —	2	1	ditto	94th Foot	ditto.
Ditto	C. J. Coote	ditto	ditto	1	5	ditto	Promoted in	ditto.
Ditto	E. C. Wilford	ditto	29 Dec. 1854	1	10	ditto	48th Foot	ditto.
Ditto	J. T. Ring	ditto	ditto	1	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. F. Bryant	ditto	12 Jan. 1855	1	0	ditto	40th Foot	ditto.
Ditto	W. B. Burke	ditto	ditto	0	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	T. D. Baker	ditto	ditto	1	5	ditto	Promoted in	ditto.
Ditto	W. Kemp	ditto	ditto	1	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. Fearnly	ditto	20 Feb. 1855	0	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. L. Dillon	ditto	9 Mar. —	0	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. T. Frederick	ditto	ditto	0	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. Hotham	ditto	ditto	0	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. S. Theobald	ditto	13 April 1855	0	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	M. J. Cunningham	ditto	ditto	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. J. Faircloth	ditto	ditto	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieut.-Colonel	R. Sanders	Major	14 April 1854	17	0	ditto	ditto	19th Foot.
Ditto	T. Unett	ditto	9 Mar. 1855	32	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Major	H. E. M'Gee	Captain	14 April 1854	14	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. L. R. Rooke	ditto	29 Dec. —	14	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	O. A. Grimston	Lieutenant	14 April —	5	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. Barrett	ditto	6 June —	8	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. Lidwell	ditto	6 Nov. —	6	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	M. L. Blake	ditto	29 Dec. —	12	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	L. D. H. Currie	ditto	ditto	5	10	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. D. Barrett	ditto	ditto	8	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. F. Morrison	ditto	ditto	6	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. Clay	ditto	ditto	5	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	E. Levett	Ensign	6 June 1854	1	10	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	T. M. Scott	ditto	ditto	1	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. M. Cardew	ditto	23 Sept. 1854	1	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. Mitford	ditto	ditto	0	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. H. Kirke	ditto	10 Nov. 1854	0	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. Goren	ditto	6 Nov. —	1	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. F. Unett	ditto	8 Dec. —	0	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. Baldwin	ditto	ditto	0	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. W. Evans	ditto	ditto	0	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. S. Nutting	ditto	29 Dec. 1854	1	0	ditto	48th Foot	ditto.
Ditto	T. Thompson	ditto	12 Jan. 1855	0	5	ditto	Promoted in	ditto.

RANK.	NAME.	Previous Rank.	Date of Promotion.	Service.		Nature of Services.	REGIMENT.	
							From which.	To which.
				Yrs.	*Mths.*			
Lieutenant	R. Jackson	Ensign	2 Feb. 1855	3	3	Regimental	22d Foot	19th Foot.
Ditto	W. G. D. Massy	ditto	9 Feb. —	0	5	ditto	Promoted in	ditto.
Ditto	T. B. Monsell	ditto	ditto	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. W. Kirby	ditto	14 Feb. 1855	0	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. Molesworth	ditto	9 Mar. —	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. Molesworth	ditto	ditto	0	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. R. Dalton	ditto	ditto	0	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. St. J. Griffiths	ditto	ditto	0	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. J. Browne	ditto	17 Feb. 1855	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. N. Kindersley	ditto	19 Mar. —	0	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieut.-Colonel	H. D. Crofton	Major	9 Mar. —	20	0	ditto	ditto	20th Foot.
Major	S. R. Berdmore	Captain	29 Dec. 1854	30	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	C. R. Butler	Lieutenant	6 June —	12	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. F. Anstey	ditto	7 June —	11	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	M. Turner	ditto	ditto	8	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. G. Hay	ditto	29 Dec. 1854	10	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	S. R. Chapman	ditto	ditto	7	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. Leet	ditto	ditto	7	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. James	ditto	11 Dec. 1854	11	9	ditto	ditto	difto.
Ditto	G. Bennett	ditto	29 Dec. —	8	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. H. M'Neill	ditto	ditto	7	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. Lutyens	ditto	12 Jan. 1855	7	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. E. Parkinson	ditto	13 Feb. —	5	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. D. S. Dickins	ditto	20 Feb. —	3	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	F. Padfield	Ensign	6 June 1854	6	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	M. T. Rotheram	ditto	ditto	5	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. D. S. Dickens	ditto	7 June 1854	2	10	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. E. Parkinson	ditto	6 June —	5	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. R. Warren	ditto	16 June —	2	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. Douglasse	ditto	6 Nov. —	1	10	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. B. Vaughan	ditto	8 Dec. —	1	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. Parr	ditto	ditto	0	11	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. W. D. Lewis	ditto	ditto	1	1	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. J. S. O'Neil	ditto	29 Dec. 1854	0	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	L. Kekewich	ditto	ditto	0	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	P. G. Hewett	ditto	ditto	1	6	ditto	40th Foot	ditto.
Ditto	W. Mitchell	ditto	12 Jan. 1855	0	5	ditto	Promoted in	ditto.
Ditto	J. Little	ditto	ditto	0	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. E. Francis	2d Lieutenant	9 Feb. 1855	1	10	ditto	Ceylon Rifles	ditto.
Ditto	J. T. V. Kirkby	Ensign	9 Mar. —	0	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	P. Geraghty	ditto	17 Feb. —	0	4	ditto	Promoted in	ditto.
Ditto	H. W. Mason	ditto	9 Mar. —	0	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. Young	ditto	26 Mar. —	0	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieut.-Colonel	J. R. Stuart	Major	15 Nov. 1854	22	10	ditto	ditto	21st Foot.
Ditto	Lord West	ditto	9 Mar. 1855	21	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Major	F. P. Haines	Captain	15 Nov. 1854	15	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	Hon. J. L. Browne	ditto	29 Dec. —	13	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	F. E. N. Tinley	Lieutenant	6 June —	7	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. C. Greville	ditto	7 July —	9	3	ditto	60th Foot	ditto.
Ditto	W. P. Collingwood	ditto	28 July —	7	4	ditto	Promoted in	ditto.
Ditto	E. A. S. Steward	ditto	15 Nov. —	4	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Aldridge	ditto	29 Dec. —	4	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. F. B. Maxse	ditto	ditto	5	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. Peddie	ditto	ditto	3	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. R. E. Burnside	ditto	12 Jan. 1855	5	7	ditto	61st Foot	ditto.
Ditto	A. Templeman	ditto	2 Feb. —	3	0	ditto	Promoted in	ditto.
Ditto	J. C. Sheffield	ditto	ditto	2	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. King	ditto	9 Mar. 1855	2	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	H. F. E. Hurt	Ensign	28 April 1854	1	10	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. Killeen	ditto	6 June —	2	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	Hon. R. R. Best	ditto	ditto	1	10	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. G. Image	ditto	21 July 1854	1	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	S. H. Clerke	ditto	6 Nov. —	1	11	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. Stephens	ditto	15 Nov. —	1	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. W. Beaumont	ditto	8 Dec. —	0	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	V. H. Lee	ditto	ditto	0	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. Cairnes	ditto	ditto	0	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. G. M. Tulloch	ditto	12 Jan. 1855	3	0	ditto	32d Foot	ditto.
Ditto	T. Bruce	ditto	ditto	0	6	ditto	Promoted in	ditto.
Ditto	H. Fowler	ditto	ditto	0	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	S. G. B. St. Clair	ditto	ditto	0	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	T. B. Hollway	ditto	ditto	0	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	T. Coakley	ditto	ditto	0	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. Holt	ditto	9 Feb. 1855	2	4	ditto	84th Foot	ditto.
Ditto	R. B. Henderson	2d Lieutenant	13 Feb. —	1	1	ditto	Ceylon Rifles	ditto.
Ditto	T. Vousden	Ensign	20 Feb. —	0	4	ditto	Promoted in	ditto.
Ditto	J. T. Coffin	ditto	23 Mar. —	0	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	S. B. L. Fox	ditto	13 April —	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Major	J. Ramsay	Captain	28 July 1854	22	0	ditto	ditto	22d Foot.
Ditto	J. P. Harding	ditto	27 Oct. —	16	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	E. S. W. Smith	Lieutenant	4 Aug. —	8	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	T. Young	ditto	27 Oct. —	8	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	L. A. D. Hammond	Ensign	4 Aug. —	1	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. R. Ellis	ditto	27 Oct. —	1	11	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieut.-Colonel	D. Lysons	Major	21 Sept. —	19	9	ditto	ditto	23d Foot.
Ditto	H. W. Bunbury	ditto	9 Mar. 1855	24	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.

(*continued*)

RANK.	NAME.	Previous Rank.	Date of Promotion.	Service.	Nature of Services.	REGIMENT.	
						From which.	To which.
				Yrs. Mths.			
Major	A. J. Herbert	Captain	21 Sept. 1854	15 5	Regimental	Promoted in	23d Foot.
Ditto	W. P. Campbell	ditto	29 Dec. —	13 4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	C. G. Sutton	Lieutenant	23 April —	13 6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. Crofts	ditto	23 June —	8 1	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. H. Hughes	ditto	16 Sept. —	8 1	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. G. Bulwer	ditto	21 Sept. —	8 1	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. D. Torrens	ditto	ditto	5 0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. C. Jervoise	ditto	ditto	4 3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. E. Drewe	ditto	ditto	4 4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. Sayer	ditto	29 Dec. 1854	4 1	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. T. John	ditto	ditto	4 1	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. C. Clerke	ditto	ditto	3 8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. Bathurst	ditto	12 Dec. 1854	4 6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	B. Granville	ditto	16 Mar. 1855	3 10	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. F. Vane	ditto	30 Mar. —	3 5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Duff	ditto	29 Dec. 1854	3 7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	B. Granville	Ensign	6 June —	3 0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. F. Vane	ditto	23 June —	2 10	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	D. Dyneley	ditto	16 Sept. —	2 9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. H. Poole	ditto	21 Sept. —	1 5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. G. B. Thomas	ditto	ditto	1 5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	S. Mostyn	ditto	ditto	1 4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Horsford	ditto	ditto	0 3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	S. C. Millett	ditto	ditto	0 3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	T. S. Bigge	ditto	ditto	0 3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. W. Jebb	ditto	16 Nov. 1854	0 5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. D. Radcliffe	ditto	8 Dec. —	0 3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. Monsell	ditto	ditto	0 3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. G. C. Norton	ditto	12 Jan. 1855	2 0	ditto	52d Foot	ditto.
Ditto	J. R. Prideaux	ditto	2 Feb. —	1 2	ditto	53d Foot	ditto.
Ditto	W. Owen	ditto	9 Feb. —	0 4	ditto	Promoted in	ditto.
Ditto	T. B. Hackett	ditto	ditto	0 8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. S. Holden	ditto	ditto	0 4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. B. Blane	ditto	ditto	0 4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. H. Somerville	ditto	12 Dec. 1854	0 2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	L. O'Connor	ditto	9 Feb. 1855	0 4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Lawrence	ditto	9 Mar. —	0 4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	Hon. N. Fiennes	ditto	25 Feb. —	0 4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. de Vic Tupper	ditto	9 Mar. —	0 3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Williamson	ditto	13 April —	0 3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	W. D. H. Baillie	Lieutenant	12 Jan. —	8 9	ditto	ditto	24th Foot.
Lieutenant	F. F. White	Ensign	5 May 1854	4 3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	T. Madden	ditto	11 Oct. —	2 10	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. H. Austen	ditto	12 Oct. —	2 10	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. Werge	ditto	25 Oct. —	2 5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. H. Armit	ditto	12 Jan. 1855	2 4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieut.-Colonel	H. F. Strange	Major	4 July 1854	39 2	ditto	ditto	25th Foot.
Ditto	S. B. Hamilton	ditto	ditto	20 10	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	H. E. Jones	Lieutenant	ditto	10 10	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	H. S. Brown	Ensign	ditto	2 5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Major	F. Carey	Captain	26 July 1854	- -	ditto	ditto	26th Foot.
Captain	R. W. Clerke	Lieutenant	7 April —	- -	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. T. Betts	ditto	6 June —	- -	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. F. Kerrick	ditto	7 June —	- -	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. E. Wallace	ditto	9 July —	- -	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. C. Granville	ditto	26 July —	- -	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. Mosse	ditto	25 Aug. —	- -	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. Chute	ditto	20 Oct. —	- -	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. A. Quartley	ditto	17 Nov. —	- -	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. R. B. Calcott	ditto	30 Mar. 1855	- -	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. H. P. Elderton	ditto	ditto	- -	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	T. W. H. Hutchinson	Ensign	7 April 1854	2 4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Colling	ditto	28 April —	2 4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. A. Collins	ditto	6 June —	2 5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. E. Lockhart	ditto	ditto	1 10	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. Day	ditto	7 June 1854	1 2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	M. H. Hale	ditto	9 July —	1 2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. G. Northey	ditto	26 July —	0 10	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. E. P. Trent	ditto	8 Sept. —	0 6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Armstrong	ditto	10 Nov. —	0 5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. W. Appleby	ditto	30 Mar. 1855	0 7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Lowndes	ditto	ditto	0 7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieut.-Colonel	U. Williamson	Major	26 May 1854	- -	ditto	ditto	27th Foot.
Major	J. P. Towzel	Captain	ditto	- -	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	W. D. Phelps	Lieutenant	7 Apr. 1854	- -	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. Rhodes	ditto	14 April —	- -	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. S. Manly	ditto	26 May —	15 3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. Warren	ditto	ditto	7 0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	Hon. L. W. C. A. F. Cary	ditto	ditto	5 0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	N. Barnadiston	Ensign	7 Apr. 1854	2 10	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. B. Patton	ditto	14 April —	2 4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. E. Murphy	ditto	26 May —	2 2	ditto	ditto	ditto.

RANK.	NAME.	Previous Rank.	Date of Promotion.	Service.		Nature of Services.	REGIMENT.	
							From which.	To which.
				Yrs.	*Mths.*			
Lieutenant	W. H. Gresson	Ensign	26 May 1854	2	2	Regimental	Promoted in	27th Foot.
Ditto	W. H. Davies	ditto	ditto	1	10	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. S. C. Pinwill	ditto	28 May 1854	1	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	P. O'Loghlin	ditto	23 June —	1	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieut.-Colonel	H. J. Baumgartner	Major	9 Mar. 1855	21	6	ditto	ditto	28th Foot.
Major	M. Andrews	Captain	29 Dec. 1854	29	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	H. Webb	Lieutenant	6 June —	13	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. W. Dennie	ditto	29 Dec. —	13	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. D. Malcolm	ditto	ditto	12	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	S. L. A. B. Messiter	ditto	29 Dec. 1854	12	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	O. R. H. Orlebar	ditto	ditto	8	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. G. Shute	ditto	26 Jan. 1855	7	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	E. L. Haworth	Ensign	6 June 1854	3	10	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. F. Morgan	ditto	ditto	2	10	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Williams	ditto	11 Aug. 1854	1	11	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Holford	ditto	27 Oct. —	2	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. G. Waldy	ditto	8 Dec. —	1	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	T. S. Kirkpatrick	ditto	ditto	1	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. C. Worthington	ditto	29 Nov. 1854	1	10	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. D. Ingham	ditto	8 Dec. —	0	10	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. S. R. Smith	ditto	12 Jan. 1855	3	0	ditto	67th Foot	ditto.
Ditto	J. G. Day	ditto	ditto	0	10	ditto	48th Foot	ditto.
Ditto	W. A. Steward	ditto	ditto	0	7	ditto	Promoted in	ditto.
Ditto	F. A. Magenis	ditto	ditto	0	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. Brodigan	ditto	8 Jan. 1855	0	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. E. B. Lennard	ditto	12 Jan. —	0	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. B. Higman	ditto	9 Feb. —	1	2	ditto	3dW.I.Reg.	ditto.
Ditto	C. G. Mackenzie	ditto	13 Feb. —	4	0	ditto	8th Foot	ditto.
Ditto	J. C. Irwin	ditto	9 Mar. —	0	4	ditto	Promoted in	ditto.
Ditto	J. Twaites	ditto	ditto	0	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. F. Angelo	ditto	13 April 1855	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	T. E. Adams	ditto	ditto	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieut.-Colonel	M. Smith	Major	20 June 1854	37	0	ditto	ditto	29th Foot.
Major	J. Power	Captain	ditto	17	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	V. Tonnochy	Lieutenant	ditto	9	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	H. W. S. Carew	Ensign	ditto	5	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. C. Langford	ditto	6 Oct. 1854	5	10	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieut.-Colonel	J. T. Mauleverer	Major	30 Sept. —	20	5	ditto	ditto	30th Foot.
Ditto	J. B. Patullo	ditto	9 Mar. 1855	15	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Major	C. Sillery	Captain	30 Sept. 1854	26	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. A. Whitmore	ditto	29 Dec. —	13	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	M. Pennefather	Lieutenant	6 June —	6	1	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. F. C. Pocock	ditto	4 Aug. —	5	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. M. Green	ditto	30 Sept. —	5	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	T. O'Brien	ditto	6 Nov. —	5	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. J. Brook	ditto	29 Dec. —	5	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. N. Falkner	ditto	29 Dec. —	4	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. J. Robertson	ditto	ditto	5	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. Williamson	ditto	26 Jan. 1856	4	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. C. N. Stevenson	ditto	ditto	3	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	R. D. Ross Lewin	Ensign	6 June 1854	7	1	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. C. N. Stevenson	ditto	ditto	4	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. C. Hobbs	ditto	11 Aug. 1854	1	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. N. Hill	ditto	18 Aug. —	0	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. J. C. Sillery	ditto	21 Sept. —	1	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. S. C. Harcourt	ditto	30 Sept. —	0	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	S. Gubbins	ditto	3 Nov. —	0	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. P. Campbell	ditto	6 Nov. —	1	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. J. Austin	ditto	ditto	0	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Forbes	ditto	8 Dec. 1854	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. C. Singleton	ditto	ditto	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. J. Moorsom	ditto	8 Nov. 1854	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Fleming	ditto	8 Dec. —	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. J. H. Tolcher	ditto	12 Jan. 1855	-	-	ditto	59th Foot	ditto.
Ditto	G. P. Provost	ditto	12 Jan. —	1	5	ditto	85th Foot	ditto.
Ditto	H. D. Erskine	ditto	26 Jan. —	0	3	ditto	Promoted in	ditto.
Ditto	H. L. Herring	ditto	ditto	2	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	M. B. Feild	ditto	9 Mar. 1855	0	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Moon	ditto	ditto	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. St. G. Smyth	ditto	ditto	0	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	N. W. Massey	ditto	ditto	0	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	R. Law	Lieutenant	5 May 1854	14	3	ditto	ditto	31st Foot.
Ditto	H. P. Hutton	ditto	6 June —	10	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. F. Ball	ditto	22 Dec. —	4	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	A. Cay	Ensign	6 June —	2	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. Mitchell	ditto	5 May —	2	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. Y. Cassidy	ditto	6 June —	2	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. Leeson	ditto	11 Aug. —	2	1	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. G. H. T. Fairfax	ditto	22 Dec. —	3	1	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieut.-Colonel	J. E. W. Inglis	Major	20 Feb. 1855	2	6	ditto	ditto	32d Foot.
Major	J. D. Carchael	Captain	ditto	14	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	R. S. Colls	Lieutenant	ditto	14	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.

RANK.	NAME.	Previous Rank.	Date of Promotion.	Service.		Nature of Services.	REGIMENT.	
							From which.	To which.
				Yrs.	*Mths.*			
Lieutenant	J. Edminstoune	Ensign	5 Jan. 1855	4	3	Regimental	Promoted in	32d Foot.
Ditto	A. D. Kirkwood	ditto	20 Feb. —	5	10	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	P. C. Webb	ditto	16 Mar. —	2	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieut.-Colonel	J. D. Johnstone	Major	9 Mar. —	-	-	ditto	ditto	33d Foot.
Major	G. V. Mundy	Captain	29 Dec. 1854	-	-	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	R. Lacy	Lieutenant	6 June —	-	-	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. Corbett	ditto	18 Aug. —	-	-	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	T. B. Fanshawe	ditto	29 Dec. —	-	-	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. S. Vacher	ditto	ditto - -	-	-	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. C. Barrett	ditto	ditto - -	-	-	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. G. Nugent	ditto	ditto - -	-	-	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. E. Mansfield	ditto	ditto - -	-	-	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. H. Parry	ditto	19 Jan. 1855	-	-	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. S. Worthington	Ensign	6 June 1854	-	-	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. S. St. V. Marsh	ditto	ditto - -	-	-	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	H. Thorold	ditto	11 Aug. 1854	2	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. du P. Montagu	ditto	18 Aug. —	2	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. M. B. Siree	ditto	15 Sept. —	2	1	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. J. Greenwood	ditto	21 Sept. —	2	1	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. R. Carr	ditto	24 Sept. —	1	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. T. Rogers	ditto	6 Nov. —	1	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	S. R. Heyland	ditto	8 Dec. —	0	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	M. M'Kie	ditto	ditto - -	0	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Owens	ditto	ditto - -	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. W. Willis	ditto	12 Jan. 1855	0	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. E. A. Ellis	ditto	ditto - -	0	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	Hon. R. H. de Montmorency.	ditto	ditto - -	0	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. D. Johnstone	ditto	9 Feb. 1855	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. Donovan	ditto	19 Jan. —	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. A. Ball	ditto	9 Feb. —	0	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. H. Campbell	ditto	16 Feb. —	1	2	ditto	56th Foot	ditto.
Ditto	J. Thompson	ditto	9 Mar. —	0	4	ditto	Promoted in	ditto.
Ditto	G. L. Worthington	ditto	ditto - -	0	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieut.-Colonel	R. D. Kelley	Major	9 Mar. 1855	21	0	ditto	ditto	34th Foot.
Major	J. Simpson	Captain	29 Dec. 1854	20	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	H. E. Bale	Lieutenant	6 June —	7	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	D. Steuart	ditto	29 Dec. —	6	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. E. Brown Westhead	ditto	ditto - -	6	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. W. Puget	ditto	ditto - -	6	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. Campbell	ditto	ditto - -	6	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	E. P. L. Mathew	Ensign	6 June 1854	2	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. W. Jordan	ditto	ditto - -	2	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Byron	ditto	14 June 1854	2	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. M. Laurence	ditto	11 Aug. —	2	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. H. Saunders	ditto	15 Dec. —	2	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. J. B. Clayton	ditto	ditto - -	2	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. Scott	ditto	ditto - -	1	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Peel	ditto	29 Dec. 1854	1	1	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. F. Wyse	ditto	ditto - -	0	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. D. Alt	ditto	ditto - -	0	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. J. Cochrane	ditto	9 Feb. 1855	0	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	N. Ramsay	ditto	9 Feb. —	0	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. Jordan	ditto	ditto - -	0	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	—— Reay	ditto	9 Mar. 1855	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieut.-Colonel	E. H. Hutchinson	Major	20 June 1854	27	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Major	C. Beamish	Captain	ditto - -	23	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	H. S. Bowman	Lieutenant	ditto - -	11	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	M. V. S. Morton	ditto	ditto - -	10	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Bickerstaff	ditto	ditto - -	9	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. E. Moore	ditto	24 Nov. 1854	7	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	W. F. G. Forster	Ensign	20 June —	3	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. O. Vandeleur	ditto	ditto - -	2	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Davis	ditto	ditto - -	2	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. Sedlie	ditto	23 June 1854	1	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. J. C. Warrand	ditto	14 July —	1	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	T. Lloyd	ditto	24 Nov. —	0	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. J. Revell	ditto	26 Jan. 1855	0	10	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	R. Lloyd	Lieutenant	6 June 1854	13	2	ditto	ditto	36th Foot.
Ditto	C. J. H. Monro	ditto	20 Oct. —	8	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	A. M. Tuck	Ensign	6 June —	3	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. M. Hugo	ditto	ditto - -	2	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. F. Stewart	ditto	11 Aug. 1854	3	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	B. G. Dashwood	ditto	20 Oct. —	2	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. Lloyd	ditto	9 Mar. 1855	2	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. S. de C. Orange	ditto	30 Mar. —	0	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	W. J. Bazalgette	Lieutenant	6 June 1854	12	0	ditto	ditto	37th Foot.
Lieutenant	W. H. Henzell	Ensign	ditto - -	4	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. A. Anderson	ditto	ditto - -	3	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. E. A. Evered	ditto	11 Aug. 1854	2	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. J. N. Ind	ditto	25 Aug. —	1	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieut.-Colonel	J. J. Lowth	Major	22 Dec. —	30	6	ditto	ditto	38th Foot.
Ditto	J. P. Sparks	ditto	9 Mar. 1855	39	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.

RANK.	NAME.	Previous Rank.	Date of Promotion.	Service.		Nature of Services.	REGIMENT.	
							From which.	To which.
				Yrs.	*Mths.*			
Major	J. S. Adamson	Captain	22 Dec. 1855	23	0	Regimental	Promoted in	38th Foot.
Ditto	J. W. S. Smith	ditto	29 Dec. —	22	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	C. E. Johns	Lieutenant	6 June 1854	8	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. P. Vance	ditto	4 Aug. —	7	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. T. Craster	ditto	22 Dec. —	6	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. C. Snodgrass	ditto	29 Dec. —	6	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. Beswick	ditto	ditto	5	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	T. E. Lambert	ditto	ditto	15	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	Hon. C. J. Addington	ditto	ditto	4	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. C. Vaughan	ditto	26 Jan. 1855	6	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	P. W. Breton	Ensign	28 April 1854	4	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	S. G. Quicke	ditto	6 June —	2	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. B. Feilden	ditto	ditto	1	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	De V. Tupper	ditto	11 Aug. 1854	1	10	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. S. Gaynor	ditto	18 Aug. —	1	10	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. F. C. Boyle	ditto	8 Dec. —	2	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	T. B. Wardlaw	ditto	ditto	1	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. Pocklington	ditto	ditto	1	10	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. B. French	ditto	22 Dec. 1854	0	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. C. Evans	ditto	2 Feb. 1855	1	10	ditto	59th Foot	ditto.
Ditto	W. K. Ellis	ditto	ditto	0	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. W. F. Snell	ditto	ditto	0	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	P. H. Eyre	ditto	ditto	0	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. J. A. Ewen	ditto	ditto	0	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. J. Rooper	ditto	2 Mar. 1855	0	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Evans	ditto	9 Mar. —	0	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. D. Bayly	ditto	ditto	0	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. Hume	ditto	ditto	0	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieut.-Colonel	R. N. Tinley	Major	9 Mar. 1855	22	0	ditto	ditto	39th Foot.
Major	A. Herbert	Captain	29 Dec. 1854	23	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	S. G. Newport	Lieutenant	6 June —	13	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. Greenham	ditto	29 Dec. —	13	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Agnew	ditto	ditto	10	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. H. Wilson	ditto	ditto	8	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	T. F. Dixon	ditto	ditto	5	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. B. Maunsell	ditto	12 Jan. 1855	8	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	T. C. Baird	ditto	18 Feb. —	5	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	C. B. Phillipps	Ensign	6 June 1854	1	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	T. W. Bennett	ditto	ditto —	1	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. C. P. de Robeck	ditto	8 Sept. 1854	1	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Powell	ditto	15 Dec. —	1	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. R. Thackwell	ditto	ditto	1	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. J. Stokes	ditto	ditto	1	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. H. Young	ditto	9 Feb. 1855	1	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. G. Smyth	ditto	ditto	0	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. B. Newport	ditto	ditto	0	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. H. Murray	ditto	ditto	0	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Tryon	ditto	23 Mar. 1855	1	1	ditto	1st W. India Regiment.	ditto.
Ditto	J. Daunt	ditto	6 April —	1	4	ditto	56th Foot	ditto.
Ditto	E. Gatty	ditto	ditto	1	1	ditto	49th Foot	ditto.
Ditto	W. H. Palmer	ditto	18 Feb. 1855	0	1	ditto	Promoted in	ditto.
Captain	E. H. Eagar	Lieutenant	6 June 1854	15	0	ditto	ditto	40th Foot.
Ditto	R. Dawson	ditto	22 Dec. —	13	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. O. Bowdler	ditto	23 Mar. —	6	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	T. Bolton	Ensign	6 June —	2	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. F. FitzSimons	ditto	ditto	2	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. G. Hewett	ditto	11 Aug. 1854	2	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. M. Moller	ditto	17 Nov. —	1	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. H. M. Tod	ditto	15 Dec. —	1	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. F. Brooke	ditto	22 Dec. —	1	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	L. N. Lloyd	ditto	12 Jan. 1855	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Armstrong	ditto	23 Mar. —	0	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieut.-Colonel	J. Eman	Major	6 Nov. 1854	18	0	ditto	ditto	41st Foot.
Ditto	J. E. Goodwyn	ditto	9 Mar. 1855	11	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Major	J. E. Goodwyn	Captain	15 Sept. 1854	10	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. L. Maydwell	ditto	6 Nov. —	19	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. C. Barnard	ditto	9 Mar. 1855	8	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	E. R. Wethered	Lieutenant	6 June 1854	12	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. Rowlands	ditto	25 Aug. —	5	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. C. Bligh	ditto	15 Sept. —	4	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. S. Bush	ditto	24 Nov. —	4	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. Hunt	ditto	6 Nov. —	10	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. Johnstone	ditto	ditto	9	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. P. Bertram	ditto	29 Dec. 1854	7	10	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. R. FitzRoy	ditto	ditto	5	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. Allan	ditto	ditto	4	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. H. Page	ditto	26 Jan. 1855	13	9	ditto	58th Foot	ditto.
Ditto	E. Every	ditto	11 Jan. —	2	6	ditto	Promoted in	ditto.
Ditto	F. B. Dixon	ditto	16 Mar. —	2	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. E. Harvey	ditto	23 Mar. —	8	4	ditto	36th Foot	ditto.
Lieutenant	F. B. Dixon	Ensign	6 June 1854	1	5	ditto	Promoted in	ditto.
Ditto	J. A. Lockhart	ditto	ditto	1	1	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. G. Lowry	ditto	11 Aug. 1854	0	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.

RANK.	NAME.	Previous Rank.	Date of Promotion.	Service.		Nature of Services.	REGIMENT.	
							From which.	To which.
				Yrs.	*Mths.*			
Lieutenant	J. Stirling	Ensign	25 Aug. 1854	0	8	Regimental	Promoted in	41st Foot.
Ditto	W. M'C. Lambert	ditto	22 Sept. —	0	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. A. Hamilton	ditto	6 Nov. —	0	10	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. Peddie	ditto	ditto	0	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. Kingscote	ditto	ditto	0	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. F. FitzRoy	ditto	ditto	0	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. S. Hill	ditto	8 Dec. 1854	0	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. L. B. Lowry	ditto	ditto	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. J. Nowlan	ditto	ditto	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. E. Maude	ditto	11 Jan. 1855	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	L. M. Fraser	ditto	2 Feb. —	2	7	ditto	25th Foot	ditto.
Ditto	J. F. Kennedy	ditto	9 Feb. —	5	9	ditto	Ceylon Regt.	ditto.
Ditto	J. Baird	ditto	9 Mar. —	0	5	ditto	Promoted in	ditto.
Ditto	J. M'Kay	ditto	ditto	0	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. J. Johnson	ditto	ditto	0	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. E. Byam	ditto	ditto	0	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. H. Wavell	ditto	ditto	0	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. H. Hall	ditto	ditto	0	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. King	ditto	ditto	0	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieut.-Colonel	T. Tulloch	Major	9 Mar. 1855	28	0	ditto	ditto	42d Foot.
Major	J. C. Macpherson	Captain	29 Dec. 1854	24	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	Hon. R. Rollo	ditto	5 Jan. 1855	22	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. Cameron	ditto	26 Apr. —	22	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	A. M. Chisholm	Lieutenant	6 June 1854	12	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. C. Graham	ditto	28 July —	10	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. W. P. Orde	ditto	4 Aug. —	10	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. A. Fraser	ditto	29 Dec. —	8	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. C. M'Leod	ditto	ditto	8	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. C. Cunningham	ditto	ditto	8	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. Montgomery	ditto	ditto	7	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Drysdale	ditto	12 Jan. 1855	7	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. G. Campbell	ditto	9 Mar. —	6	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. C. Jervoise	ditto	6 Apr. —	4	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. Fraser	ditto	ditto	5	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	D. Macpherson	ditto	ditto	2	10	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. C. Ward	ditto	26 Apr. 1855	6	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. C. R. Grove	ditto	6 June 1854	2	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	D. Macpherson	ditto	ditto	2	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. G. E. Webber	ditto	11 Aug. 1854	1	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. C. Scott	ditto	18 Aug. —	1	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	Sir P. A. Halkett	ditto	ditto	3	1	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. H. Moseley	ditto	8 Dec. 1854	1	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	R. L. Dunbar	Ensign	ditto	0	11	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. Whigham	ditto	ditto	0	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	M. Hill	ditto	9 Feb. 1855	0	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Wilson	ditto	ditto	0	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. Black	ditto	ditto	0	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. H. Crompton	ditto	ditto	0	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. Ferguson	ditto	ditto	0	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. Lawson	ditto	9 Mar. 1855	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. Baird	ditto	ditto	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. Douglas	ditto	23 Mar. 1855	5	7	ditto	Canadian Regt.	ditto.
Ditto	W. Green	ditto	13 Apr. —	0	3	ditto	Promoted in	ditto.
Ditto	F. E. H. Farquharson	ditto	26 Apr. —	0	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Major	J. M. Primrose	Captain	9 Feb. 1855	18	0	ditto	ditto	43d Foot.
Captain	L. Graham	Lieutenant	7 June —	7	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. J. Giradot	ditto	9 Feb. —	7	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	Hon. L. W. Milles	ditto	10 Apr. —	6	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	H. B. Houson	Ensign	7 June —	3	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	Hon. W. H. Herbert	ditto	25 Aug. —	2	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. M. Pakenham	ditto	8 Sept 1854	2	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. B. B. Elliott	ditto	8 Dec. —	0	11	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. S. Richardson	ditto	9 Feb. 1855	2	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	Hon. A. E. Harris	ditto	23 Mar. —	0	11	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. J. Berners	ditto	13 Apr. —	0	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieut.-Colonel	C. W. D. Staveley	Major	9 Mar. —	19	0	ditto	ditto	44th Foot.
Major	W. MacMahon	Captain	29 Dec. 1854	19	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	A. Greene	Lieutenant	6 June —	12	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. Cooper	ditto	4 Aug. —	9	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. O. Streatfield	ditto	29 Dec. —	9	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. H. Mansfield	ditto	ditto	9	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. Preston	ditto	ditto	8	10	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. W. T. Caulfield	ditto	ditto	9	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. Fletcher	ditto	12 Jan. 1855	8	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	G. Ingham	Ensign	6 June 1854	3	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. F. Eyre	ditto	ditto	1	10	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. A. Wood	ditto	11 Aug. 1854	1	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	M. Bradford	ditto	18 Aug. —	3	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. W. Cobham	ditto	8 Dec. —	1	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. E. Acklom	ditto	ditto	0	11	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. J. Hercy	ditto	27 Oct. 1854	1	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Logan	ditto	8 Dec. —	0	10	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. D. Walters	ditto	9 Feb. 1855	0	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	M. S. Smith	ditto	ditto	0	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.

RANK.	NAME.	Previous Rank.	Date of Promotion.	Service.		Nature of Services.	REGIMENT.	
							From which.	To which.
				Yrs.	*Mths.*			
Lieutenant	A. W. Staveley	Ensign	9 Feb. 1855	0	8	Regimental	Promoted in	44th Foot.
Ditto	P. M'Innes	ditto	ditto	0	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. de M. Fleming	ditto	ditto	0	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. J. Kendall	ditto	9 Mar. 1855	0	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	T. O. Howorth	ditto	ditto	0	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	J. M'Crea	Lieutenant	6 June 1854	12	0	ditto	ditto	45th Foot.
Ditto	H. Leach	ditto	4 Aug. —	12	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	T. Goff	ditto	15 Sept. —	9	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. R. Grantham	ditto	10 Nov. —	8	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	A. Walker	Ensign	6 June —	5	10	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. Lucas	ditto	ditto	5	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	T. A. Burrowes	ditto	11 Aug. 1854	3	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. S. Willoughby	ditto	15 Sept. —	3	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. G. E. Atherley	ditto	13 Oct. —	2	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. Blair	ditto	17 Nov. —	2	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. Grey	ditto	ditto	1	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieut.-Colonel	A. Maxwell	Major	9 Mar. 1855	20	0	ditto	ditto	46th Foot.
Major	A. G. Vesey	Captain	29 Dec. 1854	19	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	A. Nicholas	Lieutenant	28 April —	10	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. F. Sandwith	ditto	6 June —	13	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. F. Dallas	ditto	22 Sept. —	9	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. R. Shervinton	ditto	ditto	12	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. S. M'Alester	ditto	29 Dec. 1854	8	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. R. Hesketh	ditto	ditto	6	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. A. Fane	ditto	ditto	5	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. H. Waldy	ditto	ditto	5	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. Lluellyn	ditto	2 Feb. 1855	5	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	J. E. Perry	Ensign	28 April 1854	1	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. H. Knapp	ditto	6 June —	1	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. T. Waldy	ditto	ditto	1	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. M. Hutton	ditto	15 Sept. 1854	1	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. Coote	ditto	22 Sept. —	0	10	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. C. W. Hamond	ditto	8 Dec. —	1	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. Lawson	ditto	ditto	0	10	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. H. Helyar	ditto	ditto	0	10	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. Townshend	ditto	9 Feb. 1855	0	10	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	T. G. B. Atkinson	ditto	ditto	0	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	P. M. Jones	ditto	ditto	0	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. H. Messenger	ditto	ditto	0	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. E. Brookes	ditto	9 Mar. 1855	0	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. J. Dumaresq	ditto	ditto	0	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. Whitten	ditto	ditto	0	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. S. Churchill	ditto	ditto	0	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieut.-Colonel	R. F. Farren	Major	9 Mar. 1855	21	0	ditto	ditto	47th Foot.
Major	J. Lardner	Captain	29 Dec. 1854	32	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	T. Roper	Lieutenant	6 June —	8	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	N. G. Philips	ditto	24 Nov. —	8	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. A. Stevenson	ditto	29 Dec. —	7	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. G. Ellison	ditto	ditto	6	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. F. Hunter	ditto	ditto	6	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	S. Pilkington	ditto	ditto	9	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. Elgee	ditto	ditto	8	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	J. S. Gaynor	Ensign	6 June 1854	3	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. Finnerty	ditto	ditto	0	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. J. C. Irby	ditto	8 Oct. 1854	3	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	T. Palmer	ditto	8 Dec. —	3	10	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. B. G. Stokes	ditto	ditto	3	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. Waddilove	ditto	ditto	2	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. Croker	ditto	12 Jan. 1855	0	11	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. A. Bloomfield	ditto	9 Feb. —	0	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	B. N. Garnier	ditto	ditto	0	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. P. Hawkes	ditto	9 Feb. 1855	0	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. C. de Balinhard	ditto	ditto	0	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. M. Straton	ditto	ditto	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	T. Young	ditto	ditto	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	O. G. De Lancey	ditto	ditto	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. C. R. Mylins	ditto	ditto	0	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	W. R. Williamson	Lieutenant	6 June 1854	10	6	ditto	ditto	48th Foot.
Lieutenant	E. Feneran	Ensign	ditto	2	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. G. Horne	ditto	ditto	2	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. G. Wyse	ditto	11 Aug. 1854	2	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieut.-Colonel	J. T. Grant	Major	22 Dec. —	26	8	ditto	ditto	49th Foot.
Ditto	W. H. C. Baddeley	ditto	23 Mar. 1855	14	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Major	J. T. Grant	Captain	29 Oct. 1854	26	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. H. C. Baddeley	ditto	6 Nov. —	14	1	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	L. H. G. Maclean	ditto	22 Dec. —	20	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. W. Armstrong	ditto	29 Dec. —	11	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	M. de la P. Beresford	Lieutenant	6 June —	11	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. Rocke	ditto	18 Aug. —	9	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. Bellairs	ditto	15 Sept. —	8	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Nason	ditto	29 Oct. —	8	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. W. Dewar	ditto	6 Nov. —	8	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. A. Conolly	ditto	22 Dec. —	6	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.

RANK.	NAME.	Previous Rank.	Date of Promotion.	Service.		Nature of Services.	REGIMENT.	
							From which.	To which.
				Yrs.	*Mths.*			
Captain	G. H. Lamb	Lieutenant	29 Dec. 1854	6	0	Regimental	Promoted in	49th Foot.
Ditto	R. D. Astley	ditto	ditto	5	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. W. Gostling	ditto	19 Dec. 1854	6	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. Le Marchant	ditto	29 Dec. —	4	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. W. Corban	ditto	ditto	4	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. R. Corbet	ditto	2 Jan. 1855	4	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. Earle	ditto	16 Feb. —	3	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	T. P. St. G. Armstrong	Ensign	6 June 1854	3	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. Earle	ditto	ditto	2	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. Rochfort	ditto	11 Aug. 1854	2	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Hopkins	ditto	18 Aug. —	1	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. Fitzgerald	ditto	29 Oct. —	0	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. K. Chatfield	ditto	6 Nov. —	0	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. Young	ditto	6 Nov. —	0	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. E. Gibson	ditto	8 Dec. —	0	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. R. Maule	ditto	ditto	0	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. D. Scoones	ditto	ditto	0	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	P. Cahill	ditto	22 Dec. 1854	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	T. F. Eustace	ditto	29 Dec. —	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. D. T. Savary	ditto	ditto	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. Mackay	ditto	2 Mar. 1855	0	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. J. C. Roberts	ditto	9 Mar. —	2	2	ditto	32d Foot	ditto.
Ditto	C. W. Chaplin	ditto	ditto	1	2	ditto	56th Foot	ditto.
Ditto	H. J. Davies	ditto	ditto	0	5	ditto	Promoted in	ditto.
Ditto	H. G. Rogers	ditto	ditto	0	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. Madan	ditto	ditto	0	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. Powell	ditto	ditto	0	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieut.-Colonel	J. L. Wilton	Major	9 Mar. 1855	28	0	ditto	ditto	50th Foot.
Major	H. E. Weare	Captain	22 Dec. 1854	13	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	Hon. J. P. Maxwell	ditto	29 Dec. —	20	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	T. Hebden	Lieutenant	6 June 1854	6	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. H. White	ditto	29 Dec. —	5	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. H. Mangles	ditto	ditto	4	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	D. W. Tupper	ditto	22 Dec. 1854	5	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. M. Murchison	ditto	29 Dec. —	4	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. M. Fawcett	ditto	12 Jan. 1855	2	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. Blackall	ditto	6 April —	2	10	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. H. Macfarlane	ditto	ditto	2	10	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	W. T. Hickman	Ensign	6 June 1854	2	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. M. Leeds	ditto	ditto	1	10	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. C. Antrobus	ditto	11 Aug. 1854	1	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	M. G. A. Clarke	ditto	25 Aug. —	1	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. W. Dimond	ditto	13 Oct. —	1	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. E. Fyler	ditto	6 Nov. —	0	11	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. W. Bond	ditto	8 Dec. —	1	1	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. L. Barwell	ditto	ditto	0	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. H. P. Doran	ditto	ditto	0	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. D. Lee	ditto	9 Dec. 1854	0	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	Hon. C. C. Chetwynd	ditto	9 Feb. 1855	0	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. A. F. Creagh	ditto	ditto	0	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Lamb	ditto	9 Mar. 1855	0	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. Falkner	ditto	ditto	0	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. J. Miller	ditto	ditto	0	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. R. Johnson	ditto	12 Jan. 1855	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. Leach	ditto	9 Feb. —	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. C. Goff	ditto	9 Mar. —	0	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieut.-Colonel	A. C. Errington	Major	13 Feb. —	28	0	ditto	ditto	51st Foot.
Major	W. H. H. Anderson	Captain	1 Dec. 1854	21	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. A. Ffarrington	ditto	13 Feb. 1855	14	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	Hon. D. Erskine	ditto	2 April —	19	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	S. A. Madden	Lieutenant	6 June 1854	11	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. W. Drought	ditto	4 Aug. —	10	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. G. Don Marshall	ditto	1 Dec. —	11	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. Agg	ditto	13 Feb. 1855	4	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. L. F. Sheaffe	ditto	2 April —	10	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	H. T. Trafford	Ensign	6 June 1854	5	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. Acton	ditto	ditto	2	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. P. Kerr	ditto	11 June 1854	2	1	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. R. D. E. A. Willis	ditto	11 Aug. —	2	1	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. Goddard	ditto	18 Aug. —	1	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	M. C. Farrington	ditto	3 Nov. —	1	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	P. Mitford	ditto	1 Dec. —	1	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. D. Sladen	ditto	9 Feb. 1855	1	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. J. B. Reed	ditto	13 Feb. —	0	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. Brigstocke	ditto	ditto	0	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	Lord W. C. M. Scott	ditto	16 June 1854	2	5	ditto	ditto	52d Foot.
Lieut.-Colonel	H. Havelock, C.B.	Major	20 June —	38	0	ditto	ditto	53d Foot.
Major	W. H. H. F. Clarke	Captain	ditto	29	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	A. J. Sutherland	Lieutenant	ditto	13	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	C. A. Humfrey	Ensign	26 May 1854	1	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. F. H. Lloyd	ditto	20 June —	2	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.

RANK.	NAME.	Previous Rank.	Date of Promotion.	Service.		Nature of Services.	REGIMENT.	
							From which.	To which.
				Yrs.	*Mths.*			
Major	S. L. Smith	Captain	4 Aug. 1854	18	0	Regimental	Promoted in	54th Foot.
Ditto	G. C. Miller	ditto	19 Jan. 1855	15	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	T. H. Powell	Lieutenant	6 June 1854	11	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	P. W. Gillum	ditto	4 Aug. —	11	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. E. F. O'Brien	ditto	1 Dec. —	10	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. E. Bayly	ditto	ditto	8	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. F. Flamank	ditto	2 Feb. 1855	8	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. H. D. Clarke	ditto	ditto	5	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	E. Cliffe	Ensign	6 June 1854	4	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. B. Stokes	ditto	ditto	3	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. R. G. Evered	ditto	11 Aug. 1854	4	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	S. B. Houstoun	ditto	18 Aug. —	3	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. J. Fane	ditto	1 Dec. —	2	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	D. Beetham	ditto	ditto	2	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. A. Galbraith	ditto	2 Feb. 1855	1	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. G. Parker	ditto	ditto	0	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieut.-Colonel	H. C. B. Daubeny, C. B.	Major	9 Mar. —	25	0	ditto	ditto	55th Foot.
Major	J. Coats	Captain	29 Dec. 1854	24	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	J. Frend	Lieutenant	6 June —	16	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	T. S. Brown	ditto	4 Aug. —	9	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. R. Werge	ditto	19 Aug. —	15	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. Hume	ditto	21 Sept. —	7	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. E. L. Bissett	ditto	ditto	6	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Warren	ditto	6 Nov. 1854	5	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. C. Elton	ditto	29 Dec. —	5	11	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. England	ditto	ditto	5	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. R. Hume	ditto	ditto	5	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. Barnston	ditto	23 Dec. 1854	6	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Hannay	ditto	29 Dec. —	5	1	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. M. Armstrong	ditto	2 Feb. 1855	5	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	G. A. Morgan	Ensign	6 June 1854	2	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. M. Taylor	ditto	ditto	4	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	L. Birch	ditto	1 Aug. 1854	2	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	T. M. Roxby	ditto	11 Aug. —	2	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. G. Harkness	ditto	19 Aug. —	1	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. H. Richards	ditto	15 Sept. —	1	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. F. Twysden	ditto	21 Sept. —	1	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. G. Eschalez	ditto	ditto	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. B. Johnson	ditto	ditto	0	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. W. Trevor	ditto	9 Oct. 1854	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. Burke	ditto	6 Nov. —	0	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. J. T. Stone	ditto	15 Dec. —	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. H. Evans	ditto	ditto	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. F. Temple	ditto	ditto	0	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. Williams	ditto	29 Dec. 1854	0	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. E. Nunn	ditto	19 Jan. 1855	1	6	ditto	15th Foot	ditto.
Ditto	S. C. Pritchard	ditto	9 Feb. —	0	5	ditto	Promoted in	ditto.
Ditto	G. B. Coulson	ditto	ditto	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. H. Sharpe	ditto	2 Mar. 1855	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Scott	ditto	ditto	0	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	W. B. Bassett	Lieutenant	6 June 1854	8	0	ditto	ditto	56th Foot.
Ditto	W. Clutterbuck	ditto	4 Aug. —	8	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	M. R. Eden	ditto	22 Sept. —	8	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	P. A. Robertson	Ensign	6 June —	1	10	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. F. Baxter	ditto	ditto	1	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. C. Hill	ditto	18 Aug. 1854	0	10	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. F. Curwen	ditto	22 Sept. —	0	10	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieut.-Colonel	T. Shadforth	Major	7 Nov. —	29	0	ditto	ditto	57th Foot.
Major	H. J. Warre	Captain	ditto	17	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. A. Street	ditto	29 Dec. 1854	15	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. Inglis	ditto	9 Feb. 1855	14	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	J. Hassard	Lieutenant	6 June 1854	10	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. F. Bland	ditto	7 July —	7	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. B. V. Arbuckle	ditto	4 Aug. —	11	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. P. Lea	ditto	7 Aug. —	13	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. Butler	ditto	6 Nov. —	7	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. W. St. Clair	ditto	7 Nov. —	6	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. J. Forsyth	ditto	9 Nov. —	6	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. M. Hague	ditto	29 Dec. —	5	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. E. Brown	ditto	ditto	5	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. S. Copland	ditto	ditto	5	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. M. Earle	ditto	ditto	4	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	T. W. J. Lloyd	ditto	26 Jan. 1855	10	0	ditto	59th Foot	ditto.
Ditto	G. H. Norman	ditto	14 Nov. 1854	6	0	ditto	Promoted in	ditto.
Ditto	T. N. Woodall	ditto	29 Dec. —	3	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. A. K. Hugessen	ditto	9 Feb. 1855	3	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	T. N. Woodall	Ensign	6 June 1854	3	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. A. K. Hugessen	ditto	ditto	3	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. C. Ingham	ditto	18 Aug. 1854	1	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. C. Ashwin	ditto	ditto	1	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. Venables	ditto	7 Aug. 1854	3	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. H. Buller	ditto	11 Aug. —	2	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. J. Coope	ditto	15 Sept. —	0	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. Mitchell	ditto	6 Nov. —	0	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. A. J. Shortt	ditto	7 Nov. —	0	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.

RANK.	NAME.	Previous Rank.	Date of Promotion.	Service.		Nature of Services.	REGIMENT.	
							From which.	To which.
				Yrs.	*Mths.*			
Lieutenant	H. Bird	Ensign	9 Nov. 1854	0	3	Regimental	Promoted in	57th Foot.
Ditto	J. N. G. Macartney	ditto	13 Nov. —	0	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. R. Wilmot	ditto	29 Dec. —	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. S. Schomberg	ditto	9 Feb. 1855	0	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	Sir R. Douglas, Bart.	ditto	ditto	0	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	S. S. Windham	ditto	ditto	0	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. F. A. Slade	ditto	ditto	0	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	T. Grace	ditto	2 Mar. 1855	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	D'A. Curwen	ditto	9 Mar. —	0	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. D. M. Shute	ditto	ditto	0	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. G. Clarke	ditto	ditto	0	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. R. Russell	ditto	29 Mar. 1855	0	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	H. C. Balneavis	Lieutenant	6 June 1854	16	0	ditto	ditto	58th Foot.
Ditto	C. St. J. Herbert	ditto	8 Oct. —	13	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	S. Withington	Ensign	6 June —	4	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. R. Murchison	ditto	ditto	8	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. H. Crosse	ditto	11 Aug. 1854	3	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. C. Lake	ditto	ditto	3	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. H. R. Harrison	ditto	8 Oct. —	1	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	D. Townley	ditto	26 Jan. 1855	1	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Horner	ditto	6 Apr. —	0	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	G. Newcomen	Lieutenant	6 June 1854	13	4	ditto	ditto	59th Foot.
Ditto	E. F. Chadwick	ditto	4 Aug. —	9	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	R. J. Spofforth	Ensign	6 June —	2	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. B. Bomford	ditto	ditto	2	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. B. Tucker	ditto	11 Aug. 1854	2	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. S. Shinkwin	ditto	18 Aug. —	1	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	S. S. H. H. Ffinney	ditto	9 Feb. —	0	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieut.-Colonel	J. Jones	Major	20 June 1854	26	0	ditto	ditto	60th Foot.
Ditto	W. F. Bedford	ditto	23 Mar. 1855	26	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Major	F. R. Palmer	Captain	20 June 1854	21	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. Butler	ditto	23 Mar. 1855	20	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Douglas	ditto	ditto	16	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	Hon. A. Hope	ditto	ditto	16	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	H. E. Warren	Lieutenant	4 Aug. 1854	10	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. D. Muter	ditto	31 May —	11	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. A. B. Gordon	ditto	6 June —	11	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Maguire	ditto	20 June —	14	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. Fitzgerald	ditto	23 Mar. 1855	13	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. A. St. John	ditto	ditto	10	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. Andrews	ditto	ditto	12	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. Dawson	ditto	ditto	10	0	ditto	ditto	ditto
Ditto	J. P. Battersby	ditto	ditto	10	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. L. E. Baynes	ditto	ditto	10	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	B. E. Ward	ditto	ditto	10	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	V. Tongue	ditto	ditto	9	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. H. Robinson	ditto	ditto	9	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. W. Brooke	ditto	ditto	9	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. Freer	ditto	ditto	8	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. C. Fletcher	ditto	ditto	8	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. Bowles	ditto	ditto	8	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. J. E. Robertson	ditto	ditto	7	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. W. Earle	ditto	ditto	8	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	T. S. Richardson	Ensign	6 June 1854	4	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. Williamson	ditto	11 Aug. —	3	1	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. Fitzpatrick	ditto	31 May —	4	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. W. Fox	ditto	6 June —	3	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. D. C. Ellis	ditto	20 June —	3	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. C. J. Liddell	ditto	ditto	3	1	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. S. Travers	ditto	18 Aug. 1854	3	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. A. D. Pitt	ditto	ditto	2	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. L. Pemberton	ditto	25 Aug. 1854	2	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. P. Eaton	ditto	23 Mar. 1855	2	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. Cubitt	ditto	ditto	2	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. D. Farquharson	ditto	ditto	2	1	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. S. D. M'Gill	ditto	ditto	1	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. D. Dundas	ditto	ditto	1	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Hare	ditto	ditto	1	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. G. Deedes	ditto	ditto	0	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. d'O George	ditto	ditto	0	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	L. E. Traherne	ditto	ditto	0	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. J. Collins	ditto	ditto	0	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. D. W. Russell	ditto	ditto	0	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. J. Phillips	ditto	ditto	1	10	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. G. A. Vicars	ditto	27 Oct. 1854	3	0	ditto	ditto	61st Foot.
Ditto	R. Hutton	ditto	19 Jan. 1855	5	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieut.-Colonel	R. A. Shearman	Major	9 Mar. —	21	0	ditto	ditto	62d Foot.
Major	L. B. Tyler	Captain	17 Nov. 1854	16	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. F. Dickson	ditto	29 Dec. —	15	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	R. A. Cox	Lieutenant	28 Mar. —	10	—	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. H. Wilkinson	ditto	6 June —	6	—	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. S. Whitmore	ditto	7 July —	7	6	ditto	Cape Corps	ditto.
Ditto	S. G. Carter	ditto	21 July —	9	1	ditto	51st Foot	ditto.

RANK.	NAME.	Previous Rank.	Date of Promotion.	Service.		Nature of Services.	REGIMENT.	
							From which.	To which.
				Yrs.	*Mths.*			
Captain	C. M. S. L. Gwynne	Lieutenant	17 Nov. 1854	5	0	Regimental	Promoted in	62d Foot.
Ditto	C. Cooch	ditto	29 Dec. —	5	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. Grylls	ditto	ditto	4	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Saunderson	ditto	ditto	5	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. Hay	ditto	16 Feb. 1855	2	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. W. Tibbits	ditto	26 Feb. —	3	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	B. T. Gilpin	Ensign	28 Mar. 1854	1	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. G. Dickson	ditto	6 June —	1	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	L. Blakistow	ditto	ditto	1	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. Cubitt	ditto	3 Nov. 1854	1	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. W. B. Hughes	ditto	17 Nov. —	1	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. D. Templeman	ditto	8 Dec. —	1	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	B. Ramsay	ditto	ditto	1	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. A. Palmer	ditto	ditto	0	11	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. B. Davenport	ditto	15 Dec. 1854	0	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	T. Milsom	ditto	9 Feb. 1855	0	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. S. Machell	ditto	ditto	0	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	T. A. F. Duff	ditto	9 Mar. 1855	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. J. Rowan	ditto	ditto	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. Dring	ditto	26 Feb. 1855	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. M. Sharp	ditto	9 Mar. —	0	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieut.-Colonel	Hon. R. A. Dalzell	Major	6 Nov. 1854	20	0	ditto	ditto	63d Foot.
Ditto	P. Lindesay	ditto	9 Mar. 1855	20	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Major	T. Harries	Captain	6 Nov. 1854	21	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. Higginbotham	ditto	29 Dec. —	39	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	A. J. Le Grand	Lieutenant	6 June —	11	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. L. M. Carey	ditto	6 Nov. —	7	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	T. Johns	ditto	29 Dec. —	6	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. H. Newenham	ditto	ditto	7	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. J. Cockburn	ditto	ditto	6	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. L. T. Paterson	ditto	ditto	6	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. J. Magnay	ditto	16 Mar. 1855	5	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. Bennett	ditto	26 April —	3	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	R. Bennett	Ensign	6 June 1854	2	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. A. Hand	ditto	ditto	2	0	ditto	ditto	disto.
Ditto	A. W. Fraser	ditto	11 Aug. 1854	1	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. T. Twysden	ditto	17 Nov. —	1	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. Wyberg	ditto	6 Nov. —	1	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	T. K. Morgan	ditto	8 Dec. —	1	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. P. Beamish	ditto	10 Nov. —	0	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	S. A. Y. Benyon	ditto	8 Dec. —	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	L. E. Knox	ditto	11 Dec. —	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. M. Dumaresq	ditto	9 Feb. 1855	0	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. S. Marson	ditto	2 Mar. —	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	S. H. Bruce	ditto	ditto	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Moore	ditto	9 Mar. 1855	0	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. H. Archer	ditto	ditto	0	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. C. Pye	ditto	8 Mar. 1855	0	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. Grey	ditto	9 Mar. —	0	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	J. W. Chads	Lieutenant	30 June 1854	6	8	ditto	ditto	64th Foot.
Lieutenant	A. Benison	Ensign	ditto	3	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Hudson	ditto	ditto	1	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	J. Gordon	Lieutenant	6 June 1854	13	0	ditto	ditto	65th Foot.
Ditto	R. M. Slegg	ditto	4 Aug. —	9	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. B. Bulkeley	ditto	8 Dec. —	7	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	A. N. Magrath	Ensign	6 June —	2	1	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. Baillie	ditto	6 June —	2	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. C. Wilford	ditto	11 Aug. —	1	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. S. Warren	ditto	18 Aug. —	1	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. Little	ditto	8 Dec. —	1	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieut.-Colonel	Sir W. Gordon, Bart.	Major	9 Jan. 1855	26	0	ditto	ditto	66th Foot.
Major	G. Maxwell	Captain	ditto	28	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	G. Watson	Lieutenant	28 April 1854	7	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	D. R. Ross	ditto	6 June —	7	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. W. Aylmer	ditto	1 Sept. —	10	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. H. Dunbar	ditto	3 Nov. —	7	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. Perrin	ditto	1 Dec. —	7	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Walker	ditto	9 Jan. 1855	9	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. H. Paget	ditto	19 Jan. —	6	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. Torrens	ditto	13 Feb. —	6	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	C. F. W. Cuffe	Ensign	21 April 1854	3	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	S. Eames	ditto	28 April —	3	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. H. J. Westby	ditto	6 June —	3	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Galbraith	ditto	ditto	2	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. L. Verschoyle	ditto	11 Aug. 1854	2	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. Austin	ditto	8 Sept. —	2	1	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. H. J. Day	ditto	3 Nov. —	2	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. J. F. Duesbury	ditto	1 Dec. —	0	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. T. Hughes	ditto	9 Jan. 1855	0	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. Trigge	ditto	26 Jan. —	0	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. C. Spearman	ditto	13 Feb. —	0	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	R. F. Synge	Lieutenant	6 June 1854	13	8	ditto	ditto	67th Foot.
Lieutenant	R. P. Armstrong	Ensign	ditto	6	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.

(*continued*).

RANK.	NAME.	Previous Rank.	Date of Promotion.	Service.		Nature of Services.	REGIMENT.	
							From which.	To which.
				Yrs.	*Mths.*			
Lieutenant	G. T. H. Aitchison	Ensign	6 June 1854	3	10	Regimental	Promoted in	67th Foot.
Ditto	J. J. Wood	ditto	11 Aug. —	3	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	S. W. Fisher	ditto	9 Feb. 1855	3	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieut.-Colonel	G. Macbeath	Major	9 Mar. —	29	5	ditto	ditto	68th Foot.
Major	G. Macbeath	Captain	6 Nov. 1854	29	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. Blount	ditto	24 Nov. —	21	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. H. Greer	ditto	29 Dec. —	13	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	F. S. Savage	Lieutenant	7 April —	8	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	T. W. Storer	ditto	6 June —	11	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	S. Croft	ditto	25 Aug. —	8	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Cassidy	ditto	6 Nov. —	11	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. U. Shuttleworth	ditto	24 Nov. —	8	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	T. De C. Hamilton	ditto	1 Dec. —	12	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. H. Seymour	ditto	29 Dec. —	7	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. W. J. Trent	ditto	ditto	6	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. White	ditto	ditto	4	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. C. Fitz Roy	ditto	ditto	4	1	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. L. Edwards	ditto	13 April 1855	3	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	R. L. Edwards	Ensign	6 June 1854	2	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Cator	ditto	ditto	2	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. E. Smyth	ditto	11 Aug. 1854	1	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. L. Battiscombe	ditto	ditto	1	1	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. B. Wilkinson	ditto	ditto	0	10	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. S. Light	ditto	25 Aug. 1854	0	10	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. H. Tucker	ditto	6 Nov. —	1	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Marshall	ditto	ditto	0	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	S. Grace	ditto	8 Dec. 1854	3	1	ditto	11th Foot	ditto.
Ditto	F. de L. Saunderson	ditto	ditto	0	5	ditto	Promoted in	ditto.
Ditto	E. R. F. Vicars	ditto	24 Nov. 1854	0	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. Deshon	ditto	1 Dec. —	0	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. F. Sparke	ditto	8 Dec. —	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. P. Ethelston	ditto	9 Feb. 1855	0	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. H. C. Seymour	ditto	ditto	0	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Blood	ditto	ditto	0	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. P. Cox	ditto	2 Mar. 1855	3	4	ditto	Cape Corps	ditto.
Ditto	T. N. Clarkson	ditto	9 Mar. —	0	3	ditto	Promoted in	ditto.
Ditto	G. A. Nicholetts	ditto	ditto	0	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. Thornton	ditto	ditto	0	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	J. Smyth	Lieutenant	6 June 1854	8	0	ditto	ditto	69th Foot.
Ditto	Hon. A. Bury	ditto	22 Sept. —	8	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	W. L. Melville	Ensign	6 June —	1	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. W. Hill	ditto	11 Aug. —	1	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. Wood	ditto	22 Sept. —	1	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	Sir H. Fletcher	ditto	9 Feb. 1855	1	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	W. Bellers	Lieutenant	20 Feb. —	-	-	ditto	ditto	70th Foot.
Lieutenant	J. W. Madden	Ensign	8 Sept. 1854	-	-	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. C. H. Tovey	ditto	20 Feb. 1855	-	-	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieut.-Colonel	C. Ready	Major	9 Mar. —	22	0	ditto	ditto	71st Foot.
Major	R. D. Campbell	Captain	29 Dec. 1854	21	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	J. J. Macdonell	Lieutenant	ditto	10	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. F. Smith	ditto	ditto	9	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. F. Segrave	ditto	ditto	9	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	B. Neville	ditto	ditto	8	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. C. W. Stuart	ditto	12 Jan. 1855	8	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	W. J. Denny	Ensign	6 June 1854	3	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Dalgleish	ditto	7 July —	3	1	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. W. Lambton	ditto	22 Sept. —	3	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. Pringle	ditto	29 Sept. —	2	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. Campbell	ditto	8 Dec. —	2	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. H. S. Scott	ditto	ditto	2	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. G. Wingfield	ditto	ditto	2	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. B. Northey	ditto	29 Dec. 1854	1	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. P. W. Browne	ditto	ditto	1	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. J. Mounsey	ditto	ditto	1	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. Neave	ditto	9 Feb. 1855	1	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. C. H. P. Callen	ditto	ditto	1	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. O'Malley	ditto	ditto	0	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. B. Aldridge	ditto	ditto	0	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. J. H. Howard	ditto	9 Mar. 1855	0	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieut.-Colonel	R. P. Sharp	Major	1 Dec. 1854	16	0	ditto	ditto	72d Foot.
Major	W. Parke	Captain	ditto	14	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	A. Crombie	Lieutenant	6 June 1854	8	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	Hon. H.W. Fitz Maurice	ditto	4 Aug. —	7	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	T. C. H. Best	ditto	1 Dec. —	7	1	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. Rice	ditto	ditto	6	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. D. Buchanan	ditto	ditto	5	11	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	C. C. W. Vesey	Ensign	6 June 1854	3	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. T. Campbell	ditto	ditto	2	10	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. M. Alison	ditto	1 Sept. 1854	3	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. S. Cameron	ditto	ditto	2	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. J. Upton	ditto	1 Dec. 1854	2	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	Hon. A. T. Fitzmaurice	ditto	ditto	1	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. L. Basset	ditto	ditto	1	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.

RANK.	NAME.	Previous Rank.	Date of Promotion.	Service.		Nature of Services.	REGIMENT.	
							From which.	To which.
				Yrs.	*Mths.*			
Lieut.-Colonel	F. G. A. Pinckney	Major	14 April 1854	29	0	Regimental	Promoted in	73d Foot.
Major	R. P. Campbell	Captain	ditto	17	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	J. C. Gawler	Lieutenant	ditto	5	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. Reeve	ditto	6 June 1854	8	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. W. Barnes	ditto	22 Sept. —	6	10	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	P. F. Shuldham	Ensign	14 April —	2	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. A. Caldwell	ditto	6 June —	3	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	P. Gibaut	ditto	ditto	1	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. T. Greatrex	ditto	11 Aug. 1854	2	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. A. Young	ditto	22 Sept. —	1	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	B. G. D. Cooke	ditto	22 Dec. —	1	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	P. Philpot	Lieutenant	30 July —	5	8	ditto	ditto	74th Foot.
Lieutenant	W. S. Hunt	Ensign	30 June —	2	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. P. Blake	ditto	30 July —	1	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	N. S. M'Crummen	ditto	8 Sept. —	1	10	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. F. Martin	ditto	10 Nov. —	1	11	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. N. Woodall	ditto	15 Dec. —	0	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	T. Carlisle	ditto	23 June —	3	5	ditto	ditto	75th Foot.
Ditto	E. V. Briscoe	ditto	8 July —	4	10	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	H. Lacy	Lieutenant	6 June —	15	4	ditto	ditto	76th Foot.
Lieutenant	J. Geddes	ditto	ditto	5	10	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. J. Robinson	ditto	ditto	3	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. T. Caldecott	ditto	11 Aug. 1854	3	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieut.-Colonel	R. J. Straton	Major	9 Mar. 1855	26	0	ditto	ditto	77th Foot.
Major	W. Forbes	Captain	29 Dec. 1854	23	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	T. O. Forster	Lieutenant	6 June —	12	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Nicholson	ditto	13 Aug. —	7	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. Kent	ditto	27 Sept. —	9	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	B. D. Gilby	ditto	6 Nov. —	6	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. M. C. Acton	ditto	29 Dec. —	4	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. B. C. A. Parker	ditto	26 Jan. 1855	15	0	ditto	78th Foot	ditto.
Ditto	H. A. Macdonald	ditto	ditto	14	0	ditto	16th Foot	ditto.
Ditto	E. H. Chawner	ditto	2 Feb. 1855	3	0	ditto	Promoted in	ditto.
Ditto	W. J. Carden	ditto	2 Mar. —	3	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. Lempriere	ditto	ditto	2	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	W. J. Carden	Ensign	6 June 1854	2	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. Alder	ditto	ditto	2	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. Lempriere	ditto	11 Aug. 1854	1	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Butts	ditto	18 Aug. —	1	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	M. W. Dickson	ditto	ditto	1	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. F. Maine	ditto	13 Aug. 1854	1	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. M. N. Orpen	ditto	27 Sept. —	1	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. E. Knight	ditto	5 Oct. —	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. M. Long	ditto	7 Oct. —	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. B. Morgan	ditto	6 Nov. —	0	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. Carden	ditto	ditto	0	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. M. L. Colquhoun	ditto	29 Dec. 1854	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. E. Leggett	ditto	ditto	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. M. Simpson	ditto	19 Jan. 1855	1	4	ditto	73d Foot	ditto.
Ditto	W. T. E. Fosbery	ditto	2 Feb. —	-	-	ditto	36th Foot	ditto.
Ditto	J. F. P. B. Dodd	ditto	9 Feb. —	0	4	ditto	Promoted in	ditto.
Ditto	J. P. Harvey	ditto	ditto	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. Ennis	ditto	ditto	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. M. Daly	ditto	ditto	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	M. A. Waters	ditto	23 Feb. 1855	0	1	ditto	89th Foot	ditto.
Ditto	W. Minister	ditto	9 Mar. —	0	4	ditto	Promoted in	ditto.
Ditto	A. C. Croker	ditto	ditto	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. F. L. Browne	ditto	ditto	0	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. J. Le Feuvre	ditto	ditto	0	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. G. Skene	ditto	ditto	0	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. M. D. Alderson	ditto	26 April 1855	0	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	L. P. Bouverie	Lieutenant	22 Dec. 1854	13	0	ditto	ditto	78th Foot.
Lieutenant	J. Finlay	Ensign	ditto	4	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. M'Leod	ditto	9 Feb. 1855	4	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. G. Davidson	ditto	ditto	3	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. D. Barker	ditto	16 Mar. 1855	3	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieut.-Colonel	J. Douglas	Major	13 Aug. 1854	21	0	ditto	ditto	79th Foot.
Ditto	R. C. H. Taylor	ditto	9 Mar. 1855	19	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Major	R. C. H. Taylor	Captain	8 Aug. 1854	18	11	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. D. Clephane	ditto	13 Aug. —	16	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. M'Call	ditto	29 Dec. —	15	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	H. Mackay	Lieutenant	6 June —	13	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. M. Miller	ditto	4 Aug. —	8	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. Maitland	ditto	8 Aug. —	8	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. C. Cunninghame	ditto	13 Aug. —	8	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. W. Cuming	ditto	8 Oct. —	8	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. Scott	ditto	1 Dec. —	9	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. M. Harrisson	ditto	29 Dec. —	8	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Scott	ditto	ditto	6	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. H. Stevenson	ditto	ditto	5	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. H. Freme	ditto	ditto	5	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.

RANK.	NAME.	Previous Rank.	Date of Promotion.	Service.		Nature of Services.	REGIMENT.	
							From which.	To which.
				Yrs.	*Mths.*			
Captain	W. Mure	Lieutenant	29 Dec. 1854	7	2	Regimental	Promoted in	79th Foot.
Ditto	P. Percival	ditto	27 Mar. 1855	4	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	P. Percival	Ensign	6 June 1854	3	10	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. C. Turner	ditto	ditto	2	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. A. Harrisson	ditto	8 Aug. 1854	1	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	D. H. M'Barnet	ditto	11 Aug. —	1	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Bell	ditto	13 Aug. —	0	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. G. Currie	ditto	22 Aug. —	0	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. M. Leith	ditto	6 Oct. —	0	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. T. Scovell	ditto	8 Oct. —	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	D. M'Donald	ditto	1 Dec. —	0	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	D. Cant	ditto	8 Dec. —	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. H. Mackesy	ditto	ditto	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. G. Durant	ditto	29 Dec. 1854	2	1	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. N. Allen	ditto	19 Jan. 1855	1	8	ditto	92d Foot	ditto.
Ditto	J. M. M'Nair	ditto	9 Feb. —	0	6	ditto	Promoted in	ditto.
Ditto	W. J. M. Crawfurd	ditto	ditto 1855	0	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. J. de Carteret	ditto	ditto	1	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Young	ditto	ditto	0	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. B. G. Cleather	ditto	ditto	0	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. P. Campbell	ditto	9 Mar. 1855	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. M'Gill	ditto	ditto	0	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. E. M'Murdo	ditto	ditto	0	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Major	A. Ormsby	Captain	28 July 1854	16	0	ditto	ditto	80th Foot.
Captain	Hon. J. H. M. Browne	Lieutenant	6 June —	8	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	B. J. Hume	ditto	4 Aug. —	8	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. Miller	ditto	1 Dec. —	9	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	F. B. N. Crawfurd	Ensign	6 June —	1	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. P. Batchelor	ditto	ditto	1	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. P. Mortimer	ditto	11 Aug. 1854	1	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	F. S. de V. Lane	Lieutenant	1 Dec. —	10	7	ditto	ditto	81st Foot.
Lieutenant	J. A. Deans	Ensign	13 Oct. —	2	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	T. P. Wood	ditto	10 Nov. —	2	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. R. Floyd	ditto	1 Dec. —	1	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. Musgrave	ditto	19 Jan. 1855	2	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieut.-Colonel	J. A. Robertson	Major	1 Sept. 1854	31	0	ditto	ditto	82d Foot.
Major	D. Watson	Captain	ditto	21	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	H. Brice	Lieutenant	6 June 1854	13	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. A. Bailie	ditto	4 Aug. —	8	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Gordon	ditto	1 Sept. —	7	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. Barrow	ditto	8 Sept. —	6	10	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	S. Slater	ditto	31 Jan. 1855	6	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	J. White	Ensign	6 June 1854	1	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. J. Pilkington	ditto	ditto	1	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. C. Wilkinson	ditto	11 Aug. 1854	1	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. S. Hand	ditto	18 Aug. —	1	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. F. H. M. Skinner	ditto	ditto	1	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. E. G. Browne	ditto	1 Sept. 1854	0	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. P. Hensley	ditto	8 Sept. —	0	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. P. Thompson	ditto	31 Jan. 1855	0	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	P. T. Dickson	ditto	2 Feb. —	0	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Major	J. Kelsall	Captain	7 May 1854	29	0	ditto	ditto	83d Foot.
Ditto	E. Steele	ditto	19 Jan. 1855	20	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	H. R. Rigott	Lieutenant	7 May 1854	9	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. M. Molony	ditto	19 Jan. 1855	9	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	E. Meurant	Ensign	7 May 1854	5	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. W. Huskisson	ditto	19 Jan. 1855	4	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	W. C. E. Sirow	Lieutenant	9 Jan. —	12	9	ditto	ditto	84th Foot.
Ditto	C. C. Rolleston	ditto	Feb. —	12	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	H. Currie	Ensign	7 June 1854	2	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. J. Pratt	ditto	9 June —	2	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	T. G. Peacocke	ditto	9 Jan. 1855	6	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. Barry	ditto	2 Feb. —	4	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. J. A. Oakley	ditto	16 Mar. —	1	10	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	G. Armitage	Lieutenant	28 April 1854	6	0	ditto	ditto	85th Foot.
Ditto	J. B. Young	ditto	6 June —	7	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. G. Rooper	ditto	1 Sept. —	5	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	W. Ashe	Ensign	28 April —	1	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. Hallowes	ditto	6 June —	1	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Scott	ditto	ditto	1	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. FitzGerald	ditto	11 Aug. 1854	1	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. M. Chichester	ditto	ditto	1	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. H. Mathew	ditto	ditto	1	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. M. Beadon	ditto	2 Mar. 1854	2	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieut.-Colonel	W. L. Tudor	Major	29 Sept. —	29	0	ditto	ditto	86th Foot.
Major	W. K. Stuart	Captain	ditto	26	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	W. H. Weaver	Lieutenant	ditto	13	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. Darby	ditto	19 Sept. 1854	15	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Boyd	ditto	23 Jan. 1855	12	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	H. C. Maine	Ensign	21 July 1854	4	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.

RANK.	NAME.	Previous Rank.	Date of Promotion.	Service.		Nature of Services.	REGIMENT.	
							From which.	To which.
				Yrs.	*Mths.*			
Lieutenant	R. C. Brown	Ensign	18 Aug. 1854	2	3	Regimental	Promoted in	86th Foot.
Ditto	A. N. Wilson	ditto	29 Sept. —	1	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. Fraser	ditto	19 Dec. —	2	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. R. Ord	ditto	23 Jan. 1855	3	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. Biron	ditto	30 March —	3	9	ditto	ditto	87th Foot.
Lieut.-Colonel	G. V. Maxwell	Major	23 Mar. 1855	17	0	ditto	ditto	88th Foot.
Major	G. V. Maxwell	Captain	28 July 1854	16	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. Norton	ditto	29 Dec. —	16	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. J. V. Brown	ditto	ditto	20	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	E. Corbett	Lieutenant	5 May 1854	13	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. H. Burke	ditto	6 June —	15	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. G. Maynard	ditto	14 July —	13	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	B. B. Mauleverer	ditto	28 July —	10	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. Ernst	ditto	ditto	8	6	ditto	ditto	ditto
Ditto	J. G. Crosse	ditto	30 Aug. 1854	14	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	N. Steevens	ditto	27 Oct. —	9	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	T. Gore	ditto	29 Dec. —	11	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. J. L. M. Baynes	ditto	ditto	8	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Wray	ditto	ditto	7	10	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. W. Grogan	ditto	ditto	7	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. E. Riley	ditto	26 Jan. 1855	7	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	S. Henning	ditto	23 March —	6	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	A. D. Maule	Ensign	6 June 1854	6	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. Grace	ditto	ditto	6	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	S. Henning	ditto	ditto	5	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. R. Browne	ditto	11 Aug. 1854	3	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. R. Beresford	ditto	18 Aug. —	2	10	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. E. Copley	ditto	ditto	2	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. C. D. Radcliffe	ditto	ditto	2	1	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. H. Webb	ditto	30 Aug. 1854	1	10	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. C. Pearson	ditto	6 Oct. —	0	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. H. Day	ditto	27 Oct. —	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. Little	ditto	8 Dec. —	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. B. Preston	ditto	ditto	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. W. A. T. Kenny	ditto	16 Nov. —	0	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. Lambert	ditto	8 Dec. —	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. Priestley	ditto	29 Dec. —	5	9	ditto	Newfoundland Company.	ditto.
Ditto	F. Hall	ditto	9 Feb. 1855	0	6	ditto	Promoted in	ditto.
Ditto	R. Vernor	ditto	ditto	0	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. A. Perceval	ditto	ditto	0	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Evans	ditto	ditto	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. Hopton	ditto	ditto	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. F. Grier	ditto	9 Mar. 1855	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	B. Mitchell	ditto	ditto	0	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. C. Hamilton	ditto	30 Mar. 1855	1	4	ditto	8th Foot	ditto.
Major	Hon. C. Daly	Captain	29 Dec. 1854	20	5	ditto	Promoted in	89th Foot.
Ditto	F. C. Aylmer	ditto	30 Dec. —	22	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	G. M. Knipe	Lieutenant	6 June —	15	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Atkinson	ditto	4 Aug. —	7	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. M. Cuppage	ditto	29 Dec. —	11	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. Darby	ditto	ditto	7	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. H. H. Mercer	ditto	ditto	7	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. Nixon	ditto	ditto	6	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. Heycock	ditto	30 Dec. —	6	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. Selby	ditto	26 Jan. 1855	6	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	J. Longfield	Ensign	6 June 1854	2	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. Knatchbull	ditto	ditto	2	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. H. Pering	ditto	11 Aug. 1854	2	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. W. Gray	ditto	18 Aug. —	2	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	B. S. Robinson	ditto	8 Dec. —	2	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	S. Hall	ditto	ditto	2	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. E. Beck	ditto	ditto	1	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. Breedon	ditto	ditto	1	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	M. H. T. Lloyd	ditto	26 Jan. 1855	0	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. A. Barstow	ditto	9 Feb. —	0	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. L. Harvest	ditto	ditto	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	S. H. Hobbs	ditto	6 April 1855	2	4	ditto	Ceylon Rifles	ditto.
Lieut.-Colonel	G. S. Deverill	Major	19 Jan. —	28	0	ditto	Promoted in	90th Foot.
Ditto	R. P. Campbell	ditto	9 March —	18	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Major	D. Campbell	Captain	29 Dec. 1854	20	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. P. Purnell	ditto	19 Jan. 1855	16	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	J. Perrin	Lieutenant	5 May —	9	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. C. Guise	ditto	6 June —	9	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. M. Vaughan	ditto	4 Aug. 1854	7	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. P. Tinling	ditto	8 Sept. —	7	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	V. H. Close	ditto	24 Nov. —	6	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. D. Vaughton	ditto	29 Dec. —	6	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. Denison	ditto	ditto	6	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. H. Crealock	ditto	ditto	6	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. H. Wade	ditto	2 Feb. 1855	6	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	R. H. Magenis	Ensign	5 Aug. 1854	5	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. Preston	ditto	6 June —	5	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. B. Persse	ditto	ditto	5	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. C. Rattray	ditto	11 Aug. 1854	3	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	P. A. L. Phipps	ditto	ditto	2	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.

(*continued*)

RANK.	NAME.	Previous Rank.	Date of Promotion.	Service.		Nature of Services.	REGIMENT.	
							From which.	To which.
				Yrs.	*Mths.*			
Lieutenant	W. J. Rous	Ensign	25 Aug. 1854	2	2	Regimental	Promoted in	90th Foot.
Ditto	A. G. Daubeney	ditto	8 Sept. —	1	10	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	Hon. J. F. Pennington	ditto	13 Oct. —	1	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	N. Graham	ditto	8 Dec. —	0	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. H. Evans	ditto	ditto	0	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	L. H. L. Irby	ditto	ditto	0	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	P. J. Deverill	ditto	26 Jan. 1855	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. J. Nunn	ditto	9 Feb. —	0	10	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	O. W. Every	ditto	2 Feb. —	1	4	ditto	6th Foot	ditto.
Ditto	C. H. J. Raitt	ditto	9 Feb. —	0	5	ditto	Promoted in	ditto.
Ditto	Sir C. Pigott, Bart.	ditto	9 Feb. —	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. J. Haydock	ditto	20 Feb. —	1	2	ditto	85th Foot	ditto.
Ditto	H. H. Goodricke	ditto	ditto	0	10	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. B. Wynne	ditto	9 Mar. 1855	0	4	ditto	Promoted in	ditto.
Ditto	A. D. Swift	ditto	ditto	0	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	W. G. C. Gordon	Lieutenant	12 May 1854	5	4	ditto	ditto	91st Foot.
Ditto	J. Bruce	ditto	1 Sept. —	4	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. B. Battiscombe	ditto	10 Nov. —	4	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. C. Sweny	ditto	9 Feb. 1855	4	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	H. Wood	Ensign	19 May 1854	1	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. H. Dobie	ditto	1 Sept. —	2	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. W. Gregg	ditto	10 Nov. —	1	10	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. R. D'Eye	ditto	9 Feb. 1855	1	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	Hon. W. Charteris	Lieutenant	14 April —	8	2	ditto	ditto	92d Foot.
Ditto	A. M. M'Donald	ditto	6 June —	8	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	D. H. Erskine	ditto	26 Oct. 1854	8	1	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	G. H. Parker	Ensign	14 April —	1	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. Humphreys	ditto	6 June —	1	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. T. Evans	ditto	ditto	1	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. Farquharson	ditto	26 Oct. 1854	1	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieut.-Colonel	A. S. L. Hay	Major	9 Mar. 1855	19	0	ditto	ditto	93d Foot.
Major	C. H. Gordon	Captain	10 Oct. 1854	19	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. A. Ewart	ditto	29 Dec. —	16	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	W. G. A. Middleton	Lieutenant	6 June —	8	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. Young	ditto	4 Aug. —	8	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. D. Macdonald	ditto	10 Oct. —	7	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Dalzell	ditto	3 Nov. —	6	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. W. Burroughs	ditto	10 Nov. —	6	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. G. D. Stewart	ditto	29 Dec. —	6	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	S. M. Clarke	ditto	ditto	5	1	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. S. F. G. Dawson	ditto	ditto	9	1	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. G. Sprot	ditto	ditto	4	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Spratt	ditto	12 Jan. 1855	8	7	ditto	35th Foot	ditto.
Ditto	C. W. M'Donald	ditto	23 March —	3	0	ditto	Promoted in	ditto.
Ditto	W. S. Ewart	ditto	30 March —	2	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	J. Wemyss	Ensign	6 June 1854	2	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. Crowe	ditto	20 May —	3	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. Abercromby	ditto	6 June —	2	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. W. M'Donald	ditto	11 Aug. —	2	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. S. Ewart	ditto	ditto	2	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. M. Clayhills	ditto	13 Aug. 1854	1	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. A. Cooper	ditto	21 Sept. —	1	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. Welch	ditto	10 Oct. —	0	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. A. Ball	ditto	3 Nov. —	0	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. K. Kirby	ditto	10 Nov. —	0	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. Macbean	ditto	8 Dec. —	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. C. Stirling	ditto	9 Feb. 1855	0	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. H. D. Macpherson	ditto	ditto	0	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Gordon	ditto	17 Feb. 1855	0	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. C. Nightingale	ditto	9 Mar. —	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	M. W. Hyslop	ditto	ditto	0	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieut.-Colonel	J. L. Dennis	Major	29 Dec. 1854	26	0	ditto	ditto	94th Foot.
Major	H. G. Buller	Captain	1 July —	19	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. H. Kirby	ditto	29 Dec. —	18	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	G. Mahon	Lieutenant	1 July —	15	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. J. Wahab	ditto	21 July —	14	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. H. Pratt	ditto	29 Dec. —	10	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. E. D. MacCarthy	ditto	ditto	10	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	M. W. L. Coast	Ensign	21 July —	3	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. A. B. Tod	ditto	1 July —	4	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Murray	ditto	21 July —	3	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	S. Malthus	ditto	11 Aug. —	2	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. L. Hedley	ditto	29 Dec. —	2	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. P. Gaskell	ditto	ditto	2	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. L. Harness	ditto	12 Jan. 1856	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieut.-Colonel	H. H. Hume	Major	9 Mar. 1855	19	0	ditto	ditto	95th Foot.
Major	A. T. Heyland	Captain	1 Dec. 1854	21	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. F. T. Dennis	ditto	29 Dec. —	17	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	L. Fraser	Lieutenant	6 June —	10	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. C. Charlton	ditto	21 Sept. —	10	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. Foster	ditto	ditto	8	10	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. H. Martin	ditto	1 Dec. 1854	8	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. J. J. Macdonald	ditto	29 Dec. —	7	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. Morgan	ditto	ditto	7	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.

RANK.	NAME.	Previous Rank.	Date of Promotion.	Service.		Nature of Services.	REGIMENT.	
							From which.	To which.
				Yrs.	*Mths.*			
Captain	G. L. Carmichael	Lieutenant	29 Dec. 1854	6	0	Regimental	Promoted in	95th Foot.
Ditto	F. J. Taylor	ditto	ditto	3	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. Garrard	ditto	13 Feb. 1855	2	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	F. H. Dymock	Ensign	6 June 1854	1	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. D. Smith	ditto	ditto	1	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. Braybrooke	ditto	21 Sept. 1854	1	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. Bazalgette	ditto	ditto	1	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. Hill	ditto	ditto	1	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	B. C. Boothby	ditto	ditto	1	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. G. C. Probart	ditto	ditto	0	10	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Benison	ditto	8 Dec. 1854	0	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. Wield	ditto	ditto	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. H. L. Brooke	ditto	1 Dec. 1854	1	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. W. L. Stockwell	ditto	8 Dec. —	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. F. Parkinson	ditto	9 Feb. 1855	0	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. N. Crealock	ditto	ditto	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. Robertson	ditto	ditto	3	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	Hon. C. M. H. Forbes	ditto	ditto	1	1	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Budgen	ditto	9 Mar. 1855	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. M. B. Maurice	ditto	ditto	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Sexton	ditto	ditto	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	N. Knatchbull	ditto	ditto	0	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	G. F. C. Bray	Lieutenant	1 Feb. 1855	10	11	ditto	ditto	96th Foot.
Lieutenant	J. B. Kirke	Ensign	ditto	3	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieut.-Colonel	Hon. H. R. Handcock	Major	9 Mar. 1855	29	0	ditto	ditto	97th Foot.
Major	R. Colvill	Captain	29 Dec. 1854	21	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	T. O. W. Ingram	ditto	3 Jan. 1855	18	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	A. R. Harene	Lieutenant	6 June 1854	12	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	T. Venables	ditto	18 Aug. —	11	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. S. J. Vicars	ditto	3 Nov. —	11	0	ditto	ditto	ditto
Ditto	E. H. Harvest	ditto	29 Dec. —	12	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. H. Lumley	ditto	ditto	10	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. G. Woods	ditto	ditto	11	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. K. Jones	ditto	ditto	8	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. R. Annesley	ditto	ditto	7	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. A. Dawes	ditto	3 Jan. 1855	5	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	E. R. Mackesy	Ensign	6 June 1854	5	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. D. Nares	ditto	ditto	4	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. B. Ingram	ditto	11 Aug. 1854	4	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. C. Whitehead	ditto	18 Aug. —	2	10	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	D. A. M'Gregor	ditto	25 Aug. —	0	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. B. Preston	ditto	13 Oct. —	0	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. H. H. Ware	ditto	3 Nov. —	0	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. J. Aylmer	ditto	8 Dec. —	0	10	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. C. Goodenough	ditto	ditto	0	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. H. Browne	ditto	ditto	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. Wilkie	ditto	3 Jan. 1855	0	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. H. C. Oates	ditto	5 Jan. —	0	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. Derman	ditto	9 Feb. —	0	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. K. Little	ditto	ditto	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Hudson	ditto	ditto	0	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	I. Harmond	ditto	9 Mar. 1855	0	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Morgan	ditto	10 Mar. —	1	1	ditto	4th Foot	ditto.
Ditto	R. T. F. Hamilton	ditto	13 Apr. —	3	3	ditto	10th Foot	ditto.
Lieut.-Colonel	J. Haythorne	Major	12 May 1854	17	0	ditto	Promoted in	98th Foot.
Major	J. Peyton	Captain	12 May —	13	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	W. Croker	Lieutenant	ditto	9	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	A. F. Raper	Ensign	ditto	3	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. W. Ellis	ditto	29 Dec. 1854	2	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieut.-Colonel	J. N. Jackson	Major	20 June —	49	0	ditto	ditto	99th Foot.
Major	G. M. Reeves	Captain	ditto	30	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	L. R. Elliot	Lieutenant	6 June 1854	15	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. J. de Winton	ditto	20 June —	13	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. W. Isdell	ditto	14 Aug. —	12	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	J. B. Williams	Ensign	28 Apr. —	5	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. H. D. R. Welman	ditto	6 June —	6	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. F. W. Ely	ditto	ditto	5	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. D. Molson	ditto	20 June 1854	4	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. G. K. Ravenhill	ditto	11 Aug. —	2	10	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	T. H. Clarkson	ditto	14 Aug. —	2	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. M. Hornby	ditto	15 Dec. —	1	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieut.-Colonel	W. T. K. Norcott	Major	22 Dec. —	32	0	ditto	ditto	Rifle Brigade.
Ditto	W. H. Bradford	ditto	29 Dec. —	21	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. A. Somerset	ditto	23 Mar. 1855	18	10	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Major	E. Roper	Captain	26 Sept. 1854	20	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. A. Somerset	ditto	12 Nov. —	18	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. Macdonell	ditto	22 Dec. —	17	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. R. Ebrington	ditto	29 Dec. —	15	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	Lord A. G. Russell	ditto	ditto	15	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Wilkinson	ditto	ditto	15	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. J. Woodford	ditto	9 Feb. 1855	15	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. Hardinge	ditto	23 Mar. —	14	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.

(*continued*)

RANK.	NAME.	Previous Rank.	Date of Promotion.	Service.		Nature of Services.	REGIMENT.	
							From which.	To which.
				Yrs.	*Mths.*			
Captain	Hon. W. D. M. Best	Lieutenant	6 June 1854	10	1	Regimental	Promoted in	Rifle Brigade.
Ditto	C. V. Oxenden	ditto	ditto	9	10	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. H. S. Churchill	ditto	4 Aug. 1854	8	10	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. M. Buller	ditto	26 Sept. —	9	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	Hon. J. Stuart	ditto	6 Nov. —	9	1	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. W. Clifton	ditto	12 Nov. —	9	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	L. Curzon	ditto	22 Dec. —	9	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Ross	ditto	29 Dec. —	8	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. B. Brewster	ditto	ditto	8	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	Hon. H. Clifford	ditto	ditto	8	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. M. Drummond	ditto	ditto	7	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. Nixon	ditto	ditto	7	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. W. Balfour	ditto	ditto	7	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. Buller	ditto	ditto	7	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	Hon. B. R. Pellew	ditto	ditto	4	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. F. Warren	ditto	ditto	7	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Rowles	ditto	ditto	7	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. G. Lindsay	ditto	ditto	7	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	T. H. Bramston	ditto	ditto	5	10	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. T. Bourchier	ditto	ditto	5	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	Hon. G. B. Legge	ditto	ditto	4	11	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. W. Blackett	ditto	9 Feb. 1855	4	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. R. L. Newdigate	ditto	23 March —	3	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. H. Stephens	ditto	ditto	3	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. S. Windham	ditto	ditto	3	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	P. le B. Egerton	ditto	ditto	3	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. Deedes	ditto	ditto	3	1	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	B. F. Alexander	ditto	ditto	2	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. F. Hill	ditto	ditto	9	9	ditto	58th Foot	ditto.
Ditto	H. M. Maclean	ditto	ditto	9	10	ditto	11th Foot	ditto.
Ditto	Hon. R. Monck	ditto	ditto	6	0	ditto	43d Foot	ditto.
Lieutenant	W. T. Markham	Ensign	7 April 1854	5	4	ditto	Promoted in	ditto.
Ditto	T. H. Bramston	ditto	6 June —	5	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. T. Bourchier	ditto	ditto	5	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	Hon. G. B. Legge	ditto	ditto	3	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. W. Blackett	ditto	ditto	2	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. H. L. Newdigate	ditto	ditto	2	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. B. Gonge	ditto	ditto	2	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. S. Windham	ditto	11 Aug. 1854	2	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	P. le B. Egerton	ditto	ditto	2	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. Deedes	ditto	ditto	2	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	B. F. Alexander	ditto	25 Aug. 1854	2	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. F. Thynne	ditto	26 Sept. —	2	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. C. Morgan	ditto	6 Nov. —	1	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. J. M. Cuninghame	ditto	12 Nov. —	1	8	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	Hon. A. H. A. Anson	ditto	8 Dec. —	1	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. Norris	ditto	ditto	0	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	Lord E. W. P. Clinton	ditto	ditto	0	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. A. Talbot	ditto	ditto	0	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	Hon. H. W. Campbell	ditto	21 Nov. 1854	1	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Brett	ditto	22 Dec. —	0	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. A. P. Boileau	ditto	28 Nov. —	1	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. Heywood	ditto	8 Dec. —	0	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	F. W. Fremantle	ditto	22 Dec. —	0	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. R. Saunders	ditto	29 Dec. —	0	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. E. Musgrave	ditto	ditto	0	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. B. Dashwood	ditto	ditto	0	5	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	P. V. H. Dyke	ditto	ditto	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. P. C. Glyn	ditto	ditto	0	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	H. S. Ryder	ditto	ditto	0	1	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. C. Moore	ditto	ditto	0	1	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	L. S. T. M. Cary	ditto	ditto	0	1	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	G. H. Grey	ditto	ditto	0	1	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. Tryon	ditto	20 Feb. 1855	0	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	James Singer	ditto	ditto	0	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	S. S. Windham	ditto	2 Mar. 1855	0	7	ditto	57th Foot	ditto.
Ditto	A. L. Tottenham	ditto	23 Mar. —	0	3	ditto	Promoted in	ditto.
Ditto	W. T. Rooper	ditto	ditto	0	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. T. H. Ruthven	ditto	ditto	0	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. F. Henley	ditto	ditto	0	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Clerk	ditto	ditto	0	9	ditto	6th Foot	ditto.
Ditto	J. S. Pester	ditto	ditto	0	3	ditto	21st Foot	ditto.
Ditto	H. D. Baillie	ditto	ditto	0	3	ditto	Promoted in	ditto.
Ditto	E. L. G. Woodford	ditto	ditto	0	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. Scriven	ditto	ditto	0	3	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Captain	H. Anton	Lieutenant	21 May 1854	12	4	ditto	ditto	1st West India Regiment.
Ditto	A. Bravo	ditto	29 Sept. —	5	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. J. Chamberlayne	ditto	21 Aug. —	11	9	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. A. A. Wallinger	ditto	13 Feb. 1855	5	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	A. Tunstall	ditto	26 Nov. —	10	6	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	T. Clark	ditto	27 March —	11	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Lieutenant	E. B. Goodman	Ensign	21 May 1854	5	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	J. Steel	ditto	27 June —	2	0	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	R. Wylie	ditto	29 Sept. —	1	2	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	E. S. Harrison	ditto	31 Aug. —	2	10	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	C. G. Anderson	ditto	26 Nov. —	2	4	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ditto	W. W. W. Johnston	ditto	30 Mar. 1855	0	7	ditto	ditto	ditto.

RANK.	NAME.	Previous Rank.	Date of Promotion.	Service.		Nature of Services.	REGIMENT.	
				Yrs.	*Mths.*		From which.	To which.
Lieutenant - -	G. A. Robertson - -	Ensign - -	5 Jan. 1855	0	4	Regimental	Promoted in	1st West India Regiment.
Ditto - -	J. K. S. Henderson -	ditto - -	9 Feb. —	1	5	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto.
Ditto - -	H. R. Sykes - -	ditto - -	27 Mar. —	1	6	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto.
Lieutenant-Colonel	H. W. W. Wynn -	Major - -	9 June 1854	15	0	ditto -	ditto -	2d West India Regiment.
Major - - -	T. Gibbings - -	Captain - -	ditto - -	7	5	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto.
Captain - -	F. R. Charnock - -	Lieutenant -	16 June 1854	2	6	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto.
Ditto - -	R. Scott - - -	ditto - -	26 Jan. 1855	12	9	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto.
Lieutenant - -	T. M. Vincent - -	Ensign - -	5 May 1854	0	10	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto.
Ditto - -	E. P. Vaughan - -	ditto - -	16 June —	1	0	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto.
Ditto - -	W. St. Aubyn - -	ditto - -	11 Aug. —	2	7	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto.
Ditto - -	W. J. Surman - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	2	2	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto.
Ditto - -	R. Bourne - - -	ditto - -	16 Feb. 1855	1	3	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto.
Ditto - -	D. B. Davy - -	ditto - -	20 Feb. —	1	0	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto.
Ditto - -	M. Burleigh - -	ditto - -	30 Dec. 1854	2	0	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto.
Ditto - -	J. Kavanagh - -	ditto - -	26 Jan. 1855	1	9	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto.
Ditto - -	J. K. Maunsell - -	ditto - -	2 Feb. —	1	5	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto.
Lieut.-Colonel -	L. H. Murray - -	Major - -	7 June 1854	22	0	ditto -	ditto -	3d West India Regiment.
Ditto - -	G. A. K. D'Arcy -	ditto - -	7 July —	17	0	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto.
Ditto - -	C. E. Law - - -	ditto - -	5 Jan. 1855	11	0	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto.
Major - - -	B. G. T. Colman - -	Captain - -	7 June 1854	14	6	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto.
Ditto - -	C. E. Law - - -	ditto - -	7 July —	10	4	ditto -	57th Foot -	- ditto.
Ditto - -	F. A. Wetherall - -	ditto - -	15 Sept. —	25	0	ditto -	49th Foot -	- ditto.
Captain - -	R. G. Palmer - -	Lieutenant -	7 June —	4	8	ditto -	Promoted in	- ditto.
Ditto - -	W. H. W. Hawtayne -	ditto - -	4 Aug. —	3	7	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto.
Ditto - -	H. C. Watson - -	ditto - -	1 Dec. —	13	6	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto.
Lieutenant - -	C. G. M. Skinner -	Ensign - -	7 June —	1	1	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto.
Ditto - -	J. Hanrahan - -	ditto - -	28 May —	2	6	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto.
Ditto - -	J. Watson - - -	ditto - -	18 Aug. —	0	10	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto.
Ditto - -	W. H. Hill - - -	ditto - -	25 Aug. —	2	9	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto.
Ditto - -	A. G. Onslow - -	ditto - -	8 Sept. —	0	6	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto.
Ditto - -	A. Carlisle - - -	ditto - -	23 Sept. —	1	0	ditto -	1st West India Regt.	- ditto.
Ditto - -	E. Armstrong - -	ditto - -	5 Oct. —	2	6	ditto -	Promoted in	- ditto.
Ditto - -	G. G. Beazley - -	ditto - -	1 Dec. —	2	5	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto.
Ditto - -	A. R. Richardson -	ditto - -	16 Mar. 1855	1	5	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto.
Ditto - -	H. W. Hartford - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	1	0	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto.
Ditto - -	A. Dunlop - - -	ditto - -	26 April —	0	9	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto.
Ditto - -	J. J. L. Duncan - -	ditto - -	ditto - -	0	9	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto.
Captain - - -	J. A. Frazer - -	Lieutenant -	16 Mar. 1855	11	6	ditto -	ditto -	Ceylon Rifles.
Lieutenant - -	R. C. Watson - -	Ensign - -	21 Sept. 1854	5	6	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto.
Ditto - -	J. C. Fielding - -	ditto - -	16 Mar. 1855	5	11	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto.
Captain - -	C. H. Bell - - -	Lieutenant -	2 Mar. —	12	0	ditto -	ditto -	Cape Corps.
Lieutenant - -	W. H. Gill - - -	Ensign - -	7 July 1854	5	4	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto.
Ditto - -	W. H. Peel - - -	ditto - -	24 Nov. —	4	5	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto.
Ditto - -	A. R. Fowler - -	ditto - -	2 Mar. 1855	4	8	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto.
Lieut.-Colonel -	P. Hill - - -	Major - -	29 Dec. 1854	19	8	ditto -	ditto -	Canadian Rifles.
Major - - -	J. N. Holmes - -	Captain - -	ditto - -	13	6	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto.
Captain - -	K. M. Moffatt - -	Lieutenant -	ditto - -	7	1	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto.
Lieutenant - -	J. M. Innes - -	Ensign - -	9 Aug. 1854	5	0	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto.
Ditto - -	E. Wolley - -	ditto - -	29 Dec. —	1	7	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto.
Ditto - -	J. S. Helps - -	ditto - -	16 Feb. 1855	5	8	ditto -	ditto -	St. Helena Regiment.
Captain - -	M. Petrie - - -	Lieutenant -	5 May 1854	8	1	ditto -	ditto -	Newfoundland Companies.
Lieutenant - -	E. J. Cox - - -	Ensign - -	9 Feb. 1855	0	9	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto.
Ditto - -	J. Kysh - - -	ditto - -	28 April 1854	2	3	ditto -	ditto -	Gold Coast Corps.
Ditto - -	G. Pasco - - -	ditto - -	25 Feb. 1855	1	0	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto.
Ditto - -	C. Clarke - - -	ditto - -	26 Oct. 1854	0	8	ditto -	ditto -	- ditto.

Horse Guards,
2 February 1856.

ARMY PROMOTIONS.

RETURN of all PROMOTIONS in the ARMY, with and without Purchase, made between the Commencement of the War (28 March 1854) and 1 May 1855; stating the Names, previous Rank, Date of Promotions, and Time and Nature of Services in each Case, and the Regiment from and to which the Promotion took place.

(*Mr. Layard.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
19 *February* 1856.

Under 4 *oz.*

ARMY.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 26 June 1856;—*for*,

A "NOMINAL RETURN of the LIEUTENANT-COLONELS of the ARMY on the 1st day of December 1854, who had been Promoted to that Rank before the 20th day of June 1854 (including those who were afterwards Promoted in succession to deceased Generals, but ante-dated on the 28th day of November 1854); showing the Number of OFFICERS of the ARMY and ORDNANCE who have been Promoted over each of them to the Rank of Colonel by the operation of the Warrant of the 6th day of October 1854, specifying the Amount of Service on Full and Half Pay; also, those OFFICERS who have not served SIX YEARS as Regimental Field Officers, and those OFFICERS who have received Brevet Promotion for Services in the Field."

War Department, July 1856.

F. PEEL.

(*Colonel Lindsay.*)

Ordered, by the House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 29 *July* 1856.

RETURN showing the Names of the LIEUTENANT-COLONELS in the Army on the 1st December 1854, who had been Promoted to that Rank before the 20th June 1854 (including those who were afterwards Promoted in succession to deceased Generals, but ante-dated on 28th November 1854), showing the Number of OFFICERS of the ARMY and ORDNANCE who have been Promoted over each of them to the Rank of COLONEL by the operation of the Warrant of 6th October 1854, specifying the Amount of SERVICE upon Full and Half Pay; also, those OFFICERS who have served Six Years as Regimental Field Officers, and those who have received Brevet Promotion for Service in the Field.*

* The service of those officers who have attained the rank of Colonel is computed to the date of their promotion, and of those who are still Lieutenant-colonels to the present time. The names of several Lieutenant-colonels who are ineligible for further brevet promotion are not included in this Return.

NAMES of the LIEUTENANT-COLONELS on 1 December 1854, ACCORDING TO SENIORITY.	DATE OF PROMOTION TO BE COLONEL.		SERVICE OF EACH OFFICER.				Number of Officers who have gone over each.		
	Under Warrant, 6 October 1854.	If for Service in the Field.	As Field Officer		TOTAL				
			Years' Full Pay.	Years' Half Pay.	Years' Full Pay.	Years' Half Pay.	Army.	Ordnance.	TOTAL.
J. C. H. Gibsone, Depôt Battalion	28 November 1854		4	5	19	5	63	23	88
E. Twopeny, half-pay 9th Foot (Retired 8th December 1854.)			8	4	36	4	61	23	84
H. K. Storks, Unattached	28 November 1854		5	8	17	9	48	20	68
T. C. Smith - ditto	- ditto		-	8	33	8	48	20	68
T. Crombie, Coldstream Guards	- ditto		13	-	30	-	43	20	63
W. R. Faber, 35th Foot	- ditto		6	-	19	-	39	17	56
John Garvock, 31st ,,	12 December 1854		9	-	20	-	37	18	55
F. Eld - - 90th ,, (Ret. full pay, 19th Jan. 1855.)	19 January 1855 (Hon.)		8	-	31	-	38	20	58
E. W. W. Passy, Depôt Battalion	6 January 1855		9	4	27	4	35	19	54
Hon. C. G. Scott, Scots Fusilier Guards.	30 - ditto		6	-	19	-	35	19	54
Hon. A. Gordon, Grenadier Guards	6 February 1855		6	-	21	-	35	19	54
C. Cotton, Staff	20 - ditto		9	3	28	3	35	19	54
M. Smith - - 29th Foot	23 March 1855		12	-	38	-	33	21	54
H. Bates - - 98th ,,	18 May 1855		9	-	26	-	33	26	59
J. E. W. Inglis 32d ,,	5 June 1855		7	-	22	-	33	26	59
A. G. Blachford, 24th ,,	7 - ditto		6	-	30	-	33	26	59
C. Tyrwhitt, Scots Fusilier Guards	31 August 1855		6	-	21	-	34	26	60
R. C. S. Clifford, Grenadier Guards	7 September 1855		5	-	20	-	25	24	49
E. J. Stracey, Scots Fusilier Guards (Retired 24th April 1855.)			5	-	19	-	17	23	40
F. Seymour, Scots Fusilier Guards	30 September 1855		5	-	21	-	25	24	49
Lord West - 21st Foot		17 July 1855	9	-	22	-	17	20	37
F. P. Haines ,,	18 December 1855		5	-	16	-	19	22	41
Lord J. C. P. Murray, Scots Fusilier Guards.	20 February 1856		5	-	18	-	19	21	40
J. A. Lambert, Grenadier Guards	30 May 1856		6	-	21	-	25	22	47
C. A. F. Berkeley, Scots Fusilier Guards.	19 June 1856		8	-	20	-	25	22	47
H. Hopwood, Grenadier Guards			6	-	26	-	25	22	47
H. P. Raymond, Depôt Battalion			5	3	28	3	25	22	47
Hon. H. H. M. Percy, Grenadier Guards.		29 June 1855 (Aide-de-Camp to the Queen.)	4	-	19	-	10	18	28
J. Alves, Unattached			10	6	42	8	23	22	45
W. C. E. Napier, 25th Foot			8	-	21	-	22	22	44
M. Williams, Royal Engineers			5	-	33	8	21	20	41
C. A. Amey - Unattached			8	5	17	6	21	19	40
J. Maclean - ditto			10	7	35	10	19	19	38
T. M. Biddulph ditto			5	5	25	5	18	19	37
T. M. Steele, Coldstream Guards		29 June 1855 (Aide-de-Camp to the Queen.)	4	-	17	-	6	18	24
V. Y. Donaldson, Unattached			3	16	24	18	17	19	36
John Macphail, half-pay			3	16	25	25	17	19	36
J. C. Harold, 11th Foot			19	-	45	4	17	19	36
W. Chambrè, Unattached			4	12	31	14	17	19	36
Hon. A. C. Legge, ditto			-	19	19	21	17	19	36
W. Long, half-pay, 9th Foot			1	18	30	18	17	19	36
M. Dalyell, Unattached			1	18	17	20	17	19	36
W. Sadlier, 4th Foot (Ret. full pay, 1 Feb. 1855.)	1 February 1855 (Hon.)		17	-	48	-	9	17	26
J. Birtwhistle, Unattached			2	15	28	15	17	19	36
W. Fraser - ditto			15	3	37	6	17	19	36
J. Algeo - - ditto			7	11	39	11	17	19	36
J. Creagh, 86th Foot	30 April 1855		17	-	45	-	2	15	17
W. Graham, Unattached			2	15	29	16	16	19	35
F. W. Clements, 73d Foot (Ret. full pay, 31 Aug. 1855.)	31 August 1855 (Hon.)		1	-	24	18	5	15	20
H. S. Stephens, Unattached			2	15	11	32	16	19	35
C. Barry - - ditto			2	15	23	19	16	19	35
J. M'Queen - ditto			1	14	24	18	16	19	35
S. Waymouth - ditto			2	15	7	37	16	19	35

NAMES of the LIEUTENANT-COLONELS on 1st December 1854, According to Seniority.	DATE OF PROMOTION TO BE COLONEL.		SERVICE OF EACH OFFICER.				Number of Officers who have gone over each.		
	Under Warrant, 6 October 1854.	If for Service in the Field.	As Field Officer		Total				
			Years' Full Pay.	Years' Half Pay.	Years' Full Pay.	Years' Half Pay.	Army.	Ordnance.	Total.
W. Snow, Unattached				18	19	22	5	15	20
Charles Smith ditto			8	10	30	15	5	15	20
F. Westenra ditto			7	11	25	14	5	15	20
W. R. B. Smith, ditto			5	12	19	13	5	15	20
T. S. Powell, 57th Foot			17		27	3	5	15	20
E. Gibson, Unattached				17	22	20	5	15	20
E. Last, 99th Foot			17		39	3	5	15	20
O. Robinson, 2d Foot	1 Dec. 1854 (Hon.) Retired full pay.		15		34		2	4	6
L. M. Cooper, Unattached				16	24	18	16	19	35
James Watson, 14th Foot	15 May 1855 (Hon.) Retired full pay.		16		35		2	15	17
C. Wise, Unattached			5	11	20	11	16	19	35
J. J. Louth, 38th Foot (Died 29th July 1855).			16		32		4	15	19
F. P. Dunne, Unattached				16	17	18	16	19	35
W. Slater, Depot Battalion	26 Jan. 1855 (Hon.) Retired full pay.		13		29	13	2	7	9
G. W. Francklyn, 37th Foot			15		29		16	19	35
J. K. Jauncey, Unattached				15	32	17	16	19	35
C. R. Raitt ditto			4	11	15	11	16	19	35
John Temple ditto			8	7	28	10	16	19	35
R. L. Dundas ditto			2	10	14	23	16	19	35
G. F. Paschal, Prov. Battalion (Retired 27th July 1855).							4	15	19
G. H. Smith, 73d Foot			15		37		16	19	35
G. Clarke, Unattached			9	6	26	10	16	19	35
R. S. Vicars ditto			2	13	30	13	16	19	35
R. J. P. Vassall, ditto			7	8	26	8	16	19	35
H. F. Strange, 25th Foot	9 May 1856 (Hon.) Retired full pay.		15		40	1	3	18	21
T. Unett, 19th Foot (Died 15th Sept. 1855).							5	16	21
W. H. Adams, Unattached			3	12	23	12	16	19	35
W. Cockell, 16th Foot			15		28	6	16	19	35
J. P. Sparks, 38th ,,			15		41		16	19	35
G. E. Thorold, 92d Foot			15		32		16	19	35
A. Houstoun, half-pay 4th Foot			1	14	17	16	16	19	35
P. B. Reyne, Ceylon Regiment			15		37		16	19	35
G. H. Burchell, half-pay 57th Foot			1	14	21	21	16	19	35
P. Le P. Trench, 2d Dragoon Guards.			15		31	1	7	16	23
J. de Lacy, Unattached			3	11	33	14	16	19	35
J. Gould ditto (Retired March 1855).							2	9	11
R. Chetwode, half-pay 3d Dragoon Guards.			3	11	25	11	16	19	35
J. P. Westropp, Unattached				14	19	15	16	19	35
G. M. Reeves, 99th Foot			15		30	2	16	19	35
R. H. Lowth, 86th ,,			15		37	3	16	19	35
E. C. Fletcher, half-pay 3d Dragoon Guards.				14	21	14	16	19	35
B. Daveney, 1st Foot			15		36		16	19	35
E. Bagot, Unattached				14	19	14	16	19	35
James Patience, 65th Foot			15		39	7	16	19	35
W. Caine, Unattached			3	12	30	12	16	19	35
J. Scargill ditto			6	7	28	18	16	19	35
R. Lewis ditto			10	5	27	5	16	19	35
S. Tryon ditto			1	13	20	14	16	19	35
G. T. Finucane ditto				15	25	23	16	19	35
T. Williams, 4th Foot			15		34		16	19	35
O. D. Ainsworth, Unattached			2	13	34	13	16	19	35
T. Ogilvy, 2d Life Guards			15		24		16	19	35
J. A. Udny, half-pay 62d Foot			13	2	19	2	16	19	35
G. C. Swan, Staff Officer of Pensioners.			15		31		15	19	34
R. Wilbraham, 7th Foot		17 July 1855	13		28		3	15	18
A. Gordon, Royal Engineers	6 December 1854		3		40	—			
W. Irwin, half-pay 80th Foot, Assistant Quartermaster-general, Ireland.	26 February 1856		8		28		6	12	18
F. P. Flude, Royal Artillery	30 December 1854		3		38	—			
J. M. Savage ditto	13 January 1855		3		38	—			
C. Rose, Royal Engineers	28 January 1855		3		40	—			
R. J. Dacres, Royal Artillery	2 March 1855		3		38	—			
G. W. Fordyce Buchan, Scots Fusilier Guards.			3	2	22	2	13	4	17
C. W. Wingfield, Royal Artillery	18 March 1855		3		37	—			
W. B. Marlow, Royal Engineers	1 April 1855		9		40	—			
A. Tulloh, Royal Artillery	ditto		3		37	—			
H. Poole ditto	ditto		3		35	1	—		
G. H. Teesdale, ditto	ditto		3		35	1	—		

NAMES of the LIEUTENANT-COLONELS on 1st December 1854, ACCORDING TO SENIORITY.	DATE OF PROMOTION TO BE COLONEL.		SERVICE OF EACH OFFICER.				Number of Officers who have gone over each.		
	Under Warrant, 6th October 1854.	If for Service in the Field.	As Field Officer		TOTAL				
			Years' Full Pay.	Years' Half Pay.	Years' Full Pay.	Years' Half Pay.	Army.	Ordnance.	TOTAL.
N. T. Lake, Royal Artillery	1 April 1855		3		34	—			
F. G. Ainslie, 21st Foot (Died 14 November 1854).	—								
N. M. Stack, 71st Foot	3 November 1855		7		27		4	2	6
T. J. Valiant, 40th ,,	25 June 1855		9		27	—			
F. Adams, 28th ,,	16 July 1855		12		29	—			
J. R. Brunker, 15th ,,	24 August 1855		10		30	—			
Hon. H. T. Forester, Grenadier Guards.			4		18		9	4	13
H. D. Griffith, 2d Dragoons		29 June 1855	10		27	—			
P. Benn, Royal Artillery	31 August 1855		4		35	—			
C. E. Doherty, 13th Dragoons	12 October 1855		7		20	—			
R. G. Hughes, 52d Foot	31 October 1855		6		26		7	2	9
A. Spottiswode, 1st Dragoon Guards.	12 January 1856		6		23			1	1
A. A. Shuttleworth, Royal Artillery.	7 December 1855		4		31		1		1
J. W. Jones, Unattached			9	3	25	3	6	2	8
J. W. Smith, 95th Foot		29 June 1855 (Aide-de-Camp to the Queen.)	7		30	—			
C. H. Somerset, Cape Corps	10 April 1856		6		20		2	1	3
L. S. O'Connor, 1st West India Regiment.	1 May 1856		10		29		4	1	5
John Yorke, 1st Dragoons	23 March 1856		6		23			1	1
F. D. George, C. B., half-pay 22d Foot, Deputy Adjutant-general, West Indies.			7		31		3	2	5
H. D. O'Halloran, Unattached			5		38		2	2	5
J. H. E. Dalrymple, Scots Fusilier Guards.			3		19		3	2	5
H. Tucker, Royal Engineers	29 March 1856		4		40	—			
D. Rainier, 98th Foot			6		20		3	1	4
J. D. Dyson, 3d Dragoon Guards	8 April 1856		10		24		1	1	2
J. E. Dupuis, Royal Artillery	17 August 1855		9		30		1		1
H. H. Graham, 59th Foot	29 April 1856		10		27		1		1
H. Renny, 81st ,,			8		23		1		1
George Campbell, 52d ,,	27 May 1856		6		21	—			
F. G. A. Pinckeney, 73d ,,			11		31	—			
D. Forbes, 91st ,,	5 June 1855 (Hon.) Retired full pay.		9		26	—			
Arthur Horne, 12th ,,			10		31	—			
H. D. Kyle, 27th ,,			8		23	—			
J. J. Bissett, Cape Corps			8		16	—			
J. Armstrong, ditto			8		19	—			
W. F. Bedford, 60th Foot			7		28	—			
W. H. Tottenham, 12th Dragoons			6		23	—			
E. A. Holdich, C. B., 80th Foot			6		15	—			
R. N. Phillips, Prov. Battalion			5		20	—			
A. H. Horsford, Rifle Brigade			5		23	—			
W. D. P. Patton, 74th Foot			4		18	—			
G. J. Carey, Cape Corps			3		11	—			
Hon. P. E. Herbert, 43d Foot		29 June 1855 (Aide-de-Camp to the Queen.)	2		15	—			
A. Borton, 9th Foot		17 July 1855	9		23	—			
J. Hill, Royal Artillery			5		31	—			
S. W. Jephson, 2d Foot			8		26	—			
G. G. Rous, Grenadier Guards			3		19	—			
G. Monkland, 74th Foot			5		22	—			
D. E. Mackirdy, 69th Foot			6		23	—			
S. Brownrigg, Grenadier Guards		2 November 1855	4		23	—			
B. S. Stehelin, Royal Engineers			5		40	—			
C. H. Spence, 60th Foot			8		31	—			
W. M. S. M'Murdo, Director-general Land Transport Corps.		11 Dec. 1855 (Aide-de-Camp to the Queen.)	8		18	—			
W. B. Ainslie, 93d Foot			6		26	—			
W. Munro 39th ,,			4		22	—			
F. Wigston 18th ,,	1 December 1854 Retired full pay.		12		29	—			
A. C. Errington, 51st ,,			11		30	—			
C. A. Edwards, 18th ,,		17 July 1855	5		27	—			
B. Riky 48th ,,			5		26	—			
W. M. Wood, Coldstream Guards			3		20	—			
Henry Smyth, 68th Foot			8		23	—			
Lord Mark Kerr, 13th ,,			4	1	20	1	—		
S. J. Hill, 2d West India Regiment			6		31	—			
H. J. Morris, Royal Artillery			5		31	—			
J. M'Coy ditto			2		31	—			
J. H. Stewart, 81st Foot			3		30	—			
S. Oakley, 56th ,,			5		20	—			
H. W. Whitfield, 2d West India Regiment.			3		28	—			
John Wilkie, 10th Light Dragoons			4		18	—			

NAMES of the LIEUTENANT-COLONELS on 1 December 1854, According to Seniority.	DATE OF PROMOTION TO BE COLONEL.		SERVICE OF EACH OFFICER.				Number of Officers who have gone over each.		
	Under Warrant, 6 October 1854.	If for Service in the Field.	As Field Officer		Total				
			Years' Full Pay.	Years' Half Pay.	Years' Full Pay.	Years' Half Pay.	Army.	Ordnance.	Total.
John Walpole, Royal Engineers			8		38	2	—		
H. Servante - ditto			5		40	—			
H. O. Crawley - ditto			5		40	—			
John Twiss - ditto			5		40	—			
T. A. Larcom - ditto			5		35	1	—		
E. Frome - ditto			5		31	—			
E. Wilkinson - ditto			2		31	—			
E. F. Grant - Royal Artillery	13 Dec. 1854 (Hon.) Retired full pay.		1		29	—			
J. W. Mitchell - ditto			2		30	—			
G. J. Beresford - ditto	13 Dec. 1854 (Hon.) Retired full pay.		1		29	—			
R. J. Crawford - ditto			2		28	—			
J. St. George - ditto			2		28	—			
W. R. Nedham - ditto			2		28	—			
E. C. Warde - ditto			2		28	—			
H. C. Stace - ditto	16 Dec. 1854 (Hon.) Retired full pay.		1		29	—			
H. P. de Bathe, Scots Fusilier Guards.			2		17	—			
R. Waddy, 50th Foot			4		24	—			
P. G. H. Somerset, Coldstream Guards.			2		17	—			
J. W. Ormsby, Royal Artillery			2		28	—			
W. T. Renwick, Royal Engineers			2		31	—			
T. H. Tidy, Deputy Adjutant-general, Jamaica.			6		31	—			
T. H. Rimington, Royal Engineers			2		31	—			
Robert Saunders, 19th Foot			9		19	—			
R. H. R. H. Vyse, Royal Horse Guards.			2		26	—			
T. N. E. Holdsworth, Deputy Quartermaster-general, Nova Scotia.			5		20	—			
E. Haythorne, 98th Foot			7		19	—			
T. Brooke - 12th „			6		22	—			
U. Williamson 27th „			8		30	—			
A. J. Taylor, Royal Artillery			2		28	—			
G. Strachan - ditto			2		28	—			
H. D. White, 6th Dragoons			8		18	—			
H. W. W. Wynn, 2d West India Regiment.			3		17	—			

Horse Guards, 26 July 1856.

C. Yorke, Military Secretary.

ARMY.

NOMINAL RETURN of the LIEUTENANT-COLONELS of the ARMY on the 1st day of December 1854, who had been Promoted to that Rank before the 20th day of June 1854 (including those who were afterwards Promoted in succession to deceased Generals, but ante-dated on the 28th day of November 1854); showing the Number of OFFICERS of the ARMY and ORDNANCE who have been Promoted over each of them to the Rank of Colonel by the operation of the Warrant of the 6th day of October 1854, specifying the Amount of Service on Full and Half Pay; also, those OFFICERS who have not served Six Years as Regimental Field Officers, and those OFFICERS who have received Brevet Promotion for Services in the Field.

(*Colonel Lindsay.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
29 *July* 1856.

424.

Under 1 *oz.*

ARMY.

RETURN of Sums paid to the Relatives of Officers in lieu of Pensions, &c., in pursuance of the Provisions of the 10th Clause of the Royal Warrant of the 1st March 1856.

STATEMENT of Sums paid to the Relatives of Officers in lieu of Pensions, &c., to be laid before Parliament, in pursuance of the Provisions of the 10th Clause of the Royal Warrant of the 1st March 1856.

NAME AND RANK OF OFFICER.	CAUSE AND DATE OF OFFICER'S DEATH.	AMOUNT OF COMPENSATION, AND TO WHOM PAID.
Ashwin, James Collins, Lieutenant, 57th Foot.	Killed in action at the storming of the Redan, on the 18th June 1855.	£. 716 13 *s.* 8 *d.*, paid to James Ashwin, Esq., father of the deceased.
Bland, James Franklin, Captain, 57th Foot.	Died, on the 8th November 1854, of wounds received at Inkermann on the 5th November 1854.	£. 1,875, paid to James Franklin Bland, Esq., father of the deceased.
Butler, Joseph Henry, 2d Lieutenant, 23d Foot.	Killed in action at the Alma, on the 20th September 1854.	£. 523 13 *s.* 5 *d.*, paid to Mrs. Catherine Butler, mother of the deceased.
Eddington, Edward William, Lieutenant, 95th Foot.	Killed in action at the Alma, on the 20th September 1854.	£. 692 12 *s.*, paid to Mrs. Helen Eddington, mother of the deceased.
Evans, Charles Henry, Lieutenant, 55th Foot.	Died, on the 6th August 1855, of wounds received in action before Sebastopol on the 4th August 1855.	£. 459 3 *s.* 5 *d.*, paid to Mrs. Henrietta Evans, mother of the deceased.
Fenwick, Bowes, Captain, 44th Foot.	Killed in action before Sebastopol, on the 18th June 1855.	£. 1,843 18 *s.* 9 *d.*, paid to Mrs. Elizabeth Fenwick, mother of the deceased.
Halkett, John Thomas Douglas, Major, 4th Light Dragoons.	Killed in action at Balaklava, on the 25th October 1854.	£. 4,317 9 *s.* 9 *d.*, paid to Mrs. Charlotte Mary Halkett, widow of the deceased.
Hill, Arundel Edmund, Captain, 89th Foot.	Died, on the 26th March 1855, of wounds received in action before Sebastopol.	£. 1,365 6 *s.*, paid to Mrs. Catherine Hill, mother of the deceased.
Hood, the Honourable F. G., Major and Brevet Colonel, Grenadier Guards.	Killed in action on the 18th October 1854, before Sebastopol.	£. 4,073 19 *s.* 11 *d.*, paid to the Honourable Mrs. Elizabeth Jane Hood, widow of the deceased.
Mitchell, George, Lieutenant, 57th Foot.	Died, 28th March 1855, of wounds received in action on the 18th March 1855.	£. 462 10 *s.*, paid to Lieutenant Robert Mitchell, on half pay, 28th Foot, father of the deceased.
Nolan, Lewis Edward, Captain, 15th Hussars.	Killed in action at Balaklava, on the 25th October 1854.	£. 3,312 10 *s.* 5 *d.*, paid to Mrs. Eliza Harleston Nolan, mother of the deceased.
Richards, Edwin, Captain, 41st Foot.	Killed in action at Inkermann, on the 5th November 1854.	£. 1,403 7 *s.* 5 *d.*, paid to Commander Edwin Richards, Royal Navy, father of the deceased.
Rooke, William Frederick Augustus, Captain, 47th Foot.	Died, on the 1st October 1855, of wounds received before Sebastopol on the 8th September 1855.	£. 1,827 7 *s.* 4 *d.*, paid to Charles Rooke, Esq., father of the deceased.
Vaughan, H. Millingchamp, Captain, 90th Foot.	Died, on the 12th September 1855, of wounds received in action on the 8th September 1855.	£. 1,368 17 *s.* 3 *d.*, paid to Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Vaughan, late 90th Foot, father of the deceased.
Worthington, William S., Lieutenant, 33d Foot.	Died, on the 23d September 1854, of wounds received in action at the Battle of the Alma, on the 20th September 1854.	£. 469 7 *s.* 7 *d.*, paid to William Worthington, Esq., father of the deceased.
Wray, Jackson, Captain, 88th Foot.	Killed in action before Sebastopol, on the 7th June 1855.	£. 715 7 *s.* 2 *d.*, paid to H. Boyd Wray, Esq., father of the deceased.

War Department, May 1856. F. PEEL.

ARMY.

RETURN of Sums paid to the Relatives of Officers in lieu of Pensions, &c., in pursuance of the Provisions of the 10th Clause of the Royal Warrant of the 1st March 1856.

(*By Royal Warrant.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
20 *May* 1856.

FOREIGN LEGIONS.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 16 April 1856;—*for*,

A "COPY of the different CONVENTIONS and AGREEMENTS as to PAY and ALLOWANCES, either while Serving or on Discharge, made with the OFFICERS and MEN of the different FOREIGN LEGIONS in the British Service; together with a COPY of the ATTESTATIONS of each Corps."

War Department, May 1856. F. PEEL.

ARTICLES of CAPITULATION for the Formation of a FOREIGN LEGION for the Service of Her Britannic Majesty.

Article 1. EACH recruit is to be enlisted for the duration of the present war, and until one year after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace.

No man otherwise engaged will be passed at the depôt at Heligoland, or at that at Shorncliffe.

Article 2. The recruits are not to be under five feet two inches (English), nor above 35 years of age, with the exception of non-commissioned officers, and must in every respect be free from infirmity and fit for service.

Article 3. No natives of countries now actually engaged in the war with Russia are to be enlisted, but the persons authorised by letters of service are at liberty to engage abroad men of all nations of Europe, and also to engage in the United Kingdom Poles, Hungarians, Swiss, Danes, and Germans, being in this country, but none of Her Majesty's natural-born subjects.

Article 4. The levy money of recruits issued by this country will be 6*l.* per man, in cash and necessaries, upon final approval, with the usual allowance to the party bringing the recruit admitted for British recruits. For men raised on the Continent an allowance of 975*l.* shall be made to the officer having a letter of service for every 100 men finally approved, for his trouble and expense in levying, maintaining, and forwarding the several recruits to the established depôts, and in returning to their homes rejected recruits. A proportionate allowance will be made for any less number of men who shall be delivered to the depôt at Heligoland or at Shorncliffe, and approved and accepted for Her Majesty's service.

This sum will be issued by the Secretary at War, upon certificates of the number of such recruits having been finally approved.

The bounty of 6*l.* shall be payable by Her Majesty's Government in cash and necessaries to each recruit finally approved.

Article 5. No charge whatever will be admitted for any expenses that may be incurred on account of the recruit previous to the final approval of the man at Heligoland or at Shorncliffe, nor is any expense to be incurred on account of rejected recruits, or of such as may die or desert before final approval. The rejected men brought from the Continent are to be subsisted and sent back at the expense of those persons to whom letters of service may be granted.

Article 6. The pay of the finally approved recruits will be allowed from the respective dates of their approval at Heligoland or at Shorncliffe.

Article 7. The men shall, during the whole period of their term of service, enjoy all such advantages as are or may be granted or allowed to British soldiers whilst on service, wherever they may happen to serve, and shall be subject to all diminution of pay and allowance which Her Majesty may think proper to order for the British troops.

Article 8. The officers and men will be required to take the oath of allegiance to Her Majesty, and will be liable to serve wherever Her Majesty may think fit to employ them. Each recruit is to sign an engagement accordingly, and to be subject to the same regulations and articles of war as Her Majesty's British troops.

Article 9. All non-commissioned officers, drummers, and private soldiers shall receive, after their services have expired, a gratuity of one year's pay, and be allowed a passage at the cost of Government, either to their home on the Continent, or to North America, should it be their wish to emigrate.

Article 10. The men rendered incapable of further service by wounds or other infirmities, contracted while discharging military duties during the period of the term for which they shall have been engaged, will receive from Government an allowance for life not exceeding the Chelsea out-pension, which will be paid to them accordingly, if they reside in Great Britain or Ireland, but not elsewhere, unless they shall have obtained permission to receive the same out of the United Kingdom.

Article 11. The pay of the officers will be allowed at the same rate as for British officers, and will commence from the dates of their several commissions; they will be allowed travelling expenses to England or Heligoland, as the case may be, and also three months' pay to provide their equipments.

Article 12. Officers who take service in the British Foreign Legion shall be allowed, on disbandment, three months' pay to carry them home; and if such officers shall be rendered incapable of military service by wounds or infirmities contracted in the discharge of their military duty, they shall be allowed such provision as Her Majesty shall think proper and necessary under the circumstances of each case.

Article 13. In respect to the supply of clothing and appointments, the legion will be on the same footing as British regiments of the line.

The arms will be furnished from the public stores.

Article 14. In the first instance, a corps of 5,000 men shall be raised and distributed as shown in the following statement:—

Four battalions of infantry, each 1,000 - - -	4,000
One battalion of rifles - - - - - -	1,000
TOTAL - - -	5,000

The formation of the remainder of the legion will take place in proportion as the men are obtained.

Article 15. Her Majesty, whenever she shall think fit, may discontinue the legion, or any part thereof, in the establishment of the army, and discharge the officers and men from their service, although the war with Russia shall not have ceased.

(signed) *Ric. Stutterheim.*

War Department, 26 April 1855.

Sir, War Department, 3 May 1855.

HER MAJESTY having been pleased to direct that under the provisions of the Act 18 & 19 Vict. c. 2, you should be employed on a particular service, raising a force of natives of Switzerland to serve Her Majesty for the duration of the present war, and until one year after the ratification of a definite treaty of peace; I have to desire that you do proceed to Berne for the purpose of carrying out, in

in conjunction with Her Majesty's Minister, the measures necessary for effecting this object.

You will be governed by the following instructions:

1. Upon your arrival at Berne you will cause a military committee to be formed of officers in whom Mr. Gordon and yourself can place confidence, to whom an allowance of 20 *s.* each day to cover all expenses will be granted.

2. The committee will consist of yourself as president, and of two or more Swiss officers who will be entrusted with the whole management of the recruiting staff and depôts in and out of Switzerland, and will be responsible for directing and controlling all disbursements of monies in connexion with them.

3. The committee will have the power of increasing their numbers, and of detaching any members to other depôts, should such a step be required for the purpose of expediting the recruiting.

4. The central depôt will be formed at Schlestadt, a fortified town in France near the Rhine, which will be near the station of the committee.

5. Subsidiary depôts will be formed at Hirninghen or Lonach, and Constance in Baden; Pontarlier and two other places in line between that town and Bâle in France; Feldkirch or Brigenz, and one place in the Tyrol; Evian or Annecy in Savoy, and at Dorno D'Ossola in Piedmont.

6. The committee will be responsible for the appointment of all officers under the rank of field officer, and having tested their characters and experience will name them from time to time in a due proportion to the men raised, or for employment at the subsidiary depôts.

7. At each subsidiary depôt there shall be an officer appointed by the committee to whom will be allowed the pay of ensign, whose duty will be to forward the recruits collected from the interior of Switzerland, when assembled in sufficient numbers, to the central depôt.

8. The committee will give to the officers in charge of the subsidiary depôts such instructions as may in their opinion be best calculated to carry out the object in view.

9. A paymaster to be at the central depôt will be sent out from this country.

10. The paymaster will draw upon the Paymaster-general by bills at seven days' sight, under the authority of the president of the committee, for any monies which may be required to meet the expenses incurred, and he will upon each occasion report to the War Office, for my information, the amount and particulars of the bills drawn, in order that proper authority may be given for their payment, and he will transmit within 14 days after the expiration of any quarter day a detailed account of his expenditure.

11. The pay of the officers will be allowed at the same rate as for British officers, and will commence from the dates of their several commissions.

They will be allowed travelling expenses to England or the central depôt, as the case may be, and also three months' pay to provide their equipment.

12. Officers who take service in the British Swiss Legion shall be allowed on disbandment three months' pay to carry them home, and if such officers shall be rendered incapable of military service by wounds or infirmities contracted in the discharge of their military duty, they shall be allowed such provision as Her Majesty shall think proper and necessary under the circumstances of each case.

13. Each recruit is to be enlisted for the duration of the present war, and until one year after the ratification of a definite treaty of peace.

No man otherwise engaged will be passed at the central depôt, or that at Shorncliffe.

14. The recruits are not to be under five feet two inches (English), nor above 35 years of age, with the exception of non-commissioned officers, and must in every respect be free from infirmity and fit for service.

15. The levy money for recruits is not to exceed 10 *l.* a man, of which 6 *l.* will be paid to the men in cash and necessaries upon final approval at the central depôts.

The remaining sum of 4*l.* will be applicable to bringing money (1*l.*), and to the expense of maintaining and forwarding the men from the subsidiary to the central depôts, including those who may be rejected and sent home, and also the transport and lodging of the men from the central depôt to , or to an English seaport.

16. The pay of the finally approved recruits will be allowed from the respective dates of their approval at the central depôt, or at Shorncliffe.

17. The men shall during the whole period of their term of service enjoy all such advantages as are or may be granted or allowed to British soldiers whilst on service, whenever they may happen to serve, and shall be subject to all diminution of pay and allowances which Her Majesty may think proper to order for the British troops.

18. The officers and men will be required to take the oath of allegiance to Her Majesty, and will be liable to serve wherever Her Majesty may think fit to employ them. Each recruit is to sign an engagement accordingly, and to be subject to the same regulations and articles of war as Her Majesty's British troops.

19. All non-commissioned officers, drummers, and private soldiers shall receive, after their services have expired, a gratuity of one year's pay, and be allowed a passage at the cost of Government, either to their home, or to the Continent, or to North America, or the Cape of Good Hope, should it be their wish to emigrate.

20. Those men rendered incapable of further service by wounds or other infirmities contracted while discharging military duty during the period of the term for which they shall have been engaged, will receive from Government an allowance for life not exceeding the Chelsea out-pension, which will be paid to them accordingly, if they reside in Great Britain or Ireland, but not elsewhere, unless they shall have obtained permission to receive the same out of the United Kingdom.

21. In respect of the supply of clothing and appointments, the Legion will be on the same footing as British regiments of the Line. The arms will be furnished from the public stores.

22. Her Majesty, whenever she shall think fit, may discontinue the Legion, or any part thereof on the establishment of the army, and discharge the officers and men from their service, although the war with Russia shall not have ceased.

I have, &c.

Captain Sheffield Dickson, &c. &c. &c.

(signed) *Panmure.*

Sir, War Department, 30 May 1855.

I AM directed by Lord Panmure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, and to acquaint you that his Lordship approves of an alteration in the 13th clause of the instructions for raising a Swiss Legion, to the effect that—

Each recruit is to be enlisted for the duration of the present war, and until one year after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace, and should the war extend beyond five years, any man may claim his discharge, which may be granted at any time within 12 months from the date of the claim, at the discretion of the officer commanding.

With respect to the 19th clause, the Secretary of State can hold out no prospect of a grant of land to any person provided with a free passage to a colony; but as regards the Cape of Good Hope he would endeavour to obtain permission from the Governor to permit the Swiss to settle upon lands on the eastern frontier.

Lord Panmure cannot sanction the transfer of these men when discharged to the East India Company's service, but they may be members of any colonial militia or other local force which may be formed when they settle.

In

In conclusion, I am to acquaint you that should you find it absolutely necessary to increase the bringing money of any of the men, you will be at liberty to do so, the Secretary of State trusting to your discretion to exercise the utmost economy in this matter.

Commissions, but without pay, will be allowed to Colonels Sulzberger and Funk, and Captain Baumgartner.

I am, &c.

Colonel Dickson. (signed) *F. Peel.*

Convention Particulière entre les Soussignés.

Monsieur Dickson, Colonel, pourvu de mandats suffisants de la part du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Victoria I., Reine de la Grande Bretagne et de l'Irlande, d'une parte, et

Messieurs Jean Sulzeberger, Colonel, de Frammfild, Canton de Thurgovie, Charles Edward Funk, Lieutenant-colonel de l'Etat Major Fédéral d'Artillerie de Nidau, Canton de Berne, et Jean Baumgartner, Capitaine de l'Etat Major Fédéral, de Naters, Canton de Valais, formant sous la présidence de Monsieur le Colonel Dickson une Commission munie de pouvoirs indiqués ci-après, d'autre parte.

Dans le but de fournir une Légion Suisse pour le service militaire de Sa Majesté la Reine de la Grande Bretagne et de l'Irlande.

Il a été arrêté la Convention Particulière suivante, savoir :

Art. I.

Les trois membres Suisses de la Commission s'éngagent envers le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique et sous la présidence du Colonel Dickson, à mettre en exécution la Convention Militaire Générale, adoptée et signée sous date du .

Art. II.

Les dispositions suivantes ont été convenues entre les parties respectives, savoir :—

a.) Les membres Suisses de la Convention recevront des brévets comme officiers au service de Sa Majesté Britannique attachés à la Légion Suisse, mais sans avoir le droit tant qu'ils appartiennent à la commission à la solde de leurs rangs respectifs.

b.) Ils recevront en outre comme membre de la Commission, tant qu'elle dure et qu'ils en soient membres, chacun le traitement de vingt-cinq francs (soit 1 *l.*) par jour, et lorsque la commission aura terminé sa mission ou qu'ils recevront ou aucun d'eux recevra autre destination par suite d'être appelé au service actif avec la légion ou autrement, ils jouiront de la solde à la quelle ils auront droit selon le grade de leurs brévets ; et le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté disposera toujours de leurs services de la manière qu'il trouvera convenable pour aussi longtemps que la légion soit conservée sur pied.

c.) Outre le traitement indiqué ci-dessus, les frais de voyage seront indemnisés à part contre pièces justificatives aux membres Suisses de la Commission pour tous les voyages et missions qu'ils devront faire pour ces objets.

d.) Le traitement des membres de la Commission commencera le jour même de la signature du présent acte.

e.) Le Gouvernement Sa Majesté Britannique leur donnera des passe-ports civils pour se faire valoir comme sujets Britanniques.

Les remises des brévets pour les membres Suisses de la Commission aura lieu aussitôt que faire se pourra, selon les réglements en vigueur.

f.) Les dépenses secrètes à faire seront prises en considération et ordonnées par l'autorité des représentants de Sa Majesté ; sous ce titre sont comprises les gratifications aux agents de police, fonctionnaires publics, et autres dépenses que la Commission jugera nécessaires.

ART. III.

Le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique payera aux membres Suisses de la Commission pour frais de récrutement, outre les dépenses pour les bureaux, la solde des officiers et sous-officiers recruteurs, la subsistance des recrues pendant leur séjour aux dépôts, pour chaque recrue accepté au dépôt de rassemblement le montant de 5 *l.*, jusqu'au nombre de 5,000 hommes, et de 4 *l.* 5 *s.* pour chaque homme qui dépassera le chiffre de 5,000 hommes, étant entendu que le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique ne sera tenu à payer que la moitié de ces sommes respectives, à savoir 2 *l.* 10 *s.* pour chacun des premiers 5,000 hommes, et 2 *l.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.* pour chaque recrue qui dépassera ce chiffre, pour telles recrues qui, ayant été acceptées au dépôt de rassemblement, n'arrivent pas par raison quelconque aux dépôts de formation en Angleterre (sauf force majeure G. I. R. G.)

Dans ces sommes sont comprisés les conditions suivantes :

a.) Les primes d'enrôlement et les frais de nourriture et de logement des recrues depuis leur domicile jusqu'au dépôt de recrutement à la frontière.

b.) Les frais de transport, de nourriture, et de logement des recrues, du dépôt de recrutement jusqu'au dépôt de rassemblement à Schlesttstadt, et

c.) Les mêmes frais de transport, de nourriture, et de logement de Schlesttstadt (G. I. R. G.) jusqu'au dépôt de formation soit aux côtes de l'Angleterre ou à Heligoland par voie du Rhin.

Si l'on devait cas échéant, employer une autre route de transport que la voie du Rhin pour arriver au dépôt de formation, il en sera convenu une augmentation proportionnelle du montant des frais de voyage.

Toutes les sommes qui dépasseront les chiffres indiqués ci-dessus tomberont à la charge des membres Suisses de la Commission, et toutes les sommes par contre qui resteront dans les caisses après les payments des frais cités seront envisagées comme bénéfice légal des membres Suisses de la Commission.

En foi de quoi le présent acte a été signé par les personnes nommées ci-dessus.

Fait double à Berne le dix-neuf Mai 1855.

(signée) *Charles Sheffield Dickson*,
Colonel et Président.
J. L. Sulzberger, Oberst.
Karl Funk, Oberst Lt.
Jean Baumgartner,
Capitaine Fédéral.

Sir, War Department, 25 July 1855.

HER Majesty having been pleased to direct that under the provisions of the Act 18 & 19 Vict. c. 2, you should be employed upon a particular service, raising a force of natives of Italy to serve Her Majesty for the duration of the present war, and until one year after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace, you are hereby authorised, in conjunction with Her Majesty's Minister at Turin, to adopt the measures necessary for effecting this object.

You will be governed by the following instructions :—

1. You will cause a military committee to be formed of officers in whom Sir James Hudson and yourself can place confidence, to whom an allowance of 20 *s.* a day to cover all expenses will be granted.

2. This committee will consist of yourself and two or three Italian officers, who will be intrusted with the whole management of the recruiting staffs and depôts in the Sardinian territory, and will be responsible for directing and controlling all disbursements of monies in connexion with them.

3. Depôts for receiving recruits will be formed at such places as Her Majesty's Minister may, upon communication with the Sardinian Government, select.

4. The committee will be responsible for the appointment of all officers under the rank of field officer, and will appoint them from time to time in a due proportion to the men raised, or for employment at the several depôts, and they will

will recommend to Her Majesty such officers as they may consider eligible for the rank of field officer.

5. At each depôt, except the head-quarters depôt, an officer is to be stationed by the committee with the rank and pay of ensign, whose duty it will be to forward the recruits collected from Italy, when in sufficient numbers, to the head-quarters depôt, under such instructions as the committee may, in their opinion, consider best calculated to carry out the object in view.

6. A paymaster to be at the head-quarters depôt will be sent out from this country.

7. The paymaster will draw the necessary funds from the general agent in London (Sir John Kirkland, of 80, Pall Mall), upon monthly and supplementary estimates, to be forwarded to the War Office in accordance with the regulations, and will furnish a monthly summary of the state of his accounts showing the balance in hand at the end of such period pending the completion of the quarterly pay-list, which latter he will be required to render by the first opportunity after the expiration of one month from the end of each quarterly period.

8. The pay of the officers will be allowed at the same rate as for British officers, and will commence from the date of their several commissions; they will be allowed three months' pay to provide their equipment and any travelling expenses from their homes to the head-quarters depôt.

9. Officers who take service in the British Italian Legion shall upon disbandment, either in England or in the Mediterranean, be allowed three months' pay to carry them home, and any officer rendered incapable of military service by wounds or infirmities contracted in the discharge of his military duty, shall be allowed such provision as Her Majesty shall think proper under the circumstances of the case.

10. Each recruit is to be enlisted for the duration of the present war, and until one year after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace. No man otherwise engaged is to be pased at the head-quarters depôt.

11. The recruits are not to be under five feet two inches (English), nor above 35 years of age, with the exception of the non-commissioned officers, and must in every respect be free from infirmity and fit for active service.

12. The total levy money of recruits is not to exeed 8 *l.* a man; 6 *l.* of this sum is to be applied to the purchase of such necessaries as may be prescribed by the committee, and the remainder is to be paid to the man as his personal bounty. The remaining sum of 2 *l.* will be applicable to all expenses of bringing money, and of maintaining and forwarding the men from the several depôts to the head-quarters depôt, including those who may be rejected and sent home, and also the transport and lodging of the men to the port of embarkation for Malta; and the balance unexpended is to be reported by the committee to the Secretary of State for War for his decision.

13. The pay of the finally approved recruits will be allowed from the respective dates of their approval and attestation at the head-quarters depôt.

14. The men shall, during the whole period of their term of service, enjoy all such advantages as are or may be granted or allowed to British soldiers while on service, wherever they may happen to serve, and shall be subject to all diminution of pay and allowances which Her Majesty may think proper to order for the British troops.

15. The officers and men will be required to take the oath of allegiance to Her Majesty, and will be liable to serve wherever Her Majesty may think fit to employ them. Each recruit is to sign an engagement accordingly, and to be subject to the same regulations and articles of war as Her Majesty's British troops.

16. All non-commissioned officers, drummers, and private soldiers shall receive after their services have expired a gratuity of one year's pay, and be allowed a passage at the cost of Government, either to their homes, or to North America or the Cape of Good Hope, should it be their wish to emigrate to either of those colonies.

17. The men rendered incapable of further service by wounds or other infirmities contracted while discharging military duty during the period of the term for which they shall have been engaged, will receive from Government an allowance for life, not exceeding the Chelsea out-pension, which will be paid to them accordingly if they reside in Great Britain or Ireland, but not elsewhere, unless they shall have applied for and obtained permission to receive the same out of the United Kingdom, which permission cannot be granted if they reside in any country at war with Her Majesty.

18. In respect to the supply of clothing and appointments, the Legion will be upon the same footing as British regiments of the line. Arms will be supplied from the public stores.

19. Her Majesty may, whenever she shall think fit, discontinue the Legion, or any part, on the establishment of the British army, and discharge the officers and men from further service, although the war with Russia shall not have ceased; but the officers and men will be entitled on such reduction to the same allowances as if the force was disbanded on the completion of its term of engagement.

I have, &c.

Colonel the Hon. H. H. M. Percy. (signed) *Panmure.*

BRITISH FOREIGN LEGION.

ATTESTATION.

Beeidigungen für Regimenter.

Fragen.	Antworten.
Einzeln durch den Magiſtrat vorzulegen.	Vom Rekruten eidlich zu erhärten.
1. Was iſt Ihr Name?	_____
2. In welchem Lande, und in, oder bei welcher Stadt ſind Sie geboren?	In _____ _____ in, oder bei der Stadt _____
3. Wie alt ſind Sie?	_____ Jahre _____ Monate.
4. Was iſt Ihr Gewerbe oder Beruf?	_____
5. Sind Sie brüchig oder lahm; ſind Sie je Ohnmachten unterworfen geweſen; oder haben Sie irgend eine Schwäche oder Unpäßlichkeit, welche den freien Gebrauch Ihrer Glieder verhindert, oder Sie zu gewöhnlicher Arbeit untauglich macht?	_____
6. Sind Sie willig beeidigt zu werden, um in der Britiſch-Ausländiſchen Legion zu dienen, kraft der Akte 18 Vict. Cap. II., und gemäß den darnach verfaßten Bedingungen?	_____
7. Für wie viel Werbegeld ſind Sie angeworben?	_____
8. Haben Sie etwas gegen die Art Ihrer Anwerbung einzuwenden?	_____

Ich

Ich _____ ſchwöre, daß obige Fragen mir einzeln gemacht worden ſind; daß die Antworten darauf mir durchgeleſen worden ſind; und daß ſie dieſelben ſind, welche ich gab, und wahr ſind.

Ich ſchwöre gleichfalls, daß ich Ihrer Majeſtät, Ihren Erben und Thronfolgern, treu ſein und redliche Unterthanen-Pflicht leiſten will, und daß ich, wie verpflichtet, Ihre Majeſtät, Ihre Erben und Thronfolger, in Perſon, Krone, und Würde, gegen alle Feinde redlich und treu vertheidigen, und allen Befehlen Ihrer Majeſtät, Ihrer Erben, und Thronfolger, und der über mich geſtellten Generale und Offiziere, beobachten und gehorchen will.

So wahr mir Gott helfe!

Bezeuge es meine Handſchrift

_____ Unterſchrift des Rekruten.

_____ Anweſender Zeuge.

Sworn before me at_____ this_____

day of_____one thousand eight hundred and fifty-

Signature of the Justice_____

_____

(Translation.)

ATTESTATIONS for REGIMENTS.

Questions.	Answers.
To be separately asked by the Magistrate.	*To be sworn to by the Recruit.*
1. What is your Name?	_____
2. In what country, and in, or near what town were you born?	In_____ _____ in or near the town of_____
3. What is your age?	_____years_____months.
4. What is your trade or calling?	_____
5. Are you ruptured or lame; have you ever been subject to fits; or have you any disability or disorder which impedes the free use of your limbs, or unfits you for ordinary labour?	_____
6. Are you willing to be attested to serve in the British Foreign Legion agreeably to the Act 18 Vict. cap, 2, and according to the Articles of Capitulation framed thereon?	_____
7. For what bounty did you enlist?	_____
8. Have you any objection to make to the manner of your enlistment?	_____

I _____ do make oath that the above Questions have been separately put to me; that the Answers thereto have been read over to me; and that they are the same that I gave and are true.

I do also make oath, that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty, Her Heirs, and Successors, and that I will, as in duty bound, honestly and faithfully defend Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, in Person, Crown, and Dignity, against all Enemies, and will observe and obey all orders of Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, and of the Generals and Officers set over me.

So help me God.

Witness my hand

_____ Signature of the Recruit.

_____ Witness present.

Sworn before me at _____ this _____ day of _____ one thousand eight hundred and fifty-

Signature of the Justice _____

Kriegs-Artikel,

Vierzigſter und Sechs und Vierzigſter Artikel des Zweiten Abſchnitts.

40ſter. „Jeder Offizier oder Soldat, der unter irgend welchen Unſerer Land- und See-Truppen, oder in irgend einer Partei, Lage, Detachement, oder Wache, unter welchem Vorwande auch immer, Meuterei oder Aufruhr anfängt, anregt, verurſacht, oder daran Theil nimmt; oder der, wenn gegenwärtig, bei irgend einer Meuterei oder einem Aufruhr, nicht ſein äußerſtes Beſtreben anwendet ſelbige zu unterdrücken; oder der, von einer Meuterei, oder beabſichtigter Meuterei, in Kenntniß geſetzt, nicht gleich ſeinem commandirenden Offiziere Nachricht davon giebt; oder

46ſter. „Welcher aus Unſerem Dienſte deſertirt (er mag nun wieder hinein treten, oder ſich wieder anwerben laſſen, oder nicht), ſoll Todesſtrafe, oder ſolche andere Strafe leiden, als durch ein General-Kriegsgericht zuerkannt werden wird."

(Translation.)

Articles of War.

Fortieth and Forty-Sixth Articles of the Second Section.

XL. "Any Officer or Soldier, who shall begin, excite, cause, or join in any Mutiny or Sedition in any of our Land or Marine Forces, or in any Party, Post, Detachment or Guard, on any pretence whatever; or who being present at any Meeting or Sedition, shall not use his utmost endeavour to suppress the same, or who coming to the knowledge of any Mutiny or intended Mutiny, shall not, without delay, give information thereof to his Commanding Officer; or

XLVI. "Who shall desert from our service (whether or not he shall re-enter or re-enlist in the same), shall suffer Death, or such other Punishment as by a General Court Martial shall be awarded."

Certificate of Attesting Justice.

To wit { I _____ one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace of _____ do hereby certify that in my presence all the foregoing Questions were put to the Recruit _____ that the Answers written opposite to them are those which he gave to me; that the 40th and 46th Articles of the Articles of War were read over to him; that he took the Oath of Allegiance and Fidelity; that he received the sum of _____ on being attested this day; that he has no objection to make to the manner of his Enlistment, and that I am not an Officer of the Army; and that I have given him a Duplicate of this Certificate signed with my Name.

_____ { Signature of the Magistrate.

Beschreibung von _____

Alter, dem Anschein nach _____

Höhe, _____ Fuß _____ Zoll

Gesichtsfarbe _____

Augen _____

Haare _____

Irgend ein Unterscheidungs-Zeichen _____

_____

(Translation.)

DESCRIPTION of _____

Age, apparently _____

Height _____ feet _____ inches

Complexion _____

Eyes _____

Hair _____

Any distinctive mark _____

_____

Aerztliche Certificate.

Bei Anwerbung.

Ich habe den oben erwähnten Recruten untersucht, und finde daß er keinen Bruch, noch Zeichen irgend einer alten Wunde, oder am Knochen sich haltenden Geschwürs hat; daß er frei von varicösen Adern der Beine ist, und daß er die völlige Kraft der Bewegung seiner Gelenke und Glieder hat. Er ist wohl gebaut, und hat keine scrofulöse Krankheit der Drüsen, keinen Erbgrind, oder andern eingewurzelten Hautausschlag; und er ist frei von irgend einem Merkmal körperlicher Strafe, und nicht als Deserteur bezeichnet. Sein Athem ist ruhig, und seine Lungen scheinen gesund. Er hat den vollkommenen Gebrauch seiner Augen und Ohren. Sein allgemeines Aussehen ist gesund, und er besitzt Kraft genug, um im Stande zu sein die Beschwerden zu ertragen, welchen Soldaten außgesetzt sind. Ich erkenne ihn als fähig zu Ihrer Majestät Dienst. Er hat folgende unterscheidende Zeichen oder Narben, nämlich:

Unterschrift des Wundarztes _____

Datirt zu _____ heute

_____ des _____ 185____

Bei einstweiliger Gutheißung.

Nochmalig von mir untersucht in _____ am _____

des _____ 185____, und ich erkenne ihn _____ zum Dienst.

_____ Wundarzt.

Bei entschiedener Gutheißung.

Bestätigt.

_____ Wundarzt des _____ Regiments.

_____

Translation.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.

On Enlistment.

I have examined the above-named Recruit, and find that he has no rupture nor mark of any old wound or ulcer adhering to the bone; he is free from varicose veins of the legs, and has the full power of motion of the joints and limbs. He is well formed, and has no

scrofulous affection of the glands, scald head, or other inveterate cutaneous eruptions; and he is free from any trace of corporal punishment, and not marked as a Deserter. His respiration is easy, and his lungs appear to be sound. He has the perfect use of his eyes and ears, his general appearance is healthy, and he possesses strength sufficient to enable him to undergo the fatigue to which soldiers are liable; I consider him fit for Her Majesty's Service. He has the following particular marks or scars, viz.:

Signature of Surgeon _____

Dated at _____ this

_____ day of _____ 185____

On Intermediate Approval.

Re-examined by me at _____ on the _____ day of _____ 185____, and I consider him _____ for service.

_____ Surgeon,

On Final Approval.

Confirmed.

_____ Surgeon to _____ Regiment.

Certificat des Commandirenden Offiziers.

Da _____ entſchieden gutgeheißen worden iſt, ſo habe ich ſeinen Namen, ſein Alter, den Datum ſeiner Beeidigung, und jeden vorgeſchriebenen beſondern Umſtand im Regiments-Regiſter, mit der No. _____ ſeinem Namen angeſetzt, einrücken laſſen; und ich beſcheinige hiermit, daß ich mit der Richtigkeit dieſer Beeidigung zufrieden bin, und daß die nach der Meuterei-Acte erforderten Gebräuche erfüllt worden zu ſein ſcheinen.

_____ Unterſchrift des commandirenden Offiziers.

Datum _____

(Translation.)

CERTIFICATE of COMMANDING OFFICER.

_____ having been finally approved, I have caused the Name, Age, Date of Attestation, and every prescribed particular to be recorded in the Regimental Register, with the No. _____ affixed to his name; and I certify that I am satisfied with the correctness of this Attestation, and that the forms required by the Mutiny Act appear to have been complied with.

_____ Signature of Officer Commanding.

Date _____

No. Name

RECORD OF SERVICE.

Regiment.	Promotions, Reductions, Casualties, &c.	Rank.	Period of Service in each Rank.		Amount of Service.	
			From	To	Years.	Days.

BRITISH ITALIAN LEGION.

ATTESTATION.

FEDE d'arruolamento pei REGGIMENTI.

DOMANDE.	RISPOSTE.
Da farsi separatamente ad una ad una dal Magistrato.	*Da farsi dalla recluta sotto giuramento.*
1. Quale è il vostro nome?	_____
2. In qual provincia o in qual città, o nei dintorni di qual città siete voi nato?	Nella _____ _____ nella Città o nei dintorni della Città _____
3. Quanti anni avete?	_____ anni _____ mesi.
4. Quale è il vostro mestiere o professione?	_____
5. Siete soggetto alle allentature o storpio; siete stato mai sottoposto ad attacchi epilettici, deliquii, ecc., avete voi qualche imperfezione o malattia che impedisca il libero esercizio delle vostre membra, o vi renda inabile al lavoro ordinario?	_____
6. Siete voi disposto di giurare di servire nella *Legione Britannica Italiana* conforme all'Atto 18 Vitt. cap. 2, e conforme agli art. della capitolazione formata su quello?	_____
7. Per qual premio v'arrolaste?	_____
8. Avete qualche obbiezione da muovere contro il modo del vostro arrolamento?	_____

Io _____ giuro che le soprascritte domande mi sono state fatte separatamente ad una ad una; che le risposte de ma date mi sono state lette; e che sono le stesse che io diedi e sono esatte.

Io giuro ancora che sarò fedele, e presterò leale obbedienza a Sua Maestà, a' suoi Eredi e Successori, e che, come il mio dovere mi obbliga, difenderò fedelmente Sua Maestà, i suoi Eredi e Successori, nella Persona, nella Corona, nella Dignità, contro ogni e qualunque Nemico, ed osserverò, ed obbedirò tutti gli ordini di Sua Maestà, dei suoi Eredi e Successori, e dei Generali ed Ufficiali miei superiori.

Così Dio m' aiuti.

Ne faccia fede la mia mano.

_____ Firma della Recluta.

_____ Testimonio presente all' atto.

_____

(Translation.)

ATTESTATIONS for REGIMENTS.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
To be separately asked by the Magistrate.	*To be sworn to by the Recruit.*
1. What is your name?	_____
2. In what country, and in or near what town were you born?	In _____ _____ in or near the town of _____

3. What is your age? _____ years _____ months.

4. What is your trade or calling? _____

5. Are you ruptured or lame; have you ever been subject to fits; or have you any disability or disorder which impedes the free use of your limbs, or unfits you for ordinary labour? _____

6. Are you willing to be attested to serve in the British Italian Legion agreeably to the Act 18 Vict. cap. 2, and according to the Articles of Capitulation framed thereon? _____

7. For what bounty did you enlist? _____

8. Have you any objection to make to the manner of your Enlistment? _____

I _____ do make oath that the above Questions have been separately put to me; and that the Answers thereto have been read over to me; and that they are the same that I gave and are true.

I do also make oath, that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, and that I will, as in duty bound, honestly and faithfully defend Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, in Person, Crown, and Dignity, against all enemies, and will observe and obey all orders of Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, and of the Generals and Officers set over me.

So help me God.

Witness my hand

_____ Signature of the Recruit.

_____ Witness present.

CODICE MILITARE DI GUERRA.

Articoli quarantesimo e quarantesimosesto della Seconda Sezione.

XL. " Qualunque Officiale o Soldato che darà principio, eccitamento, occasione, o prenderà parte a qualunque ammutinamento o sedizione in qualsivoglia delle nostre truppe di terra e di mare, o in qualsivoglia Compagnia, Posto, Distaccamento o Guardia, per qualsivoglio pretesto, o che essendo presente a qualsivoglia assembramento o sedizione, non farà i massimi sforzi per reprimerli, o venendo in cognizione di qualche ammutinamento o progetto d'ammutinamento non ne informerà senza indugio il suo Official Comandante, o.

XLVI. " Chi diserterà dal nostro servizio (quand' anche rientri o si arroli di nuovo nel medesimo) soffrirà la Pena di Morte, o quelle altre pene che saranno statuite dal Consiglio Generale di Guerra.

(Translation.)

ARTICLES OF WAR.

Fortieth and Forty-sixth Articles of the Second Section.

XL. " Any Officer or Soldier, who shall begin, excite, cause, or join in any Mutiny or Sedition in any of our Land or Marine Forces, or in any party, post, detachment, or guard, on any pretence whatever; or who being present at any Meeting or Sedition, shall not use his utmost endeavour to suppress the same, or who coming to the knowledge of any Mutiny or intended Mutiny, shall not, without delay, give information thereof to his Commanding Officer; or

XLVI. " Who shall desert from Our Service (whether or not he shall re-enter or re-enlist in the same), shall suffer Death, or such other punishment as by a General Court Martial shall be awarded."

CERTIFICATO del MAGISTRATO che ha fatto giurare la Recluta.

Io uno dei Giudici di Pace di Sua Maestà di certifico con questa che in mia presenza tutte le domande antecedenti furono fatte alla Recluta che le risposte scritte di fronte alle domande sono quelle ch' egli mi diede; che gli articoli 40 e 46 degli articoli del Codice Militare di guerra gli furono letti; ch' egli prese il giuramento di obbedienza e fedeltà; che egli ricevè o ha diritto a ricevere la somma di nell' ingaggiarsi che oggi fece; che egli non ha obbiezione da muovere contro il modo dell'arrolamento e che io non sono un ufficiale dell' esercito, e che gli ho dato un duplicato di questo certificato firmato col mio nome.

_____ { Firma del Magistrato.

(Translation.)

CERTIFICATE of ATTESTING MAGISTRATE.

I one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace of do hereby certify that in my presence all the foregoing Questions were put to the Recruit that the Answers written opposite to them are those which he gave to me; that the 40th and 46th Articles of the Articles of War were read over to him; that he took the Oath of Allegiance and Fidelity; that he received or is entitled to receive the sum of on being attested this day; that he has no objection to make to the manner of his Enlistment; and that I am not an Officer of the Army; and that I have given him a Duplicate of this Certificate signed with my Name.

_____ { Signature of the Magistrate.

CONNOTATI di _____

Età apparente _____

Statura ____ metri ____ cent.

Carnagione _____

Occhi _____

Capelli _____

Segni particolari _____

(Translation.)

DESCRIPTION of _____

Age, apparently _____

Height ____ feet ____ inches.

Complexion _____

Eyes _____

Hair _____

Any distinctive mark _____

CERTIFICATO MEDICO

nell' occasione dell' ingaggio.

Io ho esaminato la sovrannominata recluta e trovo che non ha allentatura nè segno di alcuna antica ferita o d' ulcere aderente all' osso o carie: egli è libero da vene varicose alle gambe, ed ha il pieno esercizio delle articolazioni e delle membra. Egli è ben formato e non ha affezione scrofolosa alle glandole, nè tigna o altra inveterata eruzione cutanea; ed è libero da ogni segno di punizione corporea, e non è marchiato come disertore; il suo respiro è facile,

è facile, e i suoi polmoni sembrano sani. Egli ha il perfetto uso de' suoi occhi e delle sue orecchie e il suo aspetto generale indica salute, ed egli possiede forza sufficiente da renderlo abile a sobbarcarsi alle fatiche cui sono soggetti i soldati. Io lo considero idoneo al servizio di Sua Maestà. Egli ha i seguenti segni particolari o cicatrici, cioè:—

Firma del Chirurgo_____

Datato da_____ questo

_____ giorno di_____185 .

Certificato per l'approvazione provvisoria.

Fu esaminato di nuovo da me a_____ nel_____

giorno di_____185_____, e lo considero_____al servizio.

_____Chirurgo.

Per l'approvazione definitiva.

Confermato.

_____ Chirurgo del_____ Reggimento.

(Translation.)

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE

On Enlistment.

I have examined the above-named Recruit, and find that he has no rupture nor mark of any old wound or ulcer adhering to the bone; he is free from varicose veins of the legs, and has the full power of motion of the joints and limbs. He is well formed, and has no scrofulous affection of the glands, scald head, or other inveterate cutaneous eruptions; and he is free from any trace of corporal punishment, and not marked as a Deserter. His respiration is easy, and his lungs appear to be sound. He has the perfect use of his eyes and ears, his general appearance is healthy, and he possesses strength sufficient to enable him to undergo the fatigue to which soldiers are liable: I consider him fit for Her Majesty's Service. He has the following particular marks or scars, viz.:

Signature of Surgeon _____

Dated at_____ this

_____day of_____185__

On Intermediate Approval.

Re-examined by me at_____ on the_____

day of_____185_____, and I consider him_____for service.

_____Surgeon.

On Final Approval.

Confirmed.

_____ Surgeon to_____Regiment.

CERTIFICATO dell' UFFICIALE COMANDANTE.

essendo stato definitivamante approvato, io ho fatto inscrivere il nome, l' età, la data della fede d' ingaggio, ed ogni punto prescritto dal regolamento nel registro del reggimento, col N° apposto al nome della recluta; e certifico che io sono persuaso dell' esattezza di questa fede d' ingaggio.

_____Firma dell' Ufficiale Comandante.

Data_____

(Translation.)

(Translation.)

CERTIFICATE of COMMANDING OFFICER.

having been finally approved, I have caused the Name, Age, Date of Attestation, and every prescribed particular to be recorded in the Regimental Register, with the N° affixed to his name; and I certify that I am satisfied with the correctness of this Attestation.

_____ Signature of Officer Commanding.

Date_____

No. Nome

NOTA DEI SERVIZI PRESTATI.

Reggimento.	Promozioni, Diminuzioni, di Grado, Casualità, ecc.	Grado.	Periodo di Servizio in ogni Grado.		Servizio Totale.	
			Da	A	Anni.	Giorni.

DUPLICATO DEL CERTIFICATO.

FEDE d'arruolamento pei REGGIMENTI.

DOMANDE. *Da farsi separatamente ad una ad una dal Magistrato.*	RISPOSTE. *Da farsi dalla recluta sotto giuramento.*
1. Quale è il vostro nome?	_____
2. In qual provincia o in qual città, o nei dintorni di qual città siete voi nato?	Nella_____ _____nella Citta o nei dintorni della Citta_____
3. Quanti anni avete?	_____anni_____mesi.
4. Quale è il vostro mestiere o professione?	_____
5. Siete soggetto alle allentature o storpio; siete stato mai sottoposto ad attacchi epilettici, deliquii, ecc., avete voi qualche imperfezione o malattia che impedisca il libero esercizio delle vostre membra, o vi renda inabile al lavoro ordinario?	_____
6. Siete voi disposto di giurare di servire nella *Legione Britannica Italiana* conforme all'Atto 18 Vitt. cap. 2, e conforme agli art. della capitolazione formata su quello?	_____
7. Per qual premio v' arrolaste?	_____
8. Avete qualche obbiezione da muovere contro il modo del vostro arrolamento?	_____

(Translation.)

ATTESTATIONS for REGIMENTS.

QUESTIONS. *To be separately asked by the Magistrate.*	ANSWERS. *To be sworn to by the Recruit.*
1. What is your Name?	_____
2. In what country, and in, or near what town were you born?	In _____ _____ in or near the town of _____
3. What is your age?	_____ years _____ months.
4. What is your trade or calling?	_____
5. Are you ruptured or lame; have you ever been subject to fits; or have you any disability or disorder which impedes the free use of your limbs, or unfits you for ordinary labour?	_____
6. Are you willing to be attested to serve in the British Italian Legion, agreeably to the Act 18 Vict. c. 2, and according ing to the Articles of Capitulation framed thereon?	_____
7. For what bounty did you enlist?	_____
8. Have you any objection to make to the manner of your enlistment?	_____

CERTIFICATO del Magistrato che ha fatto giurare la Recluta.

Io _____ uno dei Giudici di Pace di Sua Maestà di _____ certifico con questa che in mia presenza tutte le domande antecedenti furono fatte alla Recluta _____ che le risposte scritte di fronte alle domande sono quelle ch' egli mi diede; che gli articoli 40 e 46 degli articoli del Codice Militare di guerra gli furono letti; ch' egli prese il giuramento di obbedienza e fedeltà; che egli ricevè o ha diritto a ricevere la somma di _____ nell' ingaggiarsi che oggi fece; che egli non ha obbiezione da muovere contro il modo dell' arrolamento e che io non sono un ufficiale dell' esercito, e che gli ho data un duplicato di questo certificato firmato col mio nome.

_____ Firma del Magistrato.

(Translation.)

CERTIFICATE of ATTESTING MAGISTRATE.

I _____ one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace of _____ do hereby certify that in my presence all the foregoing Questions were put to the Recruit _____ that the answers written opposite to them are those which he gave to me; that the 40th and 46th Articles of the Articles of War were read over to him; that he took the Oath of Allegiance and Fidelity; that he received or is entitled to receive the sum of _____ on being attested this day; that he has no objection to make to the manner of his enlistment; and that I am not an Officer of the Army; and that I have given him a Duplicate of this Certificate signed with my Name.

_____ Signature of the Magistrate.

CONNOTATI di _____

Età apparente _____

Statura _____ metri _____ cent.

Carnagione _____

Occhi _____

Capelli _____

Segni particolari _____

(Translation.)

(Translation.)

DESCRIPTION of _____

Age, apparently _____

Height _____ feet _____ inches

Complexion _____

Eyes _____

Hair _____

Any distinctive mark _____

LEGIONI BRITANNICO-ITALIANA.

CONDIZIONI da servire di norma ai signori Ufficiali Italiani che saranno disposti a prendere servizio nella Legioni suddetta.

1°. IL servizio della Legione sarà inteso per tutta la durata della guerra attuale e per un anno dopo la ratificazione di un trattato definitivo di pace.

2°. I signori ufficiali riceveranno lo stesso stipendio che gli ufficiali nazionali dell' Esercito Britannico.

3°. Riceveranno poi, anticipatamente, quando lo desiderino, tre mesi di paga per far fronte alle spese d' equipaggio.

4°. Allo scioglimento della Legione avranno diritto ad una gratificazione di tre mesi di paga per sovvenire alle spese di rimpatrio.

5°. La Legione sarà tenuta di servire ovunque piaccia a S. M. Britannica.

6°. I signori uffIciali feriti gravemente o quelli che avranno perduto la salute in seguito a malattie contratte nel servizio militaire di S. M., riceveranno una indennizzazione pecuniaria da determinarsi da S. M.

7°. S. M. si riserva la facoltà di sciogliere la Legione, od una singola parte di essa, quando a S. M. piacerà; però i signori ufficiali, nel caso di tale scioglimento, avranno diritto alla stessa gratificazione come se fosse stata sciolta a guerra finita.

8°. I signori ufficiali saranno tenuti di prestare giuramento di fedeltà a S. M. Britannica e di sottoscrivere un atto di assenso alle norme e condizioni delle leggi militari della Gran Bretagna.

(Translation.)

BRITISH ITALIAN LEGION.

TERMS to serve as Guidance to the Italian Officers that may be disposed to take Service in the said Legion.

1. THE service of the Legion is understood to be for all the duration of the present war, and for a year after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace.

2. The officers will receive the same pay as the officers of the national British army.

3. They will receive, if they wish it, three months' pay in advance, to provide for equipment.

4. On the dissolution of the Legion they will have a right to a gratuity of three months' pay, to meet the expenses of journey home.

5. The Legion will be obliged to serve wherever it may please H. B. Majesty.

6. The officers gravely wounded, or that may have lost their health in consequence of disease contracted in H. M. military service, will receive a pecuniary indemnity, to be determined by H. M.

7. H. M. reserves to herself the power to dissolve the Legion, or a single portion of it, when it may please H. M., but the officers will, on such event, have a right to the same gratification as if it were dissolved at the end of the war.

8. The officers will be required to take the Oath of Allegiance to Her Britannic Majesty, and to subscribe an act of assent to the rules and conditions of the military laws of Great Britain.

FOREIGN LEGIONS.

COPY of the different CONVENTIONS and AGREEMENTS as to PAY and ALLOWANCES, either while Serving or on Discharge, made with the OFFICERS and MEN of the different FOREIGN LEGIONS in the British Service; together with a COPY of the ATTESTATIONS of each Corps.

(*Colonel Dunne.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
20 *May* 1856.

228.

Under 3 *oz.*

233

NAMES

OF

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS

SELECTED FOR RECOMMENDATION

TO

HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH

TO RECEIVE THE DECORATION

OF THE

FRENCH MILITARY WAR MEDAL.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1856.

2120

NAMES

OF

Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers selected for Recommendation to His Majesty the Emperor of the French, to receive the Decoration of the French Military War Medal.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT OF HUSSARS.

Names of Four Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Distinguished Service performed.
1159	Troop Serjeant Major.	Rourke Teevan -	Served in the Campaign in Bulgaria in 1854. Was present at the affair of Bouljanak, and Battles of Alma and Balaklava, in which action he led a troop and behaved gallantly. Was also present at the Battle of Inkerman, and throughout the Campaign from 1854 to 1856.
1091	Serjeant	Seth Bond -	Served in the Campaign in Bulgaria in 1854. Was present at the affair of Bouljanak, and Battles of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman. At Alma, when ordered to pursue and capture prisoners, he exhibited great subordination in sparing (at the suggestion of a staff officer) a Russian, who had wounded him, and also at the action of Balaklava his coolness and gallantry were noticed. He also served in the whole of the Campaign from 1854 to 1856.
1389	Lance Corporal.	Thomas Harrison -	Served in the whole of the Campaign in Bulgaria in 1856. Was present at the affair of Bouljanak, the Battles of Alma and Balaklava, where he behaved very gallantly in galloping to the rescue of several comrades who were fighting against overwhelming odds. Was also present at the Battle of Inkerman, and through the whole of the Campaign from 1854 to 1856.
1339	Private	Cornelius Teehan -	Served in the Campaign in Bulgaria in 1854. Was present at the affair of Bouljanak, and Battles of Alma and Balaklava, where he behaved gallantly. Was also at the Battle of Inkerman, and served during the whole of the Campaign from 1854 to 1856.

(Signed) E. PEEL, Lt.-Col.,
Commanding Eleventh (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars.

Sebastopol, 15th May 1856.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Names of 48 Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers.

Company.	Battalion.	Rank.	Name.	Distinguished Service performed.
"B." Troop.	R.H.A.	Serjeant	William Kempton -	Landed at Varna with "I." troop, Royal Horse Artillery, and present in every skirmish and action in which the troop was engaged, including the Bulganac, Alma, M'Kenzie's Farm, Balaklava, Inkerman, &c. Joined "C." troop, 11 June 1855, and went with the Light Brigade Cavalry to Eupatoria. Present in every affair with the enemy.

Royal Regiment of Artillery—*continued.*

Company.	Battalion.	Rank.	Name.	Distinguished Service performed.
2	8	Serjeant	John Fairfax -	At skirmish, 19 September 1854; Battles of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman; Tchernaya (in reserve); bombardment of 9 April 1855. Noticed on the field at Battle of Inkerman for his coolness and courage.
2	8	Gunner and Driver.	James Magee -	At skirmish, 19 September 1854; Battles of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman; bombardments, 9 April, and 6 and 17 June 1855. Noticed by Captain Smith during the bombardment.
8	9	Acting Bombardier	John Hagan -	Volunteered for the assault on 18 June; present at the bombardments of 9 April, 16 and 17 Jnne, 17 August, and 5 September 1855.
8	9	Acting Bombardier	Charles Henderson	Volunteered for the assault on 8 September 1855; present at the bombardments of 9 April, 6 and 17 June, 17 August, and 5 September 1855.
1	11	Acting Bombardier	David Jenkins -	Spiked the guns in the Redoubt on Canrobert's Hill, 25 October 1854; remained in the work after the Turks evacuated it; and although the Russians were advancing rapidly up the hill, he did not quit the place until he had spiked every gun. Lord Raglan mentioned his name in a dispatch, and by Her Majesty's Command, the names of Gunner Jenkins and three others were forwarded to the Horse Guards, but no further notice was taken of the affair.
3	11	Serjeant	James M'Garrity -	Present during the whole Campaign. Present at the Battles of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman, and 3d and 4th bombardments. Took powder to the trenches on 17 October 1854, under a very heavy fire.
3	11	Corporal	Patrick Conway -	At the Battle of Inkerman mentioned for very gallant conduct by Major Boothby, R.A., and Captain Henry, L. T. Corps, the latter of whom he assisted in rescuing from the enemy when severely wounded.
3	11	Gunner and Driver.	George Bines -	Present at the Battle of Inkerman; 3d, 4th, and 5th bombardments. Favourably mentioned by Captain Jones, R.A., for his conduct on 6 September 1855,
4	11	Gunner and Driver.	James M'Grath -	Assisted Serjeant Henry (who received 12 bayonet wounds in this service) in limbering up a gun surrounded by Russians at Inkerman.
5	11	Serjeant Major.	Walter Flockhart -	Landed with the siege train. Served in the trenches during all five bombardments. Present at Inkerman. Was No. 1. of the gun where the parapet was blown out to allow it to bear on the Russians advancing after the storming of the Malakoff. Slightly wounded in the head.
5	11	Corporal	James Browne -	Landed with the siege train. Served in the trenches during all five bombardments. Present with the 18 pounders at Inkerman. Volunteered and went with spiking party on the 18 June 1855.
5	11	Bombardier	Angus Sutherland	Landed with the siege train. Served in the 1st bombardment; severely wounded in both legs by the bursting of a shell. Served again in the April and subsequent bombardments. At the explosion of the French gun park, was one of the first men to volunteer to carry away a number of live shell and carcasses.

Royal Regiment of Artillery—*continued.*

Company.	Battalion.	Rank.	Name.	Distinguished Service performed.
5	11	Gunner and Driver.	John Norton -	Landed in the Crimea with the siege train. Served in ths trenches during all five bombardments. Volunteered to go out with the rocket tube in front of the 21-Gun Battery. Went up with the 18 pounders at Inkerman, and attracted the notice of Lieutenant Colonel Dickson.
5	11	Trumpeter.	John M'Claren -	Came out at the commencement of the Campaign. Was in Turkey. Present at Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman. Volunteered and served as No. 6. of No. 2. Gun at that battle, after Colonel Dacres had taken his horse (his own having been shot).
4	12	Gunner and Driver.	John Vance -	Present at the Battles of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman. Engaged on night fatigues during the whole siege, under fire, taking ammunition to the trenches.
4	12	Gunner and Driver.	Patrick Knight -	Engaged in all the bombardments, and rendered himself conspicuous by his general coolness and gallantry under fire. Wounded in the side by the bursting of a gun in the 1st bombardment.
5	12	Corporal	Matthew Fenton -	In trenches before Sebastopol from 1 October 1854 till 8 September 1855, and was also present at the Battle of Inkerman.
Field Train Department.		Serjeant Conductor.	Job Smith -	Landed in the Crimea on 30 September 1854. Served in the trenches from the 17 October 1854 to 8 September 1855, and was present at the Battle of Inkerman with the two 18-pounder guns.
Siege Train Department.		Serjeant Conductor.	Joseph Buchanan -	Served in six bombardments.
Siege Train Department.		Serjeant Conductor.	James Boggie -	Served in six bombardments.
8	6	Serjeant	Joseph Smith -	Constant duty in the trenches from December 1854.
7	9	Serjeant	John M'Pherson -	Landed at Balaklava in September 1854. Present during the whole siege and all the bombardments. Was in No. 7. Battery, left attack, the day it was opened and knocked to pieces. Was at Inkerman. Was slightly wounded on 20 October 1854.
C.	R.H.A.	Serjeant	Henry Bacchus -	Served throughout the Crimean Campaign, at Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman, expedition to Eupatoria, &c. Distinguished for his zeal on all occasions.
8	6	Gunner and Driver.	Richard Woodbridge	Was present at all bombardments, and never absent from his duty in the trenches. Particularly distinguished himself at the bombardment of 18 June for his zeal and gallant conduct.

(Signed) R. J. DACRES, Lt.-General.

Sebastopol, 23 May 1856.

ROYAL SAPPERS AND MINERS.

Names of Five Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Distinguished Service performed.
1249	Colour Serjeant.	Kester Knight -	Joined the army in the East at Scutari, May 1854, and has served uninterruptedly, with the exception of a short time during which he was "Sick absent" at Scutari. Present at every bombardment, and has received a medal with two clasps. Was specially selected by the late Colonel Tylden for important daily duties in the trenches of the right attack, and was subsequently recommended strongly by him for promotion, which he received.
797	Corporal	John Ross -	Served at Bomarsund, and joined the army in the East in December 1854; since which time he has not been absent from the army. Mentioned specially for distinguished conduct in Brigade Orders, dated 22 July and 24 August 1855, receiving a pecuniary gratuity on both occasions by order of the Commander of the Forces.
824	Corporal	Robert Hanson -	Joined the army at the Katcha Bivouac, and has never been absent from it. Has received a medal and two clasps. Was selected for special duties in the trenches by the director of the left attack, who reported, at the close of the siege, that he had conducted the operations intrusted to him with ability and perseverance, whilst under a heavy fire.
252	Second Corporal.	Walter Conning -	Joined the army in the East at the commencement of the War, and has never been absent from it. Has received a medal with three clasps. Particularly distinguished himself by the steady and zealous performance of his duties in the advanced trenches, as well as in repairing embrasures; more especially on 7 June 1855 during a bombardment.
854	Private	John Perie -	Joined the army in the East at Scutari May 1854, and has never been absent from it. Has received the war medal and four clasps. Distinguished himself by frequent good service in the trenches, and especially at the assault on the Redan, on 18 June 1855.

(Signed) Edw. T. Lloyd, Lt.-Colonel,
Comm. Roy. Eng.

Sebastopol, May 1856.

THIRD BATTALION GRENADIER GUARDS.

Names of Seven Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Distinguished Service performed.
3003	Colour Serjeant.	Charles Sargeant -	Embarked with the battalion in February 1854. Served without intermission until the close of the War. Was present at the Battles of the Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman (wounded); siege and capture of Sebastopol. General distinguished conduct throughout the Campaign.
5606	Private	Isaac Archer -	Volunteered as one of the sharpshooters of the Brigade of Guards in October 1854. Was present in every action during the War.
4103	Private	Thomas Elger -	Served during the whole of the Campaign. General good conduct in the trenches.
4614	Private	Aaron Hale -	Present during the whole of the Campaign. Favourably reported by the engineer officer for his conduct on the night of the 24 August 1855, in keeping his party at work in the advanced sap.

Third Battalion Grenadier Guards—*continued.*

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Distinguished Service performed.
3910	Private	James King -	Served throughout the Campaign; was present in every engagement. General good conduct in the trenches.
4448	Private	William Myers -	Distinguished conduct in the trenches in August 1855, in volunteering to bring in wounded men from the front.
3739	Private	William Williams -	Served throughout the whole of the Campaign; and general good conduct in the trenches.

(Signed) C. A. Sims,
Col. Gr. Gds.

Sebastopol, 12 May 1856.

FIRST BATTALION COLDSTREAM REGIMENT OF FOOT GUARDS.

Names of Seven Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Distinguished Service performed.
2837	Serjeant Major.	Sheppard Carter -	Served with the battalion from its embarkation in February 1854 until the present time. Actually engaged in the Battles of Alma and Inkerman, and served in the trenches before Sebastopol. Did good service as drill serjeant, acting serjeant major, and serjeant major in times of sickness and difficulty in maintaining the discipline and efficiency of the battalion.
2538	Drill Serjeant.	John Burnett -	Embarked with the battalion, February 1854. Actually engaged at Alma and Inkerman, and served in the trenches throughout the siege.
3194	Serjeant	Wm. Reed -	
3090	Serjeant	George Walden -	Embarked with the battalion, February 1854. Actually engaged at Alma and Inkerman (wounded). Served in the trenches during the siege, with the exception of a short absence until the recovery of his wound.
3943	Private	John Winter -	Served with the battalion since February 1854. Has borne an excellent character since that time. Actually engaged at Alma and Inkerman. Did duty in the trenches without any intermission throughout the siege.
4134	Private	Phillip Balls -	Joined the battalion in Turkey, July 1854. Have borne excellent characters since that time. Actually engaged at Alma and Inkerman, and did duty in the trenches without any intermission throughout the siege.
4284	Private	Charles Tutt -	

(Signed) Gordon Drummond, Col.
Commanding 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards.

Sebastopol, 18 May 1856.

SCOTS FUSILIER REGIMENT OF FOOT GUARDS.

Names of Seven Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Distinguished Service performed.
2404	Pay and Colour Serjeant.	William M'Gregor	Distinguished himself both at Alma, Inkerman, and in the trenches. Conduct exemplary throughout the whole Campaign.
2728	Pay and Colour Serjeant.	James Badenoch -	Distinguished himself both at Alma, Inkerman, and in the trenches. Conduct exemplary throughout the whole Campaign.

Scots Fusilier Guards—*continued.*

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Distinguished Service performed.
3158	Drill Serjeant.	James Lennox -	Has been in all the actions, and in the trenches up to 28 February 1855, when he was employed at the sanitorium at Balaklava.
3625	Serjeant	David Manson -	Came out with the battalion. Distinguished himself at Alma. Was present at the other actions, and throughout the siege, in which his conduct has been conspicuous.
4098	Corporal	John Judd -	Was present in all the actions, and was conspicuous during the siege for his unwearied zeal, when he was constantly employed on a fatiguing duty, always cheerfully performed.
4457	Acting Corporal.	Joseph Coulter -	Particularly distinguished himself at Alma; continuing to fire on the enemy after being severely wounded.
3170	Private	John Drummond -	Distinguished himself throughout the whole Campaign, and was present in all the engagements.

(Signed) Edwd. W. F. Walker, Colonel,
Sebastopol, 16 May 1856. Major Commanding Scots Fusilier Guards.

FIRST BATTALION ROYAL REGIMENT.

Names of Seven Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Distinguished Service performed.
3152	Serjeant	William Sparks -	Recommended by officers in charge of covering parties for intrepid conduct and zealous performance of his duty.
2180	Private	Daniel Moran -	Continual faithful service in the trenches during the whole of the siege operations.
3124	Corporal	John Horsfall -	
3030	Private	James Colver -	
1341	Private	Andrew Campbell	Mentioned favourably in orders, through the recommendation of an engineer officer, for zealous conduct whilst employed on trench duty.
1948	Colour Serjeant.	A. J. Stewart -	Continued devotedness to their duty throughout the siege.
2980	Corporal	W. J. Sullivan -	

(Signed) B. Daveney, Lt.-Col.
Sebastopol, 13 May 1856. Commanding 1st Battalion Royal Regiment.

SECOND BATTALION FIRST (OR "THE ROYAL") REGIMENT OF FOOT.

Names of Four Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Distinguished Service performed.
1475	Serjeant Major.	Stephen Hunter -	Constant, active, zealous, and efficient service in the trenches before Sebastopol, from 22 April to 8 September 1855.
1418	Serjeant	James Mulvany -	Continuous, zealous, and efficient service in the trenches from 22 April to 8 September 1855.
2003	Private	Charles Pulfer -	Constant zeal and alacrity in the performance of his duty in the trenches, from 22 April to 8 September 1855.
2752	Private	Frederick Lock -	Distinguished zeal and activity in the trenches, from 22 April to 8 September 1855, and never absent from duty.

(Signed) R. W. Huey, Lt.-Col.
Commanding 2d Battalion 1st. ("The Royal") Regiment.
Sebastopol, 14 May 1856.

FOURTH (KING'S OWN) REGIMENT.

Names of Seven Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Distinguished Service performed.
2516	Colour Serjeant.	William Ogrady -	Present at the head quarters of his regiment during the whole Eastern Campaign. Performed his duty throughout in the most exemplary manner in every respect.
2601	Colour Serjeant.	Alexander Flemming.	Present at the head quarters of his regiment during the whole Eastern Campaign (except from 2 August 1855 to 25 December 1855, when he was attached to the commissariat department). Performed his duty throughout in the most exemplary manner in every respect.
3019	Colour Serjeant.	Robert Marshall -	Present at the head quarters of his regiment from 9 December 1854. Strongly recommended for zeal and activity in the performance of his duties in the trenches.
2072	Corporal	John Clarkson -	Present at the head quarters of his regiment during the whole Eastern Campaign. Zealous and active in the performance of his duty in the trenches. Twice wounded, viz., on 14 April and 22 June 1855.
1541	Lance Corporal.	John Fitzgerald -	Present at the head quarters of his regiment during the whole Eastern Campaign. Volunteered and acted as a sharpshooter as long as that force was employed.
3252	Private	Teddy Murray -	Upon volunteers being called for on 16 October 1854 to act as marksmen, he was one of the first to offer his services, and he continued to serve in that capacity as long as the force was employed.
3221	Private	James Murphy -	Present at the head quarters of his regiment during the whole Eastern Campaign. Never missed a trench duty until severely wounded on 18 June 1855.

(Signed) T. Williams, Lt.-Col.,
Commg. Fourth K. O. Regt.

Sebastopol, 10 May 1856.

SEVENTH (ROYAL FUSILIERS) REGIMENT.

Names of Seven Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Distinguished Service performed.
1215	Serjeant Major.	Joseph Bell -	Landed in the Crimea, 14 September 1854. Engaged at Alma and Inkerman, sortie 26 October 1854, and both assaults on the Redan.
2428	Colour Serjeant.	John Watts -	Landed in the Crimea, 14 September 1854. Was engaged at the Alma, and brought the company out of action. Engaged with the enemy on the 26 October 1854, also at the Inkerman, 5 November 1854, and brought the company out of action; at the taking of the Quarries, and both the assaults on the Redan, and never absent from his regiment.
1933	Serjeant	John Laws -	Engaged both at Alma and Inkerman, both assaults on the Redan, in all trench duties, and never absent from his regiment.
3275	Serjeant	Thos. Poulton -	Ditto.
2679	Corporal	Patrick Hanlon -	Ditto.
2436	Corporal	Wm. Marshall -	Ditto (wounded 18 June 1855).
3120	Private	Michael Edwards -	Served at Alma and Inkerman, at both assaults of the Redan, and the capture of the Quarries. Especially mentioned by the officer commanding the regiment on the latter occasion; and never missed a day's duty in the trenches.

(Signed) W. H. C. Wellesley, Colonel.
Commg. Royal Fusiliers.

Sebastopol, May 1856.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

Names of Four Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Distinguished Service performed.
2493	Serjeant	James Godwin -	Senior Serjeant with regiment in trenches during the bombardment from 6 to 8 September. In command of party in rifle pit near 2d Boyau right attack, where he did good service.
1847	Private	Valentine Corry -	Good conduct in trenches, and good service in rifle pits, 2d Boyau, during the night of 7 September 1855.
1771	Corporal	Edward Tallman -	Severely wounded in advanced parallel, right attack, 7 September.
2023	Serjeant	Thomas Coopen -	Good conduct when in charge of detached party in Rifle Pits on the night of 7 September 1855 during bombardment.

(Signed) MARK KERR, Lieut. Col.,
Sebastopol, 15 May 1856. Commg. Thirteenth Lt. Inf.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

Names of Five Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Distinguished Service performed.
1676	Serjeant	Thos. Cooper, Light Company.	Volunteered with 20 men to take a Rifle Pit in the Cemetery, left attack, on the 19 June 1855.
2791	Serjeant	John Macdonald, No. 10. Company.	Carried off, under fire, from the open ground in front of the trenches, a wounded man of the 39th Regiment.
2839	Private	Robt. Harrison, Grenadier Company.	Zealous and constant attention to his duty in the trenches.
3593	Private	Thos. Caby, No. 4. Company.	Volunteered to go out under a heavy fire, to bring into the trenches a wounded man of the 1st Royal Regiment.
2648	Private	Patrick Canty, No. 7. Company.	A clean and well-conducted soldier in camp and in the trenches, where he was wounded.

(Signed) J. E. ALEXANDER, Lt.-Col.,
Sebastopol, 14 May 1856. Commanding 14th Regiment.

EIGHTEENTH ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT.

Names of Six Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Distinguished Service performed.
3571	Colour Serjeant.	Edward Dunne -	By constant and good services in the trenches.
3330	Serjeant	John Harvey -	Zealous performance of duty in the trenches.
94th, 1148; 18th, 3318.	Corporal	Neil O'Donnell -	Service in the trenches, and remarked for his gallantry at the assault 18th June 1855.
2117	Private	John Cox - -	Great bravery in the field and in the trenches, and always encouraging others by a peculiarly cheerful manner of performing his duty.
1960	Serjeant	John Gleeson -	Gallantry on 18 June 1855, and noted for his unwearied zeal in the trenches.
2829	Private	Edward Langton -	Gallantry 18 June 1855.

(Signed) CLEM. A. EDWARDS, Colonel,
Sebastopol, 9 May 1856. Lieut.-Colonel Commanding 18th Royal Irish Regiment.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT.

Names of Seven Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Distinguished Service performed.
2471	Colour Serjeant.	William John Britts	Present with his regiment during the whole of the Campaign. Never been absent from his duty from sickness or any other cause. Distinguished himself in repulsing the sortie made by the enemy on the night of 22 March.
1888	Serjeant	William Murphy -	Present with his regiment during the whole Campaign. Never been absent from his duty from sickness. Wounded severely in the attack on the Redan on 8 September 1855, when he distinguished himself.
2167	Serjeant	Thomas Murphy -	Did duty with his regiment without intermission throughout the whole of the Campaign.
2442	Serjeant	William Smith -	Did duty with his regiment without intermission throughout the whole of the Campaign. Wounded (slightly) on the 8 September 1855.
2569	Serjeant	Henry Strick -	Did duty with his regiment without intermission through the Campaign. Lost the forefinger of the left hand at the attack on the Redan, 8 September 1855.
2319	Private	Hugh B. Higgins -	Did duty with his regiment during the whole of the Campaign. Never absent from duty in the trenches through sickness or any other cause.
2505	Private	James Duffy -	Present with his regiment during the whole of the Campaign. Never absent from his duty through sickness or any other cause. Volunteered and was employed as sharpshooter for three weeks. Wounded at the attack of the Redan, 8 September 1855.

(Signed) J. L. Rooke, Lt.-Col.,
Commanding 19th Regiment.

Sebastopol, May 1856.

TWENTIETH REGIMENT.

Names of Seven Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Distinguished Service performed.
2727	Serjeant	Joseph Moss -	Landed in the Crimea on 14 September 1854. Was present at the three actions. Brought prominently to notice at the Battle of Inkerman, and was through the whole of the siege operations, without missing a single tour of duty.
2297	Serjeant	George Boxall -	Landed in the Crimea on 14 September 1854. Were present at the three actions; through the whole of the siege operations; and were active and zealous non-commissioned officers in the trenches.
1219	Serjeant	John Brown -	
3113	Private	Joseph Brown -	Landed in the Crimea on 14 September 1854. Was present at all the actions, and through the whole of the siege operations. Behaved well at the sortie on 22 March 1855, and also the attack on the Redan on 18 June.
3651	Private	George Kirkham -	Landed in the Crimea on 14 September 1854. Present at all the actions. Brought himself to notice at the Battle of Inkerman, and also in repulsing a sortie on the advance trench. Through the whole siege operations.
3537	Private	William Hennessy	Landed in Crimea on 14 September 1854. Present at all the actions, and through the whole of the siege operations. Behaved with great spirit in the trenches, when a live shell fell amongst his party, depriving one of his comrades of his presence of mind, who remained standing near it until Private Hennessy rushed out, and brought the man under cover.

Twentieth Regiment—*continued.*

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Distinguished Service performed.
3190	Private	Henry Gray -	Landed in the Crimea on 14 September 1854. Present at all the actions, and through the whole of the siege operations, and performed his duty in the trenches in a most soldierlike and cheerful manner.

Sebastopol, 20 May 1856.

FRED. EVELEGH, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding 20th Regiment.

TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT OF FUSILIERS.

Names of Seven Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Distinguished Service performed.
3015	Colour Serjeant.	John Higdon -	For distinguished conduct at the battle of Inkerman, and uniform good conduct during the campaign.
3113	Serjeant	James Sim -	For gallant conduct throughout the siege, and on 18 June with the ladder party.
3543	Private	Timothy Driscoll -	For having served without interruption in the trenches during the whole siege, and for his very good character, he not having a single entry in the defaulters' book.
3149	Serjeant	Patrick Kelly -	For having served without interruption during the whole siege, and for his very good character.
2913	Private	Michael M'Phely -	For distinguished conduct during the sortie of 22 March 1855, and his general gallant conduct throughout the siege.
2671	Serjeant	John Russell -	For gallant conduct at the Battle of Inkerman, and uninterrupted performance of his duties throughout the siege.
3068	Private	Peter Crowley -	For distinguished conduct in having rescued an officer of another regiment from a Russian soldier, whom he also took prisoner, at the battle of Inkerman; and for uniform good conduct throughout the siege.

Sebastopol, 14 May 1856.

(Signed) J. RAMSAY STUART, Lt.-Col.,
Commanding 23d R. N. B. Fusiliers.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Names of Seven Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers.

Regimental Fumber.	Rank.	Name.	Distinguished Service performed.
1210	Serjeant Major.	William Handley -	Recommended for general good service during the War. Showed great gallantry at the Battle of Alma, and in the trenches; and especially on the attack on the Redan on 8 September.
1330	Serjeant	James Collins -	Recommended for general good service and great gallantry throughout the various actions, including the attack of the Quarries and the final assault of the Redan. Mentioned particularly as distinguishing himself on one occasion by reposting a line of sentries in front of the Five-Gun Battery, the first line of sentries having been driven in. Present at Alma and Inkerman.

Twenty-third Regiment—*continued.*

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Distinguished Service performed.
3417	Serjeant	Charles Godden -	Recommended for general good service at Alma and Inkerman, and throughout the whole period, including the final attack on the Redan. Mentioned particularly as having distinguished himself on 21 December 1854, by remaining at his post after the rest of the party had been driven in from the advanced trenches by the Russians.
1990	Serjeant	Robert Andrews -	Recommended for general good conduct throughout the war, including the Battles of Alma and Inkerman, and the whole period the army occupied the trenches. Distinguished himself particularly in the final attack on the Redan.
2952	Colour Serjeant.	James Boyse -	Recommended for general good service, and especially for very distinguished conduct in the attack on the Redan on 8 September 1855, on which day he showed great coolness in endeavouring to keep up a fire on the enemy who lined the parapet on the right of our attack. Present at Alma and Inkerman.
1808	Private	John Brown -	Recommended for general good service and gallantry in the various actions, including Alma and Inkerman, and particularly in the attack on the Redan 8 September 1855.
2434	Colour Serjeant.	Charles Coviton -	General good service at Alma and Inkerman, and throughout the whole siege, particularly on 8 September 1855.

(Signed) HENRY W. BUNBURY, Lieut-Colonel,
Sebastopol, 17 May 1856. Commanding 23d R. W. Fusileers.

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

SIR, Camp, Crimea, 22 May 1856.

I HAVE the honour to enclose a supplementary return for the soldier named in the margin, to receive the French War Medal, in place of No. 2632, Private Charles Smith, mentioned in the return forwarded a few days ago, in consequence of the decision upon a similar case in the 38th Regiment by the Commander of the Forces, as Private Smith is supposed to have been recommended during the winter, in my absence, for the Legion of Honour.

3274* Private John Blake. 28th Regiment.

I have, &c.
(Signed) FRANK ADAMS, Col.
28th Regt.

The Assistant Adjutant-General, &c.
4th Division.

Names of Seven Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Distinguished Service performed.
2037	Serjeant	William Cook -	Landed in the Crimea 14 September 1854. Present at Battles of Alma and Inkerman. Performed excellent duty in the trenches the whole period, and gave general satisfaction to all officers employed with him. Was in the affair in the Cemetery on 18 June.
3561	Serjeant	George Dunnery -	Landed in the Crimea with the regiment 14 September 1854. Present during the whole siege. Did excellent service, as testified by all officers whom he served under. Behaved most gallantly in the affair in the Cemetery on 18 June. Was at Alma and Inkerman.

Twenty-eighth Regiment—*continued.*

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Distinguished Service performed.
1897	Private	James Carson -	Landed in Crimea with regiment. Present at Alma and Inkerman. Volunteered as sharpshooter under command of Captain Mounsell, who speaks in great praise of him. Was employed from 1st bombardment till end of December. Present during the whole siege, and gave universal approbation to the officers.
3083	Private	Michael Connell -	Landed in Crimea with regiment. Present at Alma and Inkerman, and in all the siege operations. Behaved gallantly, volunteering for the advanced party of sharpshooters in the Cemetery, 18 June, when he was severely wounded.
3371	Private	William Dunn -	Landed in Crimea with regiment. Present at Alma and Inkerman. Engaged in the siege operations the whole period. Was at all times active and energetic in discharge of his duty. Volunteered for the advanced party of sharpshooters on 18 June in Cemetery, when he was severely wounded.
*3274	Private	John Blake -	Present at Alma and Inkerman. Landed with the regiment in the Crimea. Present throughout the whole siege, and was most active, forward, and energetic on all occasions in the trenches. The officers of the regiment whom he served under speak in the highest praise of him.
2244	Private	John Tobin -	Landed in Crimea with regiment. Present at Alma and Inkerman. Volunteered as sharpshooter from the 1st bombardment to end of December 1854. Was highly spoken of by Captain Mounsell, who commanded the sharpshooters. Present during the whole siege, and did excellent service. Was in the affair of the Cemetery, 18 June.

(Signed) FRANK ADAMS, Colonel,
Commanding 28th Regt.

Sebastopol, 10 May 1856.

THIRTIETH REGIMENT.

Names of Seven Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Distinguished Service performed.
2705	Colour Serjeant.	John Richardson -	Landed with the 30th Regiment in the Crimea on 14 September 1854. Was at the Battles of Alma and Inkerman, and at the sortie of the 26 October 1854. Has served regularly in the trenches throughout the siege, and been specially remarked by the officers for his gallantry and coolness on all occasions. He was mentioned in orders after the Battle of Alma, for his distinguished conduct. He was present at the assault on the Redan.
2980	Serjeant	Owen Curran -	Landed with regiment on 14 September 1854. Was present at the Battles of Alma and Inkerman, and at the sortie of 26 October 1854. Served in the trenches throughout the siege, and was present at both assaults on the Redan.
2769	Colour Serjeant.	Thomas M'Donogh	Landed in the Crimea with the Regiment. Was present at the Battles of Alma and Inkerman, and the sortie of 26 October 1854, and at both assaults on the Redan, and throughout the siege. His conduct before the enemy has been very gallant. He was slightly wounded on 8 September 1855.
3367	Lance Corporal.	Michael Byrne -	Landed in the Crimea with the regiment. Was present at the Battles of Alma and Inkerman, and the sortie of 26 October 1854. Served in the trenches throughout the siege, and was present at the two assaults on the Redan, and has shown much gallantry. He was slightly wounded at the Battle of Inkerman.

Thirtieth Regiment—*continued.*

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Distinguished Service performed.
3786	Private	William Nicoll -	Landed in the Crimea with the regiment. Was present at the Battles of Alma and Inkerman, and the sortie of 26 October 1854. Served in the trenches during the whole siege. Was present at both the assaults on the Redan. His gallantry was very distinguished. He was mentioned in Orders, for gallant conduct, after the Battle of Alma. He was wounded slightly at Alma, slightly at Inkerman, slightly on 26 October 1854, and severely at the assault on the Redan on 8 September 1855.
1638	Private	Charles Quigley -	Landed with the regiment in the Crimea. Was present at the Battles of Alma and Inkerman, and the sortie of 26 October 1854. Served in the trenches throughout the siege, and was present at the two assaults on the Redan. Is in possession of a medal for distinguished service in the field for his conduct at Alma and Inkerman.
2032	Private	John Smith -	Landed with the regiment in the Crimea. Was present at the Battle of Alma and the sortie of 26 October 1854, where he was wounded. Served in the trenches from May 1855 till the close of the siege, and was present at both the assaults on the Redan, at the latter of which his gallant conduct was especially remarked by Lt.-Col. Mauleverer, C.B., and other officers. He obtained a medal for distinguished service in the field, for his conduct on 26 October 1855.

(Signed) E. A. WHITMORE, Lt.-Colonel,
Sebastopol, 16 May 1856. Commanding 30th Regt.

THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Names of Four Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Distinguished Service performed.
2074 No. 2. Company	Colour Serjeant.	James Foley -	Strongly recommended for his cool and soldier-like bearing on the evening of 17 June 1855, when the 31st Regiment occupied the trenches for the first time, thus setting a good example to the young soldiers.
3035 3042 Grs. Company	Private Private	Richard Stapleton James Ruth -	These two soldiers were strongly recommended by Capt. Rowlands, 41st Regiment, who commanded the party engaged in taking the Rifle Pits, in the advance of the right sap, advance trench, on the night of 4 September 1855, and their conduct particularly mentioned for great coolness and bravery in keeping possession of one of the pits for half an hour, till ordered to retire. A report of their good conduct was forwarded by Major Spence, 31st Regiment, "f. officer of the trench" to the general of the right attack, Colonel Walker, C.B.
1354 No. 1. Company	Private	Lacky Ryan -	Engaged with Lt. Leeson, 31st Regiment, in taking the Rifle Pits, in the advance of the right sap, advance trench, on the night of 4 September 1855, and particularly noticed for his coolness and bravery.

(Signed) THOMAS KELLY, Lt.-Col.
Sebastopol, 11 May 1856. Commanding 31st Regiment.

THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Names of Seven Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Distinguished Service performed.
1853	Serjeant Major.	William Barwell -	Distinguished himself very much in the attack on the Redan on 18 June, and has served nearly the whole campaign.
1187	Serjeant	Patrick Whelan	Has served through the whole Campaign. Was always a first-rate soldier in the battle field, and in the trenches. Was one of the first men of the regiment at the Redan on 8 September.
1055	Colour Serjeant.	James Bacon -	Was noticed by Sir Wm. Codrington at the Battle of Alma. Was wounded at the attack on the Redan 18 June. Served through the whole Campaign. Was never absent.
3428	Private	Francis Crotty -	Served through the whole Campaign. Distinguished himself on 18 June.
3131	Private	Wm. Douglass -	Volunteered and served as a sharpshooter during the 1st bombardments of Sebastopol. With nine other men, charged a party of Russians, and made them retire, at Inkerman. Also at Inkerman volunteered to join Colonel Waddy, 50th Regiment, to follow the retiring enemy. Was wounded on 8 September 1855.
2342	Serjeant	William Crane -	Served at Alma. Was noticed by Captain Drew, 23d R. W. Fusiliers, who strongly recommended him for gallantry on 8 September 1855.
1918	Colour Serjeant.	Wm. Menaing -	Served through the whole Campaign, and was a first-rate soldier on all occasions. Present with the regiment the whole time.

(Signed) J. E. Collins, Major,
Sebastopol, 21 May 1856. Commanding 33d Regiment.

THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

Names of Six Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Distinguished Service performed.
2984	Serjeant	Wm. Quirk -	Gallant conduct on 7 June 1855 during the attack on the Quarries ; also on 19 April 1855.
2335	Serjeant	John Haydon -	General gallant conduct in the trenches, especially on 19 April 1855, at the taking of Egerton's Rifle Pit.
2570	Serjeant	William Carney -	Carrying Serjeant Harrison, 34th, in, when wounded, on 8 September 1855, under heavy fire.
2734	Private	Thos. Loft -	Ditto.
3837	Corporal	Wm. Coffer -	Throwing a live shell out of a trench on 29 March 1855.
3306	Private	Wm. Gill -	Recommended by Major Gwilt, 34th Regiment, for binding up his arm, when wounded, on 18 June 1855, under heavy fire.

(Signed) A. C. Goodenough, Lt.-Col.,
Sebastopol, 14 May 1856. Commanding 34th Regiment.

THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Names of Seven Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Distinguished Service performed.
3232	Serjeant Major.	Patrick M'Fadden	Served throughout the War. Did his duty well in the trenches. Was particularly distinguished in his conduct on 18 June 1855, in the attack on the Cemetery.
2985	Private	John Walsh -	Served throughout the War. Particularly engaged in repelling a sortie on 20 December 1854, when the conduct of his company was commended in division orders. In advance on 18 June 1855.
1097	Private	Robert Longheed -	Served throughout the War. Did his duty well in the trenches. Volunteered for the advanced guard on 18 June 1855.
2962	Corporal	Thos. Brennan -	Served throughout the War. Engaged in the repulse of the sortie of 20 December 1854. Distinguished particularly on 18 June 1855.
2703	Serjeant	Andrew Clarke -	Served throughout the War. Distinguished on 18 June 1855. Wounded. Always a good soldier in the field.
3149	Private	Michael Murphy -	Served throughout the War. Distinguished himself in the repulse of the sortie of 20 December 1854. In advance during the whole day of 18 June 1855.
2144	Private	Benjamin Newhall	Served throughout the War. Was a volunteer as sharpshooter in the beginning of the siege. Was present and wounded in the attack on the Cemetery on 18 June 1855.

(Signed) J. P. Sparks, Lt.-Col.,
Sebastopol, 20 May 1856. Commanding 38th Regiment.

FORTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Names of Seven Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Distinguished Service performed.
2142	Colour Serjeant.	William Davies -	Landed in the Crimea, 14 September 1854. Was present at the Battles of the Alma and Balaklava, and served before Sebastopol during the greater part of the siege; and was conspicuous in having charged gallantly inside the Redan on 8 September 1855, and for remarkable cool conduct on that occasion.
2748	Colour Serjeant.	James Kelly -	Landed in the Crimea, 14 September 1854. Was present at the Battles of the Alma and Inkerman, and served before Sebastopol during the greater part of the siege; and was conspicuous in having charged gallantly inside the Redan on 8 September 1855, and for remarkable cool conduct on that occasion.
2437	Private	Patrick Garvey -	Landed in the Crimea on 14 September 1854. Was present at the Battles of Alma and Inkerman, and was present at the sortie on 26 October 1854, and served before Sebastopol during the whole of the siege; and was conspicuous in having charged gallantly inside the Redan on 8 September 1855, and for remarkable cool conduct on that occasion.
3420	Private	John Kennelly -	Landed in the Crimea, 14 September 1854. Was at the Battles of Alma and Inkerman, and at the sortie on 26 October 1854, and served before Sebastopol during the whole of the siege; and was conspicuous in having charged gallantly inside the Redan on 8 September 1855, and for remarkable cool conduct on that occasion.

Forty-first Regiment—*continued.*

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Distinguished Service perfoomed.
1951	Private	Thomas M'Quade -	Landed in the Crimea, 14 September 1854. Was at the Battles of the Alma and Inkerman and at the sortie on 26 October 1854, and served before Sebastopol during the whole of the siege. Was conspicuous in having reconnoitered to the front on the occasion of an alarm of attack on the advanced trenches before Sebastopol, July 1855.
1801	Corporal	Charles Nelson -	Landed in the Crimea, 14 September 1854. Present at the Battles of Alma and Inkerman, and sortie, 26 October 1854, and served before Sebastopol during the greater part of the siege; and was conspicuous in having assisted to bring in a number of wounded men from the glacis of the Redan under a heavy fire from the enemy, on the night of 18 June 1855.
3444	Private	Martin Rogerson -	Landed in the Crimea in January 1855, and served before Sebastopol during the remainder of the siege. Was in the trenches on the 18 June, and was conspicuous in bringing wounded men from the glacis of the Redan under a heavy fire from the enemy on the same night.

(Signed) J. E. Goodwyn, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Sebastopol, 27 May 1856. Commanding 41st Regiment.

FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Names of Six Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Distinguished Service performed.
2589	Colour Serjeant.	Thomas Ridley -	On 3 July 1855 was one of a working party employed in turning an old Russian trench in the advanced parallel, the party under fire, and much exposed. He encouraged the men by working with them himself in the most exposed position; and it was mainly owing to his example and good conduct that the work was speedily and satisfactorily done. On every occasion throughout his service in the trenches was conspicuous for good conduct, frequently, in cases of sudden alarm, by his coolness and self-possession setting a good example to the young soldiers.
2156	Serjeant	William Strathearn	On 11 October 1854, at the commencement of the siege, when with a covering party on the right attack, the enemy came out in force and attacked with field pieces, he volunteered to pass, under a heavy fire, to a party of the Rifle Brigade, with orders to bring them up to the assistance of the party in the battery. Was a great deal in the trenches, and on every occasion, when an opportunity offered, was conspicuous for his good conduct.
2094	Lance Corporal.	Robt. M'Nair -	On 9 August, when a sentry in front of the advanced trenches, under fire, was distinguished for his coolness and daring. He was severely wounded on that occasion, but remained at his post until regularly relieved.
1150	Private	Donald M'Kenzie -	Volunteered as a sharpshooter at the commencement of the siege. Was employed on that duty until he was wounded on 19 October 1854; and was highly spoken of by Captain Cameron, Grenadier Guards, and Lieutenant Cumming, 79th Hussars, the officers in charge of the party. On the night of 18 June 1855, during a sortie, was distinguished for his good conduct in encouraging the young soldiers, and by his example giving them confidence. On the morning of 19 June 1855, volunteered to go towards the old Russian trench from the third parallel, to bring in a missing comrade, supposed to be wounded.

Forty-second Regiment—*continued.*

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Distinguished Service performed.
1357	Lance Corporal.	William Bennett -	On the night of the 18 June 1855, when a sortie was expected and a sudden alarm given, the men of another regiment immediately on the left of where he was having retired, it was mainly owing to his steadiness and example that the men of his party kept their ground. He stood fast himself, and by coolness and self-possession encouraged the others to do so.
1170	Private	Neil Carmichael -	On the night of 6 August 1855, when a partial attack was made by some of the enemy's picquets, he was distinguished for his good conduct. On the same night an attack was expected from the Redan. He was one of those who volunteered to go out to the front, under fire, to watch it closely. He always, when an opportunity offered, by his good conduct, set a good example to young soldiers.

(Signed) A. CAMERON, Lt.-Colonel,
Sebastopol, 14 May 1856. Commanding 42d Royal Highlanders.

FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

Names of Seven Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldier.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Distinguished Service performed.
2331	Quarter-master Serjeant.	Reddin, Denis -	Has served throughout the Campaign (as colour serjeant). Was noticed for his vigilance and activity on all occasions when in the trenches, and his gallantry was most conspicuous on 18 June at the attack on the Cemetery.
3282	Serjeant	Brown, Thomas -	Has served throughout the Campaign, and never missed any duty. Was always vigilant and alert in the trenches. Was on guard 18 June, but volunteered and accompanied the regiment in the attack on the Cemetery, where his gallantry was noticed.
3819	Lance Corporal.	Canty, Denis -	Served throughout the Campaign, and always noticed for his activity and daring in the trenches, and especially on the 18 June at the attack on the Cemetery.
2972	Corporal	Drenon, John -	Served throughout the Campaign, and was one of the few who constantly remained at their duty. Was always active and vigilant in the trenches. Was also present at the attack on 18 June.
3823	Private	Edlow, James -	Served throughout the Campaign, with the exception of three weeks, when he was ordered on board ship attending sick (a disagreeable duty, for which he volunteered). Was present at the attack, 18 June, and on all occasions in the trenches, when his activity and readiness for any duty was noticed. Was very forward and active during the whole day of 18 June, especially in driving some Russians out of an adjoining house.
3013	Private	Burnside, John -	Served throughout the Campaign, in the trenches, and was always ready and willing for any duty. Was present 18 June at the attack on the Cemetery.
3329	Private	M'Carthy, Thomas	Served throughout the Campaign in the trenches. Was always vigilant and active, and ready for any duty. Was present on 18 June at the attack on the Cemetery, when his gallantry was particularly noticed, and where he several times exposed himself to a most galling fire, for the purpose of rescuing his wounded comrades and soldiers of other regiments. He volunteered and was sharp-shooter at commencement of the siege, and again on 18 June, when he was one of the advanced guard.

(Signed) C. W. D. STAVELEY, Lieut. Colonel,
Sebastopol, 11 May 1856. Commanding Forty-fourth Regiment.

FORTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Names of Five Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Distinguished Service performed.
1764	Colour Serjeant.	Harbour, Stephen	This serjeant was present at the battles of Alma, Inkerman, and Balaklava. He served in the trenches during the whole of the siege, and was remarkable for zeal and gallantry.
2138	Serjeant	Blagdon, George -	This serjeant landed on 8 November 1854. He never missed a duty in the trenches, and was particularly remarked for his conduct in the trenches during the whole siege, for which, and his activity in camp, he was promoted to be corporal, and serjeant.
1277	Corporal	Watt, William -	This corporal landed on 8 November 1854. He never missed a duty in the trenches during the siege, and was particularly remarked for his conduct during the sortie of 11 May 1855.
3102	Private	Hunt, James -	This man landed on 14 September 1854. Never missed a duty in the trenches. Was present at Alma, Inkerman, and Balaklava, and was particularly remarked for his conduct during the whole Campaign.
3330	Private	Condon, Jeremiah	This man never missed a duty in the trenches from 8 November 1854, and was remarkable on all occasions for gallantry and daring.

(Signed) ALEX. MAXWELL, Lieut. Colonel,
Sebastopol, 10 May 1856. Forty-sixth Regiment.

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Names of Seven Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Distinguished Service performed.
2045	Colour Serjeant.	George M'Donald -	In holding the Quarries, on 7 June, the detachment running short of ammunition, this non-commissioned officer passed through a heavy fire of grape, shell, and musketry for ammunition, and returned through the same fire, with a barrel of ammunition on his shoulder. Served throughout the siege from November 1854.
2377	Corporal	Connor O'Loghlin	Recommended for distinguished conduct on 7 June at the taking of the Quarries, and for having on all occasions throughout the Campaign attracted the attention of the captain of his company by his gallantry and good conduct when before the enemy.
2530	Colour Serjeant.	Gill - -	Distinguished himself by his gallantry and coolness at the storming of the Quarries, and repulse of the several attacks of the enemy on the night of 7 June, and throughout the Campaign and siege generally.
2645	Serjeant	Wm. Bowler -	Distinguished himself when on outlying piquets at the attack on the position of the second division on 26 October 1854, on which occasion he was severely wounded. Served well during the siege. Present at Alma.
3113 62d Regt. 1970	Private	Daniel Flanagan -	Recommended for volunteering under a very heavy fire to place sand bags in the embrasures of 21 Gun-Battery, 9 April 1855. Assisted in working a gun, and in every possible way distinguished himself on that occasion. Present during the siege and at all the engagements.

Forty-seventh Regiment—*continued.*

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Distinguished Service performed.
2264	Private	John Dillon -	Distinguished himself at the capture of the Quarries. Present at all the engagements with the enemy and throughout the siege. Wounded at Inkerman.
2819	Private	John Dinneen -	Distinguished himself at the capture of the Quarries, and served gallantly on all other occasions.

(Signed) W. O'G. Haly, Colonel,
Sebastopol, 15 May 1856. Lt.-Col., Commanding 47th Regiment.

FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Names of Four Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Distinguished Service performed.
1145	Acting Serjeant Major.	S. Francis -	For having, when on duty in the trenches, on the night of 4 June 1855, when an alarm was given that the Russians were approaching, and a sortie about to be made, and when the sentries in advance had retired in some confusion, supplied their place by a new line of sentries, which he formed out of a number of volunteers who offered themselves, and thereby prevented the further advance of the Russians. This took place under a very heavy fire. On another occasion this non-commissioned officer conveyed a message from me to the general of the right attack, regarding the movement of some troops, on 9 June 1855, under a heavy fire.
2730	Corporal	T. Kelly -	For having assisted in working a gun, voluntarily, in the battery in which he was on duty, under my command, on the night of 7 September 1855, for which he was particularly brought to my notice by the captain of artillery on duty in the battery; on which occasion he received a severe wound.
2745 3088	Corporal Private	T. Goorly - J. Downey -	Assisted the adjutant of the 48th Regiment, early on the morning of 19 June 1855, in endeavouring to bring into our trenches a wounded British soldier who was lying in a Rifle Pit in the Cemetery. The attempt failed, in consequence of the ground being swept by a cross fire from the enemy's works, and from which the men were placed in the most imminent danger, as the fire was very heavy and well directed.

(Signed) B. Riky, Lieut.-Colonel,
Sebastopol, 8 May 1856. Commanding 48th Regiment.

FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Names of Seven Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Distinguished Service performed.
2395	Colour Serjeant.	George Vayng -	Battle of Alma. Repulse of sortie, 26 October 1854. (Mentioned in division orders for gallantry.) Battle of Inkerman. Engaged in the trenches throughout the siege. At the capture of the Quarries, on 7 June 1855, and with the regiment on 8 September 1855. A gallant soldier and most excellent non-commissioned officer.
2446	Colour Serjeant.	John M'Coy -	Battle of Alma. Repulse of sortie, 26 October 1854. Battle of Inkerman. A most gallant soldier, and active and energetic non-commissioned officer, always at the post of danger. Present at the attacks on the Redan on 18 June and 8 September 1855. Constantly at his duty in the trenches during the siege.
1622	Lance Corporal.	Alexander Pendridge	Battle of Alma. Repulse of the sortie on 26 October 1854. Battle of Inkerman. Engaged in the attack and capture of the Quarries on 7 June 1855. Constantly at his duty in the trenches during the siege. Showed great gallantry on 25 August 1855, when engaged on a working party in the trenches in setting a good example, when "breaking ground" under a very heavy fire from the enemy. Present at both attacks on the Redan on 18 June and 8 September 1855.
2846	Lance Corporal.	Peter Owens -	Battle of Alma. Repulse of sortie, 26 October 1854. Battle of Inkerman. Attack and capture of the Quarries, 7 June 1855. At both attacks on the Redan on 18 June and 8 September 1855. Constantly at his duty in the trenches. A most gallant soldier. Employed during the latter part of the siege as an assistant sapper in strengthening the advance trenches. Mentioned in division orders for gallant conduct on 26 October 1854.
2812	Serjeant	Michael Rooney -	Battle of Alma. Repulse of sortie, 26 October 1854. Battle of Inkerman; highly distinguished himself (refused to go to the rear during action, although seriously contused by a spent shot). Attack and capture of the Quarries on 7 June 1855. Attacks on Redan on 18 June and 8 September 1855. Constantly at his duty in the trenches during the siege. A very good and gallant soldier.
1616	Colour Serjeant.	John Thompson -	Battle of Alma. Repulse of sortie on 26 October 1854. Battle of Inkerman. (Joined his regiment in the field, having marched that morning, on hearing the firing, from Balaklava, where he had been on detached regimental duty.) Constantly at his duty in the trenches during the siege. In both attacks on the Redan on 18 June and on 8 September 1855. A most gallant and valuable non-commissioned officer.
2587	Private	Robert M'Kenna -	Battle of Alma. Repulse of sortie on 26 October 1854. Battle of Inkerman. Attack and capture of the Quarries on 7 June 1855. Both of the attacks on the Redan on 18 June and 8 September 1855. Constantly at his duty in the trenches during the siege. Brought to the notice of Lieut.-General Markham for his gallantry in taking a rifle pit on 20 April 1855. A gallant and most exemplary soldier.

(Signed) J. T. GRANT, Lt.-Col.
Commanding 49th Regiment.

Sebastopol, May 1856.

FIFTIETH REGIMENT.

Names of Seven Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Distinguished Service performed.
1789	Serjeant Major.	Robert Foley -	Has served through the whole of the Crimean Campaign, and is most zealous in supporting the discipline of his regiment.
3500	Private	Lawrence Ward -	A good soldier on duty, and was remarkable for his conduct at the Battle of Inkerman.
3606	Private	Michael Hannan -	Has served through the whole of the Crimean Campaign, and was distinguished for his coolness and steadiness at Inkerman.
3810	Private	John Brennan -	Has served through the whole of the Crimean Campaign, and was distinguished for gallant conduct in the trenches on the occasion of a sortie in December 1854.
3903	Private	William Cooney -	Gallant conduct in the trenches on occasion of a sortie in December 1854.
2783	Colour Serjeant.	William Turner -	Has served through the whole of the Crimean Campaign, and was very active and attentive to his duties in the trenches.
3253	Serjeant	Rich. W. Newcombe	Has served through the whole of the Crimean Campaign, and is a most trustworthy non-commissioned officer. He volunteered to take charge of the sharpshooters of his regiment employed in front of the left attack.

Sebastopol, 17 May 1856.

RICH. WADDY, Lt.-Col.,
Commanding 50th Regiment.

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMEMT.

Names of Seven Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers.

Regimental Number	Rank.	Name.	Distinguished Service performed.
2882	Colour Serjeant.	Henry Hendrick -	Landed with the regiment in the Crimea, 14 September 1854. Present at the Battle of Alma; repulse of the sortie at Inkerman, 26 October; Battle of Inkerman; and served in the trenches to the fall of Sebastopol. Present at the taking of the Quarries, 7 June 1855; attack on the Redan, 18 June and 8 September 1855, where he commanded a company (there being no officer with it). Was wounded, and mentioned for his distinguished conduct in the assault.
2567	Serjeant	William Spencer -	Landed with the regiment in the Crimea, 14 September 1854. At the Battle of Alma; repulse of the sortie at Inkerman, 26 October; Battle of Inkerman; served in the trenches up to the fall of Sebastopol. Particularly distinguished himself at the storming of the Quarries, 7 June 1855, by his gallantry, and promptness in carrying orders, and getting up extra ammunition, under a heavy fire. Present at the attacks on the Redan, 18 June and 18 September 1855.
3559	Lance Corporal.	William M'Lachlan	With the regiment in the Crimea from 24 October 1854. Present at the sortie at Inkerman, 26 October; Battle of Inkerman; served in the trenches up to the fall of Sebastopol. Distinguished himself by his gallant conduct at the storming of the Quarries, 7 June 1855, and in volunteering to fetch a wounded comrade out of the enemy's advanced work under a heavy fire. At the attacks on the Redan, 18 June and 8 September 1855.

Fifty-fifth Regiment—*continued.*

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Distinguished Service performed.
3606	Private	Joseph Wilson -	Landed in the Crimea, 14 September 1854. Present at the Battle of Alma ; repulse of the sortie at Inkerman, 26 October ; Battle of Inkerman, and served in the trenches up to the fall of Sebastopol. Present at the taking of the Quarries, 7 June, and attacks on the Redan, 18 June and 8 September 1855. Distinguished himself by his conduct in the trenches throughout the whole siege ; it being marked by steadiness and gallantry, but particularly at the storming of the Redan on 8 September 1855, on which occasion he was severely wounded.
2762	Serjeant	William Campion -	Landed in the Crimea, 14 September 1854. Present at the Battle of Alma ; repulse of the sortie at Inkerman, 26 October ; Battle of Inkerman. Served in the trenches up to the fall of Sebastopol. Present at the attack on the Redan, 18 June, and distinguished himself by his gallantry at the storming of the Redan, 8 September 1855.
3592	Private	Jeremiah Whelan -	Landed in the Crimea, 14 September 1854. Present at the Battle of Alma ; repulse of the sortie at Inkerman, 26 October ; Battle of Inkerman. Served in the trenches up to the fall of Sebastopol. Present at the attack on the Redan, 18 June, at the Quarries, 7 June 1855, and particularly distinguished himself by his gallant conduct at the storming of the Redan on 8 September 1855.
1841	Private	Thomas Johnstone	Landed in the Crimea 31 December 1854. Served in the trenches up to the fall of Sebastopol. Present at the storming of the Quarries 7 June 1855 ; attack on the Redan, 18 June 1855 ; and distinguished himself by his gallant conduct at the storming of the Redan on 8 September 1855.

Sebastopol, May 1856.

C. B. Daubeney, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding 55th Regiment.

FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Names of Four Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Distinguished Service performed.
1830	Colour Serjeant.	Dibbs, William -	Fearless and steady conduct when employed in the trenches on 29 August and 1 September 1855.
2338	Colour Serjeant.	Whittaker, Joseph	Fearless and steady conduct when employed in the trenches on 29 August, 2 and 5 September 1855.
2908	Private	Lord, John -	Fearless and steady conduct when employed in the trenches on 29 August and 5 September 1855.
4228	Private	Hogan, Lewis -	

(Signed) Geo. W. Patey,

Sebastopol, 17 May 1856.

Commanding 56th Regiment.

FIFTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Names of Six Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Distinguished Service performed.
1061	Colour Serjeant.	John M'Cardle -	Was present at the Battles of Balaklava, 25 October, and Inkerman, on 5 November 1854; assault on the Redan, 18 June 1855; and in the trenches during the siege.
1569	Colour Serjeant.	John Coughlan -	Was present at the Battles of Balaklava, 25 October, and Inkerman, on 5 November 1854; assault on the Redan, 18 June 1855; and in the trenches during the siege.
3083	Serjeant	Jas. F. Andrews -	Was present at the Battles of Balaklava, 25 October, and Inkerman, 5 November 1854; assault on the Redan, 18 June 1855; and in the trenches during the siege.
1166	Corporal	Thomas Connell -	Was present at the Battles of Balaklava, 25 October, and Inkerman, on 5 November 1854; assault on the Redan, 18 June 1855; and in the trenches during the siege.
1940	Lance Corporal.	Willm. Kinnarney	Was present at the Battles of Balaklava, 25 October, and Inkerman, on 5 November 1854; assault on the Redan (severely wounded), 18 June 1855; and in the trenches during the siege.
2501	Private	John Murray -	Was present at the Battles of Balaklava, 25 October, and Inkerman, 5 November 1854; assault on the Redan (severely wounded) on 18 June 1855; in the trenches (twice wounded) during the siege.

(Signed) JOHN A. STREET, Lieut.-Col.
Sebastopol, 10 May 1856. Commanding 57th Regiment.

SIXTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Names of Seven Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Distinguished Service performed.
2196	Serjeant Major.	John Gibbons -	Struck in the chest by a grape shot at Inkerman, and a bullet through his cap. Particularly distinguished for "discipline."
2632	Serjeant	Peter Delany -	Was twice wounded at Inkerman, and did not go to the rear. Came back with a draft from Scutari directly his wounds were well, and went to his duty.
2691	Corporal	Patrick Finns -	Particularly distinguished himself at Inkerman; two musket balls through the jaw; never went into hospital, and did his duty in the trenches through the siege.
2401	Private	James Sims -	On 22 November 1854, in broad daylight, volunteered, under a heavy fire, to bring in a wounded rifleman from the pits.
3256	Private	Wm. Ferris -	On 11 May 1855, during a sortie.
2629	Serjeant	Thos. Watson -	On 11 May 1855, during a sortie.
2758	Private	Charles Ross -	On 11 May 1855, wounded. Volunteered to leave the hospital on 18 June.

(Signed) H. SMYTH, Lt.-Col.,
Sebastopol, 9 May 1856. Commanding 68th Regiment.

SEVENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Names of Four Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Distinguished Service performed.
1755	Corporal	Archibald Duncan	Gallant conduct in the unfinished portions of the 5th parallel, on the night of 18 August 1855. Vigilance and activity at all times, as a non-commissioned officer, called for special notice.
871	Private	Thomas Alison -	Gallantry on outlying picquet, when engaged with the enemy, on the night of 18 August 1855, in the Karabelnaia Ravine.
1491	Private	John Harper -	Gallantry when on out sentry on the nights of 22 July and 12 August 1855; likewise in assisting to bring in the wounded on 8 September, under heavy fire, in front of the Redan.
1925	Private	Samuel M'Neish -	Gallant conduct when on sentry, detached from the outlying picquet, under heavy fire, on 16 July 1855, above the Woronzoff Ravine; also distinguished for general good behaviour under fire.

(Signed) William Parke,
Sebastopol, 14 May 1856. Lieut.-Colonel 72d Highlanders.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Names of Seven Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Distinguished Service performed.
2127	Colour Serjeant.	James Toohey -	Served through the whole War with gallantry. Distinguished on various occasions, more particularly on the night of 19 April 1855, at the capture of the Russian Rifle Pits, when he was severely wounded.
2359	Drummer	Thomas M'Gill -	Served through the whole War with gallantry. Distinguished on various occasions, more particularly on the night of 19 April 1855, at the capture of the Russian Rifle Pits, when he was one of the first in the pits, and took a Russian bugler prisoner.
2239	Private	Alexander Wright	Served through the whole War with gallantry. Distinguished on various occasions, more particularly on the night of 19 April 1855, at the capture of the Russian Rifle Pits, where he was severely wounded.
2840	Private	Murdock Charleston	Served through the whole War with gallantry. Distinguished on various occasions. He was noticed for conspicuous bravery at the Battle of Inkerman, and at the attack on the Redan, on 8 September 1855, when, though severely wounded, he refused to quit the ranks, or fall to the rear.
1505	Lance Corporal.	William Wilson -	Served through the whole War with gallantry. Distinguished on various occasions, more particularly on the night of 30 August 1855, in front of the advanced trench, where his conduct met with the approbation of Lieut.-Col. Bunbury, C.B., 23d Fusiliers, and also of the late Captain Pechell, 77th Regiment.
2893	Private	William M'Guire -	Served through the whole War with gallantry. He was noticed for conspicuous bravery at the Battle of Inkerman, at the capture of the Rifle Pits, on 19 April 1855, and the taking of the Quarries.
2172	Private	John Quinlan -	He was noticed for conspicuous bravery at the Battle of Inkerman, at the capture of the Russian Rifle Pits, and at both attacks on the Redan. He served through the whole War.

(Signed) R. J. Straton, Lt.-Col.
Sebastopol, 12 May 1856. Commanding 77th Regiment.

SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Names of Six Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Distinguished Service performed.
2224	Colour Serjeant.	James Spence -	For good and gallant conduct at the Battles of the Alma and Balaklava, and in the trenches before Sebastopol.
2680	Colour Serjeant.	Alex. Goodbrand-	
1494	Serjeant	Colin Campbell -	
1853	Private	Robert Bruce -	
1789	Serjeant	William Davie -	For good and gallant conduct at the Battles of the Alma and Balaklava, and in the trenches before Sebastopol, and for having volunteered and acted as sharpshooters at the early part of the siege.
1692	Private	James Wilkie -	

(Signed) JOHN DOUGLAS, Lt.-Col.
Sebastopol, 15 May 1856. 79th Regiment.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Names of Seven Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Distinguished Service performed.
1827	Serjeant Major.	Stephen Conyngham.	Took a very active part in the attack on the Quarries on 7 June 1855, and was recommended for a medal and 5*l.* on that occasion, but could not get it, the regiment having received the allotted number. Noted at the Horse Guards.
1795	Colour Serjeant. No. 2. Company.	Hubert Kelly -	Very distinguished conduct on 8 September 1855, in going out of the advanced trench under a very heavy fire, and bringing in the body of Colour Serjeant Gilmore, who was lying mortally wounded some distance in front.
2538	Colour Serjeant. No. 4. Company.	Maurice Canty -	Volunteered to form one of the attacking party ordered against "Egerton's Pit" on 12 April 1855, as also on several other occasions. Was present and did duty during the whole Campaign.
3249	Private No. 6. Company.	Ml. Ryan -	Distinguished himself on 8 September 1855 in bringing in his officer, Captain Beresford, who was very severely wounded. Present during the whole Campaign, and constantly at his duty.
1984	Private No. 7. Company.	Bernard M'Namara	Was a sharpshooter at the beginning of the siege, and recommended for a medal for distinguished service, in December 1854, but did not receive it, as he was invalided to Scutari.
2020	Private Grenadier Company.	Thomas Handley -	Distinguished himself about the night of 14 August 1855, when some young sentries were disposed to retire before a body of Russians, by forcing them back to their posts, and remaining out himself all night close to a Russsian Rifle Pit.
1424	Private Light Company.	Henry Spellacy -	A sharpshooter. On 22 October 1855 wounded, and made a Russian officer prisoner. Volunteered on all occasions.

(Signed) E. VESEY BROWNE,
Sebastopol, May 1856. Majr. Commg. Eighty-eighth Regiment.

EIGHTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Names of Five Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Distinguished Service performed.
2546	Serjeant	John Grant -	Commanded a detached party of ten men in a cutting, just over the chevaux de frise, on the night it was broken down. Held his ground, and kept up a very effective fire on the enemy.
3184	Corporal	John Tremwith -	Performed zealous and constant service in the trenches from the arrival of the regiment, 15 December 1854, to 9 September 1855. Did not miss a single duty.
3074	Private	Patrick Kinneally -	Ditto.
3177	Private	Darby Lenaghan -	Ditto.
3043	Private	William Heffernan	Ditto.
			Also volunteered to go to the Cemetery in the day-time, under a heavy fire, to bring in a wounded man, in August 1855.

(Signed) C. R. EGERTON,
Sebastopol, 12 May 1856. Lt. Colonel Eighty-ninth, Commanding.

NINETIETH REGIMENT.

Names of Six Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Distinguished Service performed.
1929	Colour Serjeant.	Charles Sanderson	Brought back Captain Tinling, on 8 September 1855, after the Redan was given up. Distinguished conduct generally during the assault and during the siege.
2232	Private	John Alexander -	Never missed a trench duty. Present at capture of Egerton's Pits. Present on 8 June and on 18 June in Quarries. On 6 September 1855 brought back Captain Buckley, Scotch Fusilier Guards, when mortally wounded. 8 September 1855 was one of the last men in Redan. Generally distinguished.
2186	Bugler	Edward Flaxman -	Never missed a trench. 18 June 1855 rescued several wounded men in front of the Quarries under a heavy fire. 8 September 1855 volunteered for the assault in place of another bugler, and brought back Lieut.-Col. Hancock, and secured his jewellery, watch, &c. Also brought back Lieut. Deverill, 90th. Generally gallant behaviour.
3345	Private	John Lawless -	Never missed a trench duty. Present, 19 April 1855; assault on Egerton's Rifle Pits. On 18 June 1855 present. Recommended by Captain Preston for distinguished conduct, when a working party were assaulted, when he remained with him after all had retired. 8 September, Redan, took first Russian prisoner. Brought in a wounded comrade.
2514	Private	Thomas Bayley -	Never missed a trench. Distinguished conduct during a sortie, when he remained with his captain, the others, except one, having retired. Present 18 June in Quarries, and working party in Quarries 8 September. Conduct always gallant and permanent.
2628	Private	John Goldsmith -	Uninterrupted service in the trenches. Attack of Rifle Pits, 19 April 1855. Defence of Quarries, 8 June. Attack on Redan, on 18 June. Assault on Redan, 8 September. Personal encounter with a Russian soldier while in the act of stabbing an officer of 97th Regiment, and wounded through the face and nose.

(Signed) ROBT. CAMPBELL, Lt.-Col.
Sebastopol, 22 May 1856. 90th L. I. Col.

NINETY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Names of Seven Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Distinguished Service performed.
2088	Colour Serjeant.	Alexander Knox -	Served throughout the War. Colour Serjeant at Alma and Balaklava. Was present at the assaults of 18 June and 8 September 1855, and distinguished himself by his coolness and activity in the trenches.
2554	Serjeant	Arch. Crabtree -	Served throughout the War. Was present at the Battles of Alma and Balaklava, and assaults of 18 June and 8 September 1855. Was serjeant of the volunteers of the regiment who entered the Redan on the night of the fall of Sebastopol.
2073	Lance Corporal.	William M'Kenzie	Served throughout the War. Was present at the Battles of Alma and Balaklava, and assaults of 18 June and 8 September 1855. Was the first man to step out when volunteers were called for from the regiment to enter the Redan on the night of the fall of Sebastopol.
1214	Private	John Leslie -	Served throughout the War. Was present at the Battle of Alma and assaults of 18 June and 8 September 1855. Was severely wounded at the Alma, and refused to leave the field, but remained fighting in the ranks, although shot through the right arm, until the battle was over.
3180	Private	Peter M'Kay -	Served throughout the War. Was present at the Battles of Alma and Balaklava, and assaults of 18 June and 8 September 1855. Was the first man of the volunteers of his regiment who entered the Redan on the night of the fall of Sebastopol.
2036	Private	John Forbes -	Served throughout the War. Was present at the Battles of Alma and Balaklava, and assaults of 18 June and 8 September 1855. Was severely wounded in the trenches on 14 July 1855. Was discharged from hospital on 26 July 1855. Rejoined his regiment, and was present at the final assault.
1159	Private	James Davidson -	Served throughout the War. Was present at the Battles of Alma and Balaklava, and assaults of 18 June and 8 September 1855.

(Signed) A. S. Leith Hay, Lt.-Col.
Sebastopol, 23 May 1856. Commanding 93d Highlanders.

NINETY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Names of Seven Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Distinguished Service performed.
2003	Private	James Cody -	Present at the Battle of Alma, repulse of sortie on 26 October 1854, and Battle of Inkerman (wounded). Served in trenches throughout the whole siege.
3005	Private	Patrick Dooley -	Present at the Battle of Alma, repulse of sortie on 26 October 1854, and Battle of Inkerman. Volunteered to carry ammunition to the Quarries on 8 June 1855, and remained there fighting when the enemy attempted to retake them. Served in the trenches throughout the whole siege.
1235	Corpora	James Linn -	Present at the Battle of Alma, repulse of sortie on 26 October 1854, and battle of Inkerman. Served in the trenches throughout the whole siege.

Ninety-fifth Regiment—*continued.*

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Distinguished Service performed.
2923	Corporal	Samuel Webb -	Present at the Battle of Alma, repulse of sortie, 26 October 1854, and Battle of Inkerman. Volunteered to carry ammunition to the Quarries on the 8 June 1855, and remained therein when the enemy attempted to retake them. Served in the trenches throughout the whole siege, and mentioned in division orders by Sir De Lacy Evans for his gallantry at Alma.
2163	Private	James English -	Present at the Battle of Alma, repulse of sortie on 26 October 1854, and Battle of Inkerman. Served in the trenches nearly throughout the siege.
2412	Private	Peter Gallagher -	Present at the Battle of Alma, repulse of sortie on 26 October 1854, and Battle of Inkerman. Served in the trenches throughout the whole siege.
3089	Private	John Jacques -	Present at Alma (wounded in shoulder and right arm). Served in trenches from March 1855 to the end of the siege. His soldierlike conduct under fire noticed repeatedly by officers of the regiment.

(Signed) A. HEYLAND, Lieut.-Colonel,
Sebastopol, 27 May 1856. Commanding 95th Regiment.

NINETY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Names of Six Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Distinguished Service performed.
2711	Serjeant	Patrick Donnellan	This serjeant was mentioned in General Simpson's despatch on account of his gallant conduct on 8 September last. He spiked one of the enemy's guns. He was likewise engaged with the enemy in the sortie on 31 August, and behaved most gallantly.
2959	Corporal	Andrew Curran -	This corporal was bugler to the regiment on the above assault, and behaved in a remarkably cool and gallant manner, and was mentioned in the despatch.
1660	Private	Henry Jackson -	Was mentioned in the despatch as having highly distinguished himself at the assault on the Redan, 8 September last, and was wounded.
1822	Private	John Cotterill -	Was likewise mentioned for his gallant bearing, and was severely wounded. He was also engaged with enemy on 22 March 1855, and behaved most gallantly.
1841	Private	Patrick M'Milty -	Highly distinguished himself on the occasion of the assault on the Redan, 8 September last, and was, severely wounded ; he was also engaged in the sortie on 22 March 1855, and greatly distinguished himself.
2111	Serjeant	William Newman	Was one of the first to enter the Redan on 8 September last, and took the Russian captain of artillery prisoner, when, taking him to the rear, he was so severely wounded that his life was for a long time despaired of.

(Signed) T. O. W. INGRAM, Lieut.-Colonel,
Sebastopol, 21 May 1856. Commanding 97th Regiment.

FIRST BATTALION RIFLE BRIGADE.

Names of Seven Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Distinguished Service performed.
1978	Colour Serjeant.	John Hicks -	This serjeant was a volunteer for the attack on the Rifle Pits, 20 November 1854, under Lieut. Tryon, by whose side he was when that officer was killed. Was one of the covering party on 18 June, and has been distinguished throughout the siege for his coolness and gallantry. Has received a medal and four clasps.
1904	Private	Bernard M'Mahon	This private was serving in the band, and displayed great coolness and courage on various occasions in bringing in wounded. On 18 June he joined the ranks (a volunteer), in order that he might take a more active part in the attack of that day. Has received a medal and four clasps.
2024	Private	John King -	This private was a volunteer for the Rifle Pits, 17 October, in advance of Greenhill. Present at the attack on the Rifle Pits under Lieut. Tryon, 20 November 1854; the retaking of the 3d parallel, 2 December 1854; the sortie on the Woronzoff Road, 12 December 1854; and a volunteer to occupy the Rifle Pits, on 12 April 1855. Has received a medal and four clasps.
2656	Private	Patrick M'Cann -	This private was in the attack on the Rifle Pits, under Lieut. Tryon, 20 November 1854; retaking of the 3d parallel, 2 December 1854; and the sortie on the Woronzoff Road, 12 December 1854. Has received a medal and four clasps.
2909	Private	Henry Bailey -	This private was a volunteer for the Rifle Pits, 17 October, in advance of Greenhill. Present at the attack on the Rifle Pits, under Lieut. Tryon, 20 November 1854; the retaking of the 3d parallel, 2 December 1854; and a volunteer sharpshooter, April 1855. Has received a medal and four clasps.
3512	Private	Thomas Davis -	This private was a volunteer for the Rifle Pits, 17 October, in advance of Greenhill; retaking of the 3d parallel, 2 December 1854; sortie on the Woronzoff Road, 12 December 1854; and one of the covering party on 18 June. Has received a medal and four clasps.
3562	Private	John Green -	This private was a volunteer for the Rifle Pits, on 17 October, in advance of Greenhill; present at the attack on the Pits, under Lieut. Tryon, 20 November; retaking of the 3d parallel, 2 December 1854; and sortie on the Woronzoff Road, 12 December 1854. Has received a medal and four clasps.

(Signed) A. G. Russell, Major,
Sebastopol, 20 May 1856. Commanding 1st Batt. Rifle Brigade.

SECOND BATTALION RIFLE BRIGADE.

Names of Seven Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers.

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Distinguished Service performed.
1736	Serjeant Major.	John Waller -	Present at Alma and Inkerman. General gallant conduct during siege operations. Severely wounded on 8 September.
3030	Colour Serjeant.	Daniel Fisher -	Formed up a party, and silenced two carronades in the caponnière of the Redan, on 8 September. Went in search of wounded comrades same afternoon, under heavy fire. Present at Alma and Inkerman.
1029	Serjeant	James Harrywood*	Good and gallant conduct during the whole of the Campaign. Present at Alma and Inkerman. Severely wounded in the new sap on 1 September.

* Serjeant Harrywood is at Scutari, on the strength of the service companies.

Second Battalion Rifle Brigade Regiment—*continued.*

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Distinguished Service performed.
1693	Serjeant	Thomas Burge -	Present at Alma. Commanded sharpshooters with much credit during the latter part of the siege. Rendered great service to Lieutenant Blayne, in command of a covering party, on 8 September.
3795	Corporal	Joseph Bradshaw -	Accompanied Captain Forman in a night reconnaissance to Russian advanced works on 16 June. Volunteered on 18 June and 8 September. Alma and Inkerman.
3398	Private	Charles Feough -	Acted as volunteer sharpshooter through the whole of the siege. Present at Alma and Inkerman. General gallant conduct.
3706	Private	Michael M'Cormick	Conspicuous on 18 June in his exertions to assist the officer in command of ladder party under very heavy fire, when the latter was disabled. Present at Alma.

(Signed) Percy Hill, Lt. Colonel,
Sebastopol, 13 May 1856. Commg. Second Battn. Rifle Brigade.

Note.—173 Medals yet remain to be distributed among the Cavalry, the 3rd and 71st Regiments, and those Men who had left to join the depôts of their regiments prior to the receipt of the Medals in the Crimea, as well as among those Regiments which had left the Crimea for North America. The names of the Men on whom these Medals may be conferred will be presented to both Houses of Parliament in a Supplemental Return.

LONDON:
Printed by George E. Eyre and William Spottiswoode,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

MILITARY SAVINGS BANKS.

ACCOUNT of the Amount due by the Public to DEPOSITORS in MILITARY SAVINGS BANKS on the 31st March 1853, and of the Receipts, Interest, and Disbursements in the said Military Savings Banks, during the Year then next ensuing, ending on the 31st March 1854; together with the NUMBER of DEPOSITORS therein on the said 31st March 1854; also, an ACCOUNT of the SUMS paid over, or now about to be paid over, by the Secretary of State for War to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, for Investment in Bank Annuities on Account of the Fund for Military Savings Banks; and of the DIVIDENDS reported to the Secretary of State for War by the said Commissioners to have been received thereon, and invested in further aid of the Fund for Military Savings Banks.

(*Pursuant to Acts 5 & 6 Vict. c. 71, and 8 & 9 Vict. c. 27.*)

	CAVALRY AND INFANTRY.	ROYAL ARTILLERY AND SAPPERS AND MINERS.	TOTALS.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Amount of the Balance due by the Public on the 31st March 1853	117,667 8 3¾	28,620 7 3½	146,287 15 7¼
Amount of Deposits received during the year ending 31st March 1854	69,114 4 8¾	10,726 4 10	79,840 9 6¾
Amount of Interest allowed during that year	4,330 2 1	1,063 12 4	5,393 14 5
	191,111 15 1½	40,410 4 5½	231,521 19 7
Deduct,—Amount of Sums withdrawn by Depositors during the year	73,155 13 –¾	10,306 18 3	83,462 11 3¾
Balance due by the Public on the 31st March 1854	117,956 2 –¾	30,103 6 2½	148,059 8 3¼
Number of Depositors on the 31st March 1854	8,557	1,757	10,314
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Amount paid over to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, on account of the Fund for Military Savings Banks for previous years	114,117 8 3¾	28,620 7 3½	142,737 15 7¼
Further Sum which the Paymaster-general has been authorised to pay over to the said Commissioners		1,482 18 11	1,482 18 11
			144,220 14 6¼
Produce of Stock, sold in consequence of the excess of Withdrawals over Deposits, in the Cavalry and Infantry	3,031 17 6		3,031 17 6
	111,085 10 9¾	30,103 6 2½	141,188 17 –¼
Add,—Dividends received on the Savings Bank Fund Account up to 8th January 1854, and invested in further aid thereof	£. s. d. 21,244 1 –	£. s. d. 4,220 4 9	
Ditto, received and similarly invested during the year ended 8th January 1855	4,443 9 3	1,050 15 5	
	25,687 10 3	5,271 – 2	30,958 10 5
TOTAL Amount of the Fund for Military Savings Banks, up to the Date of this Account, irrespective of Dividends received after 8th Jan. 1855 £.	136,773 1 –¾	35,374 6 4½	172,147 7 5¼

War Department,
29 February 1856.

PANMURE.

MILITARY SAVINGS BANKS.

ACCOUNT of the Amount due by the Public to Depositors in Military Savings Banks on 31st March 1854; &c.

(*Pursuant to Acts 5 & 6 Vict. c. 71, and 8 & 9 Vict. c. 27.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
4 *March* 1856.

MILITARY SAVINGS BANKS (CRIMEA).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 14 February 1856;—*for*,

A "COPY of a GENERAL ORDER by the Commander of the Forces in the *Crimea*, suspending the Operation of the MILITARY SAVINGS BANKS in that Army, as established by Act of Parliament."

War Department, February 1856.

F. PEEL.

COPY of GENERAL ORDER, dated 3d February 1855, directing the partial Suspension of the Operations of the REGIMENTAL SAVINGS BANKS in the *Crimea*.

GENERAL ORDER.

Head Quarters before Sebastopol,
3 February 1855.

WITH the view to relieve Commanding Officers and others from the business of the Savings Banks, without in any degree depriving the soldiers of the advantage of depositing their savings at interest, the Commander of the Forces, with the concurrence of the Secretary-at-War, directs the temporary suspension of the Savings Bank Regulation from the 31st of March 1855. Commanding Officers will cause all Savings Bank documents to be forwarded immediately after the 31st of March to the Officer commanding the depôts at home, and report to the Secretary-at-War when this shall have been done. All moneys actually deposited will continue to bear the usual interest, and instructions will be sent by the Secretary-at-War to Officers commanding regiments as to the manner in which soldiers' remittances from abroad shall be made through the regimental pay list to the Savings Bank at the depôt. A correct list of the balances due to depositors on the day of suspension is to be retained by the Commanding Officer, who is at liberty to sanction, in special cases, the withdrawal of sums in deposit up to that date, taking the soldier's receipt in duplicate, one to be retained, and one to be forwarded to the depôt.

A statement of casualties amongst depositors must be forwarded monthly to the depôt. The names of the serjeants, corporals, and private soldiers recommended for gratuities for gallant conduct in the field, under the Royal Warrant of the 4th December 1854, will be forwarded to the depôts, with directions that the several amounts shall be credited in their accounts in the Savings Bank, and bear interest until the men are discharged.

MILITARY SAVINGS BANKS (CRIMEA).

COPY of GENERAL ORDER, dated 3 February 1855, directing the partial Suspension of the Operations of the REGIMENTAL SAVINGS BANKS in the *Crimea*.

(*Sir De Lacy Evans.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
20 *February* 1856.

MILITIA.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 14 April 1856;—*for*,

A "RETURN of the REGIMENTS of MILITIA in the *United Kingdom* that Volunteered for Service Abroad during the late WAR."

War Department, May 1856.

F. PEEL.

RETURN of the REGIMENTS of MILITIA in the *United Kingdom*, that Volunteered for Service Abroad during the late WAR.

ENGLISH.

Royal Berks.
Royal Brecknock.
Cambridge.
Royal Cornwall and Devon Miners Artillery.
Royal Denbigh.
South Devon.
Devon Artillery.
Dorset.
Essex Rifles.
West Essex.
East Kent.
Kent Artillery.
1st Royal Lancashire.
3d Royal Lancashire.
4th Royal Lancashire.
6th Lancashire.
Royal South Lincoln.
3d Royal Middlesex.
4th Royal Middlesex.
5th Royal Middlesex.
Royal Monmouth.
Northampton.
Oxford.
1st Somerset.
2d Somerset.
1st King's Own, Stafford.
2d King's Own, Stafford.
Suffolk Artillery.
Royal Wiltshire.
Worcester.
North York.
2d West York.
3d West York.

SCOTCH.

Dumfries.
Forfar.
Royal Renfrew.
Stirling.

IRISH.

Royal Antrim.
Armagh.
North Cork.
South Cork.
Royal South Down.
Royal Dublin City.
Fermanagh.
Limerick City.
Longford.
Roscommon.
South Tipperary.
Westmeath.

War Department,
May 1856.

MILITIA.

RETURN of the REGIMENTS of MILITIA in the *United Kingdom*, that Volunteered for Service Abroad during the late WAR.

(*Colonel French.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
17 *June* 1856.

MILITIA.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 13 March 1856;—*for*,

A "RETURN of the Number of MEN in each Regiment of MILITIA who refused to be Re-attested under the Circular from the WAR DEPARTMENT, dated March 27, 1855."

War Department, May 1856. } F. PEEL.

(*Colonel Gilpin.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 20 *June* 1856.

RETURN of the Number of MEN in each REGIMENT who refused to be Re-attested under the Circular from the War Department, dated 27th March 1855.

Anglesea	Light Infantry	114	
Bedford	Light Infantry	187	
Berks		115	
Brecon	Rifles	65	
Bucks		287	
Cambridge		389	
Cardigan	Rifles		Disembodied.
Carmarthen	Rifles		Disembodied.
Carnarvon	Rifles		Disembodied.
Cheshire, 1st		292	
„ 2d		114	
Cornwall Rangers	Rifles	220	
„ 2d	Rifles		Disembodied.
„ Miners	Artillery	101	
Cumberland		230	
Denbigh	Rifles	109	
Derby, 1st		173	
„ 2d Chatsworth	Rifles		Not formed till 1855.
Devon, 1st or East		155	
„ 2d or South		222	
„	Artillery	121	
Dorset		251	
Durham, 1st or South		295	
„ 2d or North		103	
„	Artillery		Disembodied.
Essex, East	Rifles	304	
„ West		188	
Flint	Rifles		Disembodied.
Glamorgan	Light Infantry	94	
„	Artillery		Disembodied.
Gloucester, 1st or South	Light Infantry	264	
„ 2d or North		160	
Hampshire		335	
„	Artillery	175	
Isle of Wight	Artillery	15	
Hereford		106	
Hertford		131	
Huntingdon	Rifles		Disembodied.
Kent, East		56	
„ West	Light Infantry	218	
„	Artillery	62	
Lancashire, 1st		111	
„ 2d	Rifles	283	
„ 3d		230	
„ 4th	Light Infantry	231	
„ 5th		114	
„ 6th			Not formed till 1855.
„ 7th	Rifles		Disembodied.
„	Artillery	87	
Leicester		196	
Lincoln, North		240	
„ South		265	
London		54	

RETURN of Men in each Regiment of Militia who refused to be Re-attested, &c.—*continued.*

Merioneth	Rifles		Disembodied.
Middlesex, 1st (East)		141	
„ 2d (Royal Edmonton)	Rifles		Disembodied.
„ 3d (Royal Westminster)	Light Infantry	125	
„ 4th (Royal South)		60	
„ 5th (Royal Elthorne)	Light Infantry	58	
Monmouth	Light Infantry	196	
Montgomery	Rifles	110	
Norfolk, 1st (West)		358	
„ 2d (East)		287	
„	Artillery	70	
Northampton		251	
Northumberland	Light Infantry	250	
„	Artillery		Disembodied.
Nottingham (Sherwood Foresters)		238	
Oxford		117	
Pembroke	Artillery	71	
Radnor	Rifles	10	
Rutland	Rifles		Disembodied.
Shropshire		245	
Somerset, 1st		394	
„ 2d		298	
Stafford, 1st King's Own		192	
„ 2d	Light Infantry	223	
„ 3d King's Own	Rifles	500	
Suffolk	Artillery	204	
„ West		233	
Surrey, 1st		134	
„ 2d		269	
„ 3d			Disembodied.
Sussex	Light Infantry	119	
„	Artillery	44	
Tower Hamlets, 1st King's Own	Light Infantry	64	
„ 2d Queen's Own	Light Infantry	73	
Warwick, 1st		261	
„ 2d		126	
Westmoreland	Light Infantry		Disembodied.
Wilts		85	
Worcester		322	
York, East		140	
„ North	Rifles	272	
„ West, 1st	Rifles	187	
„ „ 2d	Light Infantry	160	
„ „ 3d	Light Infantry	295	
„ „ 4th		66	
„ „ 5th			Disembodied.
„ „ 6th			Disembodied.
	TOTAL	14,710	

MILITIA.

RETURN of the Number of MEN in each Regiment of MILITIA who refused to be Re-attested under the Circular from the WAR DEPARTMENT, dated March 27, 1855.

(*Colonel Gilpin.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
20 *June* 1856.

303.

Under 1 *oz.*

DISEMBODIED MILITIA.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 10 March 1856;—*for*,

A "RETURN of the Amount of the PAY and ALLOWANCES for the TRAINING and EXERCISE of each REGIMENT of DISEMBODIED MILITIA during the Year 1855, and the Period for which each Corps was assembled for the above duties in the course of that Year."

War Department, April 1856.

F. PEEL.

RETURN of the Amount of the PAY and ALLOWANCES for each REGIMENT of DISEMBODIED MILITIA called out for Training and Exercise during the Year 1855, and the period for which each Corps was assembled.

REGIMENT.	PERIOD OF TRAINING.	Number of Rank and File Effective.	TOTAL Amount of Pay and Allowances.
			£. s. d.
Cardigan	15 Oct. to 4 Nov.	107	508 18 11
Carmarthen	26 April to 20 June	181	1,155 17 9
Carnarvon	15 May to 4 June	262	840 18 3
Cornwall Rifles	8 May to 4 June	87	354 – –
Durham Artillery	22 June to 16 August	113	887 12 8
Flint	15 May to 19 July	300	1,715 6 5
Huntingdon	26 Sept. to 16 Oct.	228	698 2 10
Merioneth	15 May to 9 July	130	914 2 11
Northumberland Artillery	18 May to 17 June	51	199 17 11
Rutland	5 June to 25 June	84	236 1 –
Surrey, 3d.	23 April to 13 May	383	1,203 9 1
Westmoreland	9 May to 28 May	162	525 9 1
York, 6th West	3 Dec. to 30 Dec.	266	1,140 2 –
TOTAL AMOUNT of Pay and Allowances	£.		10,379 18 10

War Department, 4 April 1856.

DISEMBODIED MILITIA.

RETURN of the Amount of the Pay and Allowances for each Regiment of Disembodied Militia called out for Training and Exercise during the Year 1855, and the Period for which each Corps was assembled.

(*Sir William Jolliffe.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
11 *April* 1856.

ARMY PRIZE MONEY.

THE ACCOUNT of UNCLAIMED ARMY PRIZE MONEY, from 18th January 1809 to 31st December 1855; directed to be Annually laid before the Houses of Parliament by the Act 2 Will. 4, c. 53.

Dr.

	£.	s.	d.
TO Cash arising from Forfeited and Unclaimed Shares of Prize Money, Grants, &c. - - - - - -	1,140,215	15	8
To Cash arising from the Dividends or Interest of Monies Invested in the Public Funds, or other Government Securities - - - - - - - -	248,035	–	6
Balance (*vide* Memorandum below) - - - -	31,896	13	6½
TOTAL - - - £.	1,420,147	9	8½

Cr.

				£.	s.	d.
BY Cash refunded to Claimants - - - - -				724,358	2	1½
By Expenses in executing Acts from 18 January 1809 to 31 December 1855 - - - - - - -				57,893	–	4¼
By Sums paid to the Royal Hospital to 1 March 1842, in diminution of the Annual Votes for In and Out Pension - - - -	£. 556,752	s. 6	d. 6¾			
By Sums since transferred to the Exchequer by the Paymaster-General, in conformity with the Treasury Minutes - - -	41,144	–	8			
				597,896	7	2¾
By Paid to the Commissioners of Works and Buildings, by virtue of the Acts 11 & 12 Vict., c. 103, and 17 & 18 Vict., c. 61, for appropriation in purchasing the Site of the Royal Military Asylum, and in improving such Asylum, realized by the Sale of 42,897*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* Three per Cent. Consols - - - - - - -				40,000	–	–
TOTAL - - - £.				1,420,147	9	8½

Memorandum.—Although the Balance of this Account appears to be as above, yet there is in the Three per Cent. Consols 57,102 *l.* 19 *s.* 10 *d.* Stock invested on account of Army Prize Money. The existence of this amount of Stock in the Three per Cent. Consols, notwithstanding the Balance is on the Debit side, arises from the Investments in the Stock having been made when the Funds were very low, and from the sales thereout, as occasion required, having been from time to time effected when the prices were considerably higher.

Royal Hospital, Chelsea,
22 July 1856.

A. J. Moorhead,
Secretary and Registrar.

ARMY PRIZE MONEY.

THE ACCOUNT of Unclaimed Army Prize Money, from 18 January 1809 to 31 December 1855; directed to be Annually laid before the Houses of Parliament by the Act 2 Will. 4, c. 53.

(Presented pursuant to Act of Parliament.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
25 *July* 1856.

SANDHURST ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 1 May 1855;—*for*,

A "RETURN of those OFFICERS who have received CERTIFICATES at the Senior Department of the ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE at *Sandhurst*, and have not been subsequently employed on the STAFF of our ARMY during the last Twenty Years; stating which of the above Officers are on Full Service, and which are on Half Pay."

War Department, February 1856.

F. PEEL.

RETURN of OFFICERS who have received CERTIFICATES at the Senior Department of the ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE at *Sandhurst*, and have not been subsequently employed on the STAFF of the ARMY during the last Twenty Years; stating which of the above Officers are on Full-pay Service, and which are on Half-pay.

RANK AND NAME.	REGIMENT.	DATE of receiving Certificate.	Whether now Serving.	Whether on Half-pay.
Major T. P. Touzel	27th Foot	7 Nov. 1835	Now serving.	
Brevet Lieut.-Col. E. R. King	36th „	7 Nov. 1835	- ditto.	
Lieut.-Col. W. R. Faber	35th „	7 Nov. 1835	- ditto.	
Major J. Lardner	47th „	7 Nov. 1835	-	Half-pay.
Paymaster I. G. H. Holmes	12th Lancers	19 May 1836	Now serving.	
Brevet Lieut.-Col. F. Lushington	Scots Fus. Guards	19 May 1836	- ditto.	
Major J. R. Wheeler	29th Foot	5 Nov. 1836	- ditto.	
Captain E. Harvey	14th Dragoons	16 May 1838	-	Half-pay.
Lieut. R. Petley	50th Foot	8 Nov. 1838	Professor, R. M. College	ditto, 24 Drs.
Colonel M. W. Smith	15th „	7 Nov. 1839	-	ditto.
Brevet Major — Russell	58th „	7 Nov. 1839	Now serving.	
Brevet Col. Borton	9th „	7 Nov. 1839	- ditto.	
Captain R. Manners	79th „	7 Nov. 1839	-	Retired Full-pay.
„ C. Sawyer	6th Dragoon Guards	6 Nov. 1841	Now serving.	
Major H. Hamilton	78th Foot	6 Nov. 1841	- ditto.	
Lieut-Col. P. L. M'Dougall	Canadian Rifles	18 May 1842	Superintendent of Studies, R. M. College.	Half-pay.
Major W. E. Longden	10th Foot	18 May 1842	Now serving.	
Captain A. C. Robertson	8th „	8 Nov. 1843	- ditto.	
Colonel C. J. I. Hamilton	Scots Fus. Guards	7 Nov. 1844	-	Half-pay.
Captain C. E. P. Gordon	75th Foot	7 Nov. 1844	Now serving.	
Paymaster Scott	98th „	16 May 1845	- ditto.	
Lieut.-Col. G. G. Biscoe	66th „	6 Nov. 1846	-	Retired Full-pay.
Captain Nicholson	26th „	6 Nov. 1846	-	Half-pay.
Brevet Lieut.-Col. C. W. Strong	Coldstream Guards	6 Nov. 1846	Now serving.	
Captain F. S. Daubeney	44th Foot	11 Nov. 1847	- ditto.	
„ A. Rutherfoord	4th „	9 Nov. 1848	- ditto.	
„ W. G. Margesson	56th „	9 Nov. 1848	- ditto.	
„ G. Rigaud	60th „	8 Nov. 1849	- ditto.	
„ R. Inglis	18th „	22 May 1850	- ditto.	
„ W. A. Stratton	6th „	22 May 1850	- ditto.	
Brevet Lieut.-Col. F. A. Whimper	55th „	9 Nov. 1850	- ditto.	
Captain R. P. Smith	10th Hussars	14 May 1851	- ditto.	
„ H. Brett	14th Dragoons	14 May 1851	- ditto.	
Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. G. Dawkins	Coldstream Guards	12 May 1852	- ditto.	
Captain S. Darling	9th Foot	12 May 1852	- ditto.	
„ J. Fraser	60th „	6 Nov. 1852	- ditto.	
„ I. H. Kirby	86th „	6 Nov. 1852	- ditto.	
„ H. Townsend	14th „	6 Nov. 1852	- ditto.	
„ H. I. Maclean	Rifle Brigade	19 May 1853	- ditto.	
„ G. W. Baldwin	31st Foot	18 May 1854	- ditto.	
Major J. Douglas	60th „	17 May 1855	- ditto.	
Lieut. W. Paterson	30th „	6 Nov. 1855	- ditto.	

Adjutant-General's Office, 19 February 1856.

G. A. Wetherell, A. G.

SANDHURST ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

RETURN of OFFICERS who have received CERTIFICATES at the Senior Department of the ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE at *Sandhurst*, and have not been subsequently employed on the STAFF of the ARMY during the last Twenty Years, &c.

(*Mr. Layard.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
26 *February* 1856.

STAFF OFFICERS.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 1 May 1855;—*for*,

A "RETURN of the NAMES of all the OFFICERS who have been or are now employed in any Capacity on the GENERAL STAFF of the ARMY in the *Crimea*, or on any PRIVATE STAFF, since the Commencement of the War, with the Nature of their STAFF EMPLOYMENT; stating the DATES of their COMMISSIONS, any PAST SERVICES, and any STAFF EMPLOYMENTS on which they may have served before."

War Department, February 1856.

F. PEEL.

(*Mr. Layard.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 20 *February* 1856.

RETURN of the NAMES of all the OFFICERS who have been or are now (*i. e.* 1st May 1855) employed in any Capacity on the GENERAL STAFF of the ARMY in the *Crimea*, or on any PRIVATE STAFF, since the Commencement of the War, with the Nature of their STAFF EMPLOYMENT; stating the DATES of their COMMISSIONS, any PAST SERVICES, and any STAFF EMPLOYMENTS on which they may have served before.

RANK and NAME.	Nature of Staff Employment.	Dates of Commissions.	Past Services.	Previous Staff Employment.
Field Marshal Lord Raglan -	Commanding-in-Chief	Cornet - - 9 June 1804 Lieutenant - - 30 May 1805 Captain - - 5 May 1808 Brevet Major - 9 June 1811 Brevet Lieut.-Col., 27 April 1812 Lieut.-Colonel - 25 July 1814 Brevet Colonel - 28 Aug. 1815 Major-General - 27 May 1825 Colonel, 53d Foot, 19 Nov. 1830 Lieut.-General - 28 June 1838 General - - 21 Feb. 1854 Field Marshal - 5 Nov. 1854	Peninsula - - Waterloo. Crimea, 1854–5.	Aide-de-Camp, Peninsula. Military Secretary, Peninsula. Ditto, Flanders. Aide-de-Camp to the Prince Regent. Secretary, Master-General of Ordnance. Military Secretary, Head Quarters. Master-General of Ordnance.
Lieut.-General Sir Geo. Brown	Commanding a Division	Ensign - - 30 Jan. 1806 Lieutenant - - 18 Sept. 1806 Captain - - 20 June 1811 Major - - 26 May 1814 Brevet Lieut.-Col. 29 Sept. 1814 Lieut.-Colonel - 17 July 1823 Brevet Colonel - 6 May 1831 Major-General - 23 Nov. 1841 Colonel, 77th Foot, 11 April 1851 Lieut.-General - 11 Nov. 1851	Copenhagen - - Peninsula. America. Crimea, 1854–5.	Assistant Quartermaster-General. Extra Aide-de-Camp to the King. Deputy Adjutant-General to the Forces. Adjutant-General to the Forces.
Lieut.-General His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.	- Ditto - - -	Lieut.-Colonel - 15 April 1842 Brevet Colonel - 3 Nov. 1837 Major-General - 7 May 1845 Col., 17th Drgns., 25 April 1842 Lieut.-General - 19 June 1854	Crimea, 1854-5 -	Colonel on the Staff, Gibraltar. Colonel on the Staff, Ionian Islands. Major-General in Ireland. Inspecting-General of Cavalry. Commanding Cavalry at Chobham.
Lieutenant-General Sir De Lacy Evans.	- Ditto - - -	Ensign - 1 Feb. 1807 Lieutenant - 1 Dec. 1808 Captain - 12 Jan. 1815 Brevet Major - 11 May 1815 Brevet Lieut.-Col. 18 June 1815 Brevet Colonel - 10 Jan. 1837 Major-General - 9 Nov. 1846 Lieut.-General - 20 June 1854	India - - - Portugal, &c. America. Belgium, &c. Spain. Crimea, 1854.	Major of Brigade, North Britain. Commanding Brigade, Chobham.
Lieut.-General Sir R. England	- Ditto - - -	Ensign - - 28 Feb. 1808 Lieutenant - - 1 June 1809 Captain - - 11 July 1811 Major - - 4 Sept. 1823 Lieut.-Colonel - 29 Oct. 1825 Brevet Colonel - 28 June 1838 Major-General - 11 Nov. 1851 Lieut.-General - 18 Aug. 1854	Flushing, 1809 - Sicily, 1810. Kaffir War, 1835–6. Scinde, 1841–2. Crimea, 1854–5.	Commandant, Cape. Commanding Brigade, Chobham.
Lieutenant-General Hon. Sir G. Cathcart.	- Ditto - - -	Cornet - - 10 May 1810 Lieutenant - - 1 July 1811 Captain - - 24 Dec. 1818 Major - - 8 April 1826 Lieut.-Colonel - 13 May 1826 Brevet Colonel - 23 Nov. 1841 Major-General - 11 Nov. 1851	Germany, 1813–14 - Flanders, &c., 1815. Cape of Good Hope, 1852–3. Crimea, 1854.	Aide-de-Camp, Germany. Ditto, Duke of Wellington. Deputy-Lieutenant of the Tower. Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Cape of Good Hope. Adjutant-General to the Forces.
Lieut.-General Sir J. Burgoyne	Lieutenant-General -	2d Lieutenant - 29 Aug. 1798 1st Lieutenant - 1 July 1800 Captain - - 1 Mar. 1805 Brevet Major - 6 Feb. 1812 Brevet Lieut.-Col. 27 April 1812 Lieut.-Colonel - 20 Dec. 1814 Brevet Colonel - 22 July 1830 Colonel - - 10 Jan. 1837 Major-General - 28 June 1838 Col. Commandant, Royal Engineers } 22 Nov. 1854 Lieut.-General - 11 Nov. 1851	Malta, 1800 - - Egypt, 1801. Peninsula, 1809. Ditto 1813. America, 1815. Crimea, 1854.	Inspector-General of Fortifications.
Lieutenant-General Earl of Lucan	Commanding a Division	Ensign - - 29 Aug. 1816 Lieutenant - - 24 Dec. 1818 Captain - - 16 May 1822 Major - - 23 June 1825 Lieut.-Colonel - 29 Nov. 1826 Brevet Colonel - 23 Nov. 1841 Major-General - 11 Nov. 1851 Lieut.-General - 18 Aug. 1854	Crimea, 1854.	

RANK and NAME.	Nature of Staff Employment.	Dates of Commissions.	Past Services.	Previous Staff Employment.
Lieut.-General H. J. Bentinck -	Commanding a Division	Ensign - - 25 Mar. 1813 Captain - - 18 Jan. 1820 Major - - 9 Nov. 1846 Lieut.-Colonel - 16 May 1829 Brevet Colonel - 23 Nov. 1841 Major-General - 20 June 1854 Lieut.-General - 22 Jan. 1855	Crimea, 1854-5 -	Assistant Military Secretary, Gibraltar. Aide-de-Camp to the Queen. Commanding Brigade, Chobham. Brigadier-General, Turkey.
Major-General Hon. Y. Scarlett, K.C.B.	- Ditto - -	Cornet - - 26 Mar. 1818 Lieutenant - 24 Oct. 1821 Captain - - 9 June 1825 Major - - 11 June 1830 Lieut.-Colonel - 3 July 1850 Brevet Colonel - 11 Nov. 1851 Brigadier-General, 21 Feb. 1854 Major-General - 12 Dec. 1854	- Ditto - -	Commanding a Brigade.
Lieut.-General J. L. Pennefather	- Ditto - -	Cornet - - 14 Jan. 1818 Lieutenant - 20 Feb. 1823 Captain - - 5 Nov. 1825 Major - - 22 Mar. 1831 Lieut.-Colonel - 18 Oct. 1839 Brevet Colonel - 19 June 1846 Colonel - - 19 Nov. 1854 Major-General - 20 June 1854 Lieut.-General - 23 Jan. 1855	Scinde, 1842 - - - Crimea, 1854-5.	Aide-de-Camp to the Queen. Particular Service, Ireland. Assistant Quartermaster-General, Ireland. Deputy Quartermaster-General, Ireland. Brigadier-General, Turkey. Major-General, Turkey.
Lieutenant-General Sir Colin Campbell, K.C.B.	- Ditto - -	Ensign - - 26 May 1808 Lieutenant - 28 June 1809 Captain - - 9 Nov. 1813 Major - - 26 Nov. 1825 Lieut.-Colonel - 26 Oct. 1832 Brevet Colonel - 23 Dec. 1842 Colonel - - 24 Oct. 1854 Brevet General - 21 Feb. 1854 Major-General - 20 June 1854 Lieut.-General - 23 Jan. 1855	Peninsula - - Walcheren. America, 1814-15. China, 1842. Punjaub, 1848-9. India, 1851. Crimea, 1854-5.	Aide-de-Camp to the Queen. Brigadier-General, Turkey. Major-General, Turkey.
Colonel W. Parlby, 10th Hussars	- Ditto - -	Cornet - - 3 Oct. 1816 Lieutenant - 6 May 1824 Captain - - 19 Sept. 1826 Brevet Major - 23 Nov. 1841 Major - - 26 Sept. 1845 Lieut.-Colonel - 30 Jan. 1846 Brevet Colonel - 20 June 1854	Crimea, 1855.	—
Major-General Sir J. Campbell, Bart.	Commanding a Brigade	Ensign - - 25 Nov. 1821 Lieutenant - 1 July 1824 Captain - - 11 July 1826 Major - - 29 Dec. 1837 Lieut.-Colonel - 7 Aug. 1840 Brevet Colonel - 11 Nov. 1851 Brigadier-General, 21 Feb. 1854 Major-General - 12 Dec. 1854	Crimea, 1854-5 -	Aide-de-Camp, North America. Brigadier-General, Turkey.
Major-General W. Eyre, C.B. -	- Ditto - -	Ensign - - 17 April 1823 Lieutenant - 5 Nov. 1825 Captain - - 20 Mar. 1827 Major - - 19 July 1839 Lieut.-Colonel - 12 Nov. 1847 Colonel - - 28 May 1853 Brigadier-General, 21 Feb. 1854 Major-General - 12 Dec. 1854	Kaffir War, 1852-3 - Crimea, 1854-5.	Aide-de-Camp to the Queen.
Major-General G. Buller, C.B. -	- Ditto - -	Ensign - - 2 Mar. 1820 Lieutenant - 28 Mar. 1825 Captain - - 19 Aug. 1828 Major - - 31 Dec. 1839 Lieut.-Colonel - 27 Aug. 1841 Brevet Colonel - 11 Nov. 1851 Brigadier-General, 21 Feb. 1854 Major-General - 12 Dec. 1854	Kaffir Wars, 1847-8 - Crimea, 1854-5.	Commanding Line of Buffalo, Cape of Good Hope. Colonel on Staff, Cape of Good Hope.
Major-General the Earl of Cardigan.	- Ditto - -	Cornet - - 6 May 1824 Lieutenant - 13 Jan. 1825 Captain - - 9 June 1826 Major - - 3 Aug. 1830 Lieut.-Colonel - 3 Dec. 1830 Brevet Colonel - 9 Nov. 1846 Brigadier-General, 21 Feb. 1854 Major-General - 20 June 1854	Crimea, 1854.	—
Major-General H. W. Adams -	- Ditto - -	Ensign - - 31 July 1823 Lieutenant - 31 Dec. 1825 Captain - - 10 June 1826 Major - - 18 Jan. 1839 Lieut.-Colonel - 13 Mar. 1840 Brevet Colonel - 11 Nov. 1851 Brigadier-General, 21 Feb. 1854 Major-General - 12 Dec. 1854	China, 1842 - - Crimea, 1854.	—

RANK and NAME.	Nature of Staff Employment.	Dates of Commissions.	Past Services.	Previous Staff Employment.
Major-General W. Cator, Royal Artillery.	Commanding a Brigade	2d Lieutenant - 2 May 1803 1st Lieutenant - 12 Sept. 1803 Captain - - 1 May 1809 Brevet Major - 12 May 1814 Brevet Lieut.-Col., 22 July 1830 Lieut.-Colonel - 10 Jan. 1837 Brevet Colonel - 23 Nov. 1841 Colonel - - 9 Nov. 1846 Major-General - 20 June 1854	Walcheren and Flushing. Peninsula. Crimea.	Director-General, Royal Artillery. Commanding Royal Artillery, Gibraltar.
Major-General A. W. Torrens -	- Ditto - -	Lieutenant - 14 April 1825 Captain - - 12 June 1830 Lieut.-Colonel - 11 Sept. 1840 Colonel - - 11 Nov. 1851 Brigadier-General, 28 July 1854	Crimea, 1854–5 -	Major, Brigade. Assistant Quartermaster-General, Head Quarters. Ditto - Chobham.
Major-General W. J. Codrington	- Ditto - -	Ensign - - 22 Feb. 1821 Lieutenant - 24 April 1823 Captain - - 20 July 1826 Lieut.-Colonel - 8 July 1836 Brevet Colonel - 9 Nov. 1846 Major-General - 20 June 1854	- Ditto - -	Extra Aide-de-Camp, Malta.
Major-General Lord Rokeley -	- Ditto - -	Ensign - - 21 April 1814 Captain - - 12 June 1823 Capt.&Lieut.-Col., 21 Dec. 1832 Brevet Colonel - 9 Nov. 1846 Major - - 28 June 1850 Lieut.-Colonel - 17 Feb. 1854 Major-General - 20 June 1854	Belgium, &c., 1815. Crimea, 1854-5.	—
Major-General H. W. Barnard -	- Ditto - -	Ensign - - 9 June 1814 Captain - - 15 Aug. 1822 Lieut.-Colonel - 17 May 1831 Brevet Colonel - 9 Nov. 1846 Major-General - 20 June 1854	Crimea, 1855 - -	Aide-de-Camp, Northern and Midland Districts. Assistant Adjutant-General, Manchester. Colonel on the Staff, Monmouth and South Wales.
Major-General H. D. Jones, Royal Engineers.	Commanding Royal Engineers.	Ensign - - 17 Sept. 1808 Lieutenant - - 24 June 1809 Captain - - 12 Nov. 1813 Major - - 10 Jan. 1837 Lieut.-Colonel - 7 Sept. 1840 Colonel - - 11 Nov. 1851 Brigadier-General 10 July 1854 Major-General - 2 Jan. 1855	Walcheren, 1809. Peninsula, 1810–14. Bomarsund, 1854. Crimea, 1855.	—
Brigadier-General T. L. Goldie	Commanding a Brigade	Ensign - - 13 June 1825 Lieutenant - - 10 Dec. 1825 Captain - - 24 Nov. 1828 Major - - 28 Dec. 1838 Brevet Lieut.-Col., 20 Mar. 1840 Lieut.-Colonel - 25 June 1847	Crimea, 1854-5 -	Aide-de-Camp, North America. Military Secretary, North America.
Brigadier-General R. J. Dacres, Royal Artillery.	Commanding Royal Artillery.	Ensign - - 15 Dec. 1817 Lieutenant - - 29 Aug. 1825 Captain - - 18 Dec. 1837 Major - - 11 Nov. 1851 Lieut.-Colonel - 23 Feb. 1852 Colonel - - 23 Feb. 1855 Brigadier-General, 30 Mar. 1855	- Ditto.	—
Colonel A. J. Lawrence, Rifle Brigade.	Commanding a Brigade	2d Lieutenant - 4 April 1827 Lieutenant - - 12 Feb. 1830 Captain - - 24 Feb. 1837 Major - - 11 Sept. 1846 Lieut.-Colonel - 1 Aug. 1847 Colonel - - 28 Nov. 1854	- Ditto.	—
Colonel R. Garrett, 46th Foot -	- Ditto - -	Ensign - - 6 Mar. 1811 Lieutenant - - 3 Sept. 1812 Captain - - 7 July 1814 Major - - 19 Sept. 1826 Brevet Lieut.-Col., 23 Nov. 1841 Lieut.-Colonel - 16 May 1845 Colonel - - 20 June 1854	Peninsula, 1811–13. Crimea, 1854–5.	—
Colonel C. Trollope, 62d Foot -	- Ditto - -	Ensign - - 19 Nov. 1825 Lieutenant - - 10 Oct. 1826 Captain - - 23 Aug. 1831 Major - - 16 June 1843 Lieut.-Colonel - 20 Nov. 1846 Brevet Colonel - 20 June 1854	Crimea, 1855.	—
Colonel D. A. Cameron, 42d Foot	- Ditto - -	Ensign - - 8 April 1825 Lieutenant - - 15 Aug. 1826 Captain - - 21 June 1833 Major - - 23 Aug. 1839 Lieut.-Colonel - 5 Sept. 1843 Brevet Colonel - 20 June 1854	Crimea, 1854–5.	—

RANK and NAME.	Nature of Staff Employment.	Dates of Commissions.	Past Services.	Previous Staff Employment.
Brigadier-General H. F. Lockyer, C.B., 97th Foot.	Commanding a Brigade	Ensign - 25 Mar. 1813 Lieutenant - 19 Jan. 1814 Captain - 20 June 1822 Major - 12 June 1835 Lieut.-Colonel 26 Oct. 1841 Brevet Colonel 11 Nov. 1851 Brigadier-General 2 Feb. 1855	Peninsula, 1813–14 -	Commanding Brigade, Chobham. Colonel on Staff, Piræus.
Colonel H. Shirley, 88th Foot -	Ditto - -	2d Lieutenant 12 May 1825 Lieutenant - 31 Oct. 1826 Captain - 5 July 1833 Major - 31 Dec. 1841 Lieut.-Colonel 18 Jan. 1848 Colonel - 28 Nov. 1854	Crimea, 1854–5.	—
Colonel F. G. Shewell, 8th Hussars.	Ditt - -	Cornet - 28 Aug. 1827 Lieutenant - 6 Sept. 1831 Captain - 28 April 1837 Major - 23 Aug. 1844 Lieut.-Colonel 19 Feb. 1847 Colonel - 28 Nov. 1854	Ditto.	—
Colonel P. M'Pherson, C.B., 17th Foot.	Ditto - -	Ensign - 2 Nov. 1809 Lieutenant - 13 June 1811 Captain - 13 May 1827 Brevet Major - 1 Aug. 1840 Major - 23 Nov. 1841 Brevet Lieut.-Col., 4 July 1843 Lieut.-Colonel - 3 Dec. 1852 Colonel - 20 June 1854	Peninsula, 1809–14. Scinde, 1842. Crimea, 1854–5.	—
Colonel E. C. Hodge, 4th Dragoon Guards.	Ditto - -	Cornet - 13 Aug. 1826 Lieutenant - 3 July 1828 Captain - 19 Dec. 1834 Major - 3 Dec. 1841 Lieut.-Colonel 3 Oct. 1848 Brevet Colonel 28 Nov. 1854	Crimea, 1854–5.	—
Colonel Lord G. Paget, 4th Light Dragoons.	Ditto - -	Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant - 25 July 1834 Lieutenant - 1 Dec. 1837 Captain - 17 Aug. 1841 Major - 30 Jan. 1846 Lieut.-Colonel 29 Dec. 1846 Brevet Colonel 20 June 1854	Ditto.	—
Brigadier-General W. B. Tylden	Commanding Royal Engineers.	2d Lieutenant 19 Nov. 1806 1st Lieutenant 1 May 1807 Captain - 4 Mar. 1812 Brevet Major 23 July 1814 Lieut.-Colonel 10 Jan. 1837 Colonel - 21 Sept. 1850 Brigadier-General 21 Feb. 1854	Gibraltar and Sicily, 1807–14. Belgium, 1815.	—
Colonel G. Bell, 1st Foot -	Colonel on the Staff	Ensign - 14 Mar. 1811 Lieutenant - 17 Feb. 1814 Captain - 7 Aug. 1828 Brevet Major 29 Mar. 1839 Major - 14 July 1843 Lieut.-Colonel 5 Dec. 1843	Peninsula, 1811–14. Burmese War. Canada. Crimea, 1854.	—
Colonel Hon. G. Cadogan, Grenadier Guards.	Ditto - -	Lieutenant - 22 Feb. 1833 Captain - 9 Jan. 1838 Lieut.-Colonel 6 Aug. 1847 Colonel - 28 Nov. 1854	Crimea, 1854–5 -	Aide-de-Camp, Ionian Islands.
Captain E. Chippendall, 19th Foot.	Commandant at Varna	Ensign - 10 Dec. 1847 Lieutenant - 9 Jan. 1849 Captain - 23 Dec. 1853	Sutlej, 1848–9.	—
Major M. Andrews, 28th Foot -	Ditto - -	Ensign - 9 April 1825 Lieutenant - 24 July 1828 Captain - 24 Aug. 1842 Brevet Major 20 June 1854 Major - 29 Dec. 1854	Crimea, 1855.	—
Lieutenant-Colonel B. Daveney, 1st Foot.	Commandant at Balaklava.	Ensign - 27 April 1820 Lieutenant - 7 July 1825 Captain - 8 Nov. 1827 Brevet Major 23 Nov. 1841 Major - 19 Mar. 1843 Brevet Lieut.-Col., 11 Nov. 1851	Crimea, 1854–5.	—
Brigadier-General Lord W. Paulet.	Commandant at Scutari.	Ensign - 1 Feb. 1821 Lieutenant - 23 Aug. 1822 Captain - 12 Feb. 1825 Major - 10 Sept. 1830 Lieut.-Colonel 21 April 1843 Brevet Colonel 20 June 1854 Brigadier-General, 19 Jan. 1855	Crimea, 1854 - -	Extra Aide-de-Camp. Aide-de-Camp, Turkey. Assistant Adjutant-General, Turkey.

RANK and NAME.	Nature of Staff Employment.	Dates of Commissions.	Past Services.	Previous Staff Employment.
Lieutenant-Colonel F. P. Haines, 21st Foot.	Commandant - -	Ensign - - 21 June 1839 Lieutenant - - 15 Dec. 1840 Captain - - 16 May 1846 Brevet Major - 7 June 1849 Major - - 15 Nov. 1854 Brevet Lieut.-Col., 2 Aug. 1850	Sutlej, 1845-6 - - Ditto, 1848-9. Crimea, 1854-5.	Military Secretary, East Indies.
Lieutenant-Colonel T. S. Powell, h. p. (late 57th Foot.)	- Ditto - -	Ensign - - 13 May 1826 Lieutenant - - 31 May 1831 Captain - - 13 Nov. 1835 Brevet Major - 23 July 1839 Major - - 21 July 1848 Brevet Lieut.-Col., 11 Nov. 1851 Lieut.-Colonel - 12 Dec. 1854	Affghanistan, 1838-9. Crimea, 1854-5.	—
Lieutenant-Colonel F. P. Harding, 22d Foot.	Commandant at Balaklava.	Ensign - - 16 Mar. 1838 Lieutenant - - 18 Dec. 1840 Captain - - 29 Jan. 1847 Major - - 27 Oct. 1854 Lieut.-Colonel - 12 Dec. 1854	Scinde, 1842 - - Crimea, 1854-5.	Aide-de-Camp.
Lieutenant-Colonel A. Irving, Royal Artillery.	Commanding Sick Depôt, Royal Artillery, at Scutari.	2d Lieutenant - 26 Dec. 1831 1st Lieutenant - 10 Mar. 1834 Captain - - 4 May 1843 Brevet Major - 20 June 1854 Lieut.-Colonel - 13 Dec. 1854	Crimea, 1854.	—
Colonel H. K. Storks - -	Commandant at Smyrna.	Ensign - - 10 Jan. 1828 Lieutenant - - 2 Mar. 1832 Captain - - 30 Oct. 1835 Major - - 7 Aug. 1840 Brevet Lieut.-Col., 15 Sept. 1848 Brevet Colonel - 28 Nov. 1854	Kaffir War, 1846-7 -	Staff Officer, Cape of Good Hope. Assistant Adjutant-General, Cape of Good Hope. Assistant Military Secretary, Mauritius.
Captain W. Burden, 9th Foot -	Assistant Commandant at Smyrna.	Ensign - - 26 Oct. 1841 Lieutenant - - 13 Oct. 1843 Captain - - 29 Dec. 1854	Affghanistan, 1842. Crimea, 1854-5.	—
Lieut.-General James Simpson	Chief of the Staff -	Ensign - - 3 April 1811 Captain - - 25 Dec. 1813 Lieut.-Colonel - 28 April 1825 Brevet Colonel - 28 June 1838 Major-General - 11 Nov. 1851 Lieut.-General - 16 Aug. 1854	Peninsula - - Waterloo. Indus, 1845.	Commandant, Chatham. Major-General Commanding South-West District. Deputy Adjutant-General to the Forces.
Major-General J. B. B. Estcourt	Adjutant-General -	Ensign - - 13 July 1820 Lieutenant - - 9 Dec. 1824 Captain - - 5 Nov. 1825 Major - - 21 Oct. 1836 Lieut.-Colonel - 29 Mar. 1839 Brevet Colonel - 11 Nov. 1851 Brigadier-General, 21 Feb. 1854 Major-General - 12 Dec. 1854	Expedition to the Euphrates, 1835-7. Crimea, 1854-5.	Deputy Adjutant-General, Turkey.
Colonel Hon. L. Maule, h. p. -	Assistant Adjutant-General.	Ensign - - 24 Aug. 1826 Lieutenant - - 21 July 1831 Captain - - 22 May 1835 Major - - 11 May 1839 Lieut.-Colonel - 14 June 1842 Brevet Colonel - 20 June 1854	Crimea, 1854-5.	—
Colonel C. H. Doyle, h. p. -	- Ditto - -	Ensign - - 23 Dec. 1819 Lieutenant - - 27 Sept. 1822 Captain - - 16 June 1825 Brevet Major - 28 June 1838 Major - - 17 Aug. 1841 Lieut.-Colonel - 14 April 1846 Brevet Colonel - 20 June 1854	Crimea, 1854 - -	Extra Aide-de-Camp to Lord Lieutenant, Ireland. Aide-de-Camp to Lord Lieutenant, Ireland. Assistant Adjutant-General, Limerick.
Colonel W. Sullivan, h. p. -	Assistant Adjutant-General.	Ensign - - 14 Oct. 1824 Lieutenant - - 8 April 1826 Captain - - 21 June 1831 Major - - 27 Aug. 1841 Lieut.-Colonel - 11 Sept. 1846 Brevet Colonel - 20 June 1854	Crimea, 1854-5 -	Assistant-Adjutant-General to the Forces.
Lieut.-Colonel R. Blane, h. p. -	- Ditto - -	Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant - 1 Nov. 1831 Lieutenant - 25 Mar. 1836 Captain - - 8 June 1838 Brevet Major - 11 Nov. 1851 Lieut.-Colonel - 12 Dec. 1854	- Ditto - -	Deputy Assistant Adjutant or Quartermaster-General, Turkey.
Lieut.-Colonel C. F. Seymour, Scots Fusilier Guards.	- Ditto - -	Ensign and Lieut. 5 June 1835 Captain - - 23 Nov. 1838 Lieut.-Colonel - 1 Aug. 1848	Kaffir War, 1846-7 - Crimea, 1854-5.	Aide-de-Camp, Cape of Good Hope. Military Secretary, Cape of Good Hope.
Colonel R. Wilbraham, h. p. -	- Ditto - -	2d Lieutenant - 25 Mar. 1828 Lieutenant - - 25 May 1833 Captain - - 22 July 1836 Brevet Major - 31 Dec. 1841 Major - - 19 Jan. 1844 Brevet Lieut.-Col., 11 Nov. 1851 Lieut.-Colonel - 12 Dec. 1854	Syria, 1840-41 - Crimea, 1854-5.	Aide-de-Camp, Northern and Midland Districts.

RANK and NAME.	Nature of Staff Employment.	Dates of Commissions.	Past Services.	Previous Staff Employment.
Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Wood, 13th Foot.	Assistant Adjutant-General.	Ensign - 12 April 1831 Lieutenant - 21 Aug. 1835 Captain - 30 June 1843 Major - 20 June 1854 Lieut.-Colonel - 12 Dec. 1854	Coorg Campaigns, 1834. Affghanistan, 1838–9. Affghanistan, 1840–42. Crimea, 1854–5.	Brigade Major, Chatham. Brigade Major, Turkey.
Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Adye, Royal Artillery.	Ditto	2d Lieutenant - 13 Dec. 1836 Lieutenant - 7 July 1839 Captain - 29 July 1846 Major - 22 Sept. 1854 Lieut.-Colonel - 12 Dec. 1854	Crimea, 1854–5	Brigade Major, Royal Artillery.
Lieut.-Colonel S. Brownrigg, Grenadier Guards.	Ditto	Ensign - 20 July 1832 Lieutenant - 9 May 1835 Captain - 29 Dec. 1840 Brevet Major - 11 Nov. 1851 Lieut.-Colonel - 13 Sept. 1853	Ditto	Aide-de-Camp, Governor North America. Aide-de-Camp, Chobham.
Lieut.-Col. A. C. Sterling, h. p.	Ditto	Ensign - 29 Jan. 1826 Lieutenant - 14 April 1829 Captain - 11 Oct. 1833 Brevet Major - 9 Nov. 1846 Major - 12 Dec. 1854 Lieut.-Colonel - 20 June 1854	Ditto	Major of Brigade, Corfu. Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Canada. Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Ireland. Major of Brigade, Turkey.
Major H. Smith, 3d Foot	Ditto	Ensign - 8 Jan. 1841 Lieutenant - 1 Nov. 1842 Captain - 10 Dec. 1847 Major - 12 Dec. 1854	Affghanistan, 1841–2 Kaffir War, 1847–8.	Aide-de-Camp, Cape of Good Hope. Major of Brigade, Devonport. Deputy Assistant Adjutant or Quartermaster-general, Turkey.
Major C. Sillery, 30th Foot	Ditto	Cornet - 24 Nov. 1828 Lieutenant - 20 July 1830 Captain - 15 Mar. 1839 Brevet Major - 11 Nov. 1851 Major - 30 Sept. 1854	- - - -	Commandant at Scutari.
Major C. Shute, 6th Dragoons	Ditto	Cornet - 19 July 1834 Lieutenant - 13 May 1839 Captain - 5 Mar. 1847 Major - 1 June 1854	Crimea, 1854–5.	—
Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. W. L. Pakenham, h. p.	Ditto	Ensign - 25 Aug. 1837 Lieutenant - 31 Aug. 1838 Captain - 26 Jan. 1844 Major - 6 July 1852 Lieut.-Colonel - 12 Dec. 1854	Ditto	Aide-de-Camp, Malta. Assistant Military Secretary, Malta. Aide-de-Camp, Chobham. Assistant Quartermaster-General, Turkey.
Major-General Lord De Ros	Quartermaster-General.	Cornet - 29 Mar. 1819 Lieutenant - 24 Aug. 1821 Captain - 23 Oct. 1824 Major - 5 June 1827 Brevet Lieut.-Col., 8 Sept. 1831 Brevet Colonel - 25 Nov. 1841 Brigadier-General, 21 Feb. 1854 Major-General - 20 June 1854	- - - -	Cavalry Brigade Major. Deputy Lieutenant, Tower. Deputy Quartermaster-General, Turkey.
Major-General R. Airey	Ditto	Ensign - 15 Mar. 1821 Lieutenant - 4 Dec. 1823 Captain - 22 Oct. 1825 Major - 9 May 1834 Lieut.-Colonel - 10 Feb. 1838 Brevet Colonel - 11 Nov. 1851 Brigadier-General, 21 Feb. 1854 Major-General - 12 Dec. 1854	Ditto	Extra Aide-de-Camp, Ionian Islands. Assistant Adjutant-General to the Forces. Assistant Quartermaster-General to the Forces. Military Secretary to the General Commanding-in-Chief. Brigadier-General, Turkey.
Major-General A. T. Cunyngham.	Assistant Quartermaster-General.	Ensign - 2 Nov. 1830 Lieutenant - 2 May 1835 Captain - 17 Aug. 1841 Major - 8 Aug. 1845 Lieut.-Colonel - 3 Nov. 1846 Brevet Colonel - 20 June 1854 Major-General - 27 Mar. 1855	China Crimea, 1854–5.	Aide-de-Camp, China. Ditto to General Commanding-in-Chief.
Colonel Hon. A. Gordon, Grenadier Guards.	Ditto	Lieutenant - 2 May 1834 Captain - 15 May 1840 Lieut.-Colonel - 10 April 1849 Brevet Colonel - 6 Feb. 1855	Crimea, 1854–5	Aide-de-Camp, Canada.
Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. P. E. Herbert.	Ditto	Ensign - 17 Jan. 1840 Lieutenant - 7 Sept. 1841 Captain - 19 June 1846 Major - 27 May 1853 Brevet Lieut.-Col., 28 May 1853 Lieut.-Colonel - 9 Feb. 1855	Kaffir War, 1851–3 Crimea, 1854–5.	Aide-de-Camp, Malta.
Lieut.-Colonel T. W. M'Mahon, Unattached.	Ditto	Cornet - 24 Dec. 1829 Lieutenant - 2 Dec. 1831 Captain - 9 June 1838 Major - 13 July 1847 Brevet Lieut.-Col., 12 Dec. 1854 Lieut.-Colonel - 22 Dec. 1854	Sutlej, 1848. Crimea, 1854–5.	—

RANK and NAME.	Nature of Staff Employment.	Dates of Commissions.	Past Services.	Previous Staff Employment.
Major E. Wellesley, 73d Foot	Assistant Quartermaster-General.	Ensign 15 Nov. 1839 Lieutenant 8 April 1842 Captain 26 May 1848 Brevet Major 28 May 1853	Kaffir War, 1851 Crimea, 1854.	Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Cape of Good Hope.
Lieut.-Colonel Hon. A. Hardinge, Coldstream Guards.	Ditto	Ensign 7 June 1844 Lieutenant 22 Dec. 1845 Captain 1 June 1849 Brevet Major 12 Dec. 1854 Lieut.-Colonel 20 Feb. 1855	Sutlej, 1845–6 Crimea, 1854–5.	Aide-de-Camp, India. Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Turkey.
Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. Airey, Coldstream Guards.	Ditto	Ensign 11 Feb. 1830 Lieutenant 3 May 1833 Captain 23 July 1842 Major 11 Nov. 1851 Lieut.-Colonel 15 July 1854	Affghanistan, 1841–2 Crimea, 1854–5.	Aide-de-Camp. Aide-de-Camp to Viscount Torrington.
Lieut.-Colonel Hon. F. Colborne, 15th Foot.	Ditto	Ensign 1 Oct. 1836 Lieutenant 18 Jan. 1839 Captain 24 May 1844 Brevet Major 21 Oct. 1853 Brevet Lieut.-Col., 12 Dec. 1854	Crimea, 1854–5	Aide-de-Camp, Canada. Assistant Military Secretary, Ionian Islands. Extra Aide-de-Camp, Canada.
Colonel C. A. Windham, h. p.	Ditto	Lieutenant 30 Dec. 1826 Captain 31 May 1833 Brevet Major 9 Nov. 1846 Lieut.-Colonel 29 Dec. 1846 Brevet Colonel 20 June 1854	Ditto.	—
Major C. Nasmyth, h. p.	Ditto	Captain 15 Sept. 1854 Brevet Major 15 Sept. 1854 Previously in the Bombay Artillery.	Silistria Crimea, 1854–5.	Aide-de-Camp.
Major L. Shadwell, 19th Foot	Ditto	Ensign 16 April 1841 Lieutenant 17 Mar. 1843 Captain 7 Feb. 1851 Major 12 Dec. 1854	China, 1842 Sikh War, 1848–9. Crimea, 1854–5.	Aide-de-Camp.
Lieut.-Colonel G. W. Mayow, h. p.	Ditto	Ensign 9 June 1825 Lieutenant 12 Feb. 1830 Captain 6 Mar. 1835 Brevet Major 9 Nov. 1846 Major 24 April 1855 Lieut.-Colonel 20 June 1854	Crimea, 1854–5	Brigade Major, Turkey.
Lieut.-Colonel W. C. Napier, 25th Foot.	Ditto	Ensign 28 Aug. 1835 Lieutenant 17 Nov. 1837 Captain 29 April 1842 Brevet Major 18 Feb. 1848 Brevet Lieut-Col. 30 May 1851	Campaign on the Indus, 1845. Crimea, 1854.	Aide-de-Camp, Northern District. Aide-de-Camp, Cape of Good Hope. Aide-de-Camp, India.
Major E. Wetherall, Scots Fusilier Guards.	Ditto	Ensign 27 June 1834 Lieutenant 22 Aug. 1837 Captain 19 Dec. 1845 Brevet Major 12 Dec. 1854	Crimea, 1854–5	Deputy Assistant Adjutant or Quartermaster-General, Turkey.
Major K. D. Mackenzie, 92d Foot.	Ditto	Ensign 25 Nov. 1831 Lieutenant 19 Aug. 1836 Captain 27 Sept. 1844 Major 12 Dec. 1854	Ditto	Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Dublin. Brigade Major, Turkey. Deputy Assistant Adjutant or Quartermaster-General, Turkey.
Major J. Hackett, 77th Foot	Deputy Assistant Adjutant, or Quartermaster-General.	Ensign 17 Nov. 1837 Lieutenant 28 Aug. 1839 Captain 25 July 1851 Brevet Major 12 Dec. 1854	Ditto.	—
Major W. Sankey, 47th Foot	Ditto	Ensign 19 April 1844 Lieutenant 8 Aug. 1845 Captain 27 April 1849 Brevet Major 12 Dec. 1854	Ditto	Fort Adjutant, Trinidad.
Brevet Major C. J. Woodford, Rifle Brigade.	Ditto	Second Lieutenant, 28 Feb. 1840 Lieutenant 3 June 1842 Captain 17 April 1847 Brevet Major 12 Dec. 1854 Major 9 Feb. 1855	Kaffir War, 1852–3 Crimea, 1854–5.	Extra Aide-de-Camp, Gibraltar.
Captai H. T. Butler, 55th Foot	Ditto	Ensign 1 Nov. 1833 Lieutenant 18 Mar. 1836 Captain 11 Nov. 1845	Chinese War.	—
Major H. E. Weare, 50th Foot	Ditto	Ensign 22 Oct. 1841 Lieutenant 22 Dec. 1843 Captain 26 May 1848 Brevet Major 12 Dec. 1854 Major 22 Dec. 1854	Mooltan, 1848. Crimea, 1854–5.	—

RANK and NAME.	Nature of Staff Employment.	Dates of Commissions.	Past Services.	Previous Staff Employment.
Major E. G. Hallewell, 28th Foot	Deputy Assistant Adjutant, or Quarter-Master-General.	Ensign - 31 Dec. 1839 Lieutenant - 15 April 1842 Captain - 29 Dec. 1848 Major - 12 Dec. 1854	Crimea, 1854–5 -	Private Secretary Governor Bermuda. Private Secretary Governor Malta. Aide-de-Camp, Malta.
Major A. S. Wortley, 1st Dragoon Guards.	- Ditto - -	Lieutenant - 18 Aug. 1848 Captain - 14 May 1852 Brevet Major - 12 Dec. 1854	Kaffir War, 1850–53. Crimea, 1854–5.	—
Major A. H. Lane Fox, Grenadier Guards.	- Ditto - -	Lieutenant - 16 May 1845 Captain - 2 Aug. 1850 Brevet Major - 12 Dec. 1854	Crimea, 1854–5 -	Instructor of Rifle Practice.
Captain F. S. Vacher, 33d Foot	- Ditto - -	Ensign - 8 Dec. 1846 Lieutenant - 20 Oct. 1848 Captain - 29 Dec. 1854	- Ditto.	—
Captain W. J. Brook, 30th Foot	- Ditto - -	Ensign - 19 Oct. 1849 Lieutenant - 21 May 1852 Captain - 29 Dec. 1854	- Ditto.	—
Major H. M. Hamilton, 47th Foot.	- Ditto - -	Ensign - 9 Aug. 1839 Lieutenant - 26 Oct. 1841 Captain - 11 May 1849 Brevet Major - 12 Dec. 1854	- Ditto.	—
Lieutenant-Colonel C. L. Maitland, Grenadier Guards.	- Ditto - -	Lieutenant - 9 April 1841 Captain - 27 Mar. 1846 Brevet Major - 15 Sept. 1848 Lieut.-Colonel - 28 Sept. 1854	Kaffir War, 1846–7 - Crimea, 1854–5.	Aide-de-Camp, Cape of Good Hope. Extra Aide-de-Camp, Ireland.
Major E. Fellowes, 11th Hussars	- Ditto - -	Cornet - 23 April 1839 Lieutenant - 29 April 1842 Captain - 6 Dec. 1850 Brevet Major - 12 Dec. 1854	Crimea, 1854–5.	—
Captain J. Purcell, 50th Foot	- Ditto - -	Ensign - 29 Mar. 1844 Lieutenant - 7 Feb. 1846 Captain - 13 April 1852	Sutlej, 1845–6 - Crimea, 1854–5.	Commandant at Varna.
Major J. W. Thompson, 10th Hussars.	- Ditto - -	Ensign - 22 Nov. 1844 Lieutenant - 3 April 1846 Captain - 5 Nov. 1852 Brevet Major - 12 Dec. 1854	Crimea, 1854–5.	Extra Aide-de-Camp, Turkey.
Major J. A. Ewart, 93d Foot -	- Ditto - -	Ensign - 27 July 1838 Lieutenant - 15 April 1842 Captain - 12 May 1848 Brevet Major - 12 Dec. 1854 Major - 29 Dec. 1854	- Ditto.	—
Major J. A. V. Kirkland, 21st Foot.	- Ditto - -	2d Lieutenant - 22 Aug. 1837 Lieutenant - 27 July 1838 Captain - 6 Sept. 1854 Brevet Major - 12 Dec. 1854	- Ditto - -	Aide-de-Camp, West Indies. Military Secretary, West Indies. Military Secretary, Canada. Extra Aide-de-Camp, Canada. Aide-de-Camp, Northern and Midland Districts.
Major C. T. Glazbrook, 49th Foot.	- Ditto - -	Ensign - 7 Sept. 1841 Lieutenant - 27 Dec. 1842 Captain - 25 Aug. 1846 Brevet Major - 12 Dec. 1854 Major - 22 Dec. 1854	- Ditto.	—
Major W. P. Campbell, 23d Foot.	- Ditto - -	2d Lieutenant - 6 Aug. 1841 Lieutenant - 4 Aug. 1843 Captain - 16 April 1847 Brevet Major - 12 Dec. 1854 Major - 29 Dec. 1854	- Ditto.	—
Captain A. Layard, 38th Foot -	- Ditto - -	Ensign - 1 May 1839 Lieutenant - 29 Dec. 1840 Captain - 19 Mar. 1852	- Ditto.	—
Captain Sir C. Russell, Grenadier Guards.	- Ditto - -	Cornet - 25 Aug. 1843 Lieutenant - 9 June 1846 Captain - 13 Sept. 1853	- Ditto.	—
Major Hon. G. Elliot, Rifle Brigade.	- Ditto - -	2d Lieutenant - 7 July 1843 Lieutenant - 11 Sept. 1846 Captain - 12 Oct. 1852 Brevet Major - 12 Dec. 1854	Kaffir War, 1852–3 - Crimea, 1854–5.	Extra Aide-de-Camp, Cape. Aide-de-Camp, Cape. Aide-de-Camp, Turkey,

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RANK AND NAME.	Nature of Staff Employment.	Dates of Commissions.	Past Services.	Previous Staff Employment.
Captain W. Bellairs, 49th Foot	Deputy Assistant Adjutant, or Quartermaster-General.	Ensign - 8 May 1846 Lieutenant - 6 July 1849 Captain - 15 Sept. 1854	Crimea, 1854–5.	—
Major Hon. A. M. Cathcart, 93d Foot.	Ditto	Ensign - 25 Sept. 1846 Lieutenant - 21 July 1848 Captain - 21 Oct. 1853 Brevet Major - 12 Dec. 1854	Ditto	Aide-de-Camp, Northern and Midland Districts. Aide-de-Camp, Turkey.
Major R. L. Ross, 93d Foot	Ditto	Ensign - 15 Dec. 1840 Lieutenant - 27 June 1845 Captain - 11 June 1852 Brevet Major - 12 Dec. 1854	Ditto.	—
Captain P. J. Macdonald, 3d West India Regiment.	Ditto	Ensign - 25 Oct. 1839 Lieutenant - 18 June 1841 Captain - 26 March 1852	- - - -	Fort Adjutant, St. Kitts.
Captain R. Barnston, 90th Foot	Ditto	Ensign - 7 July 1843 Lieutenant - 3 April 1846 Captain - 23 March 1849	Crimea, 1854–5.	—
Captain R. W. Lowry, 47th Foot	Ditto	Ensign - 18 Sept. 1849 Lieutenant - 5 Dec. 1851 Captain - 4 May 1855	Ditto.	—
Captain Field, Royal Artillery	Ditto	Ensign - 11 Jan. 1843 Lieutenant - 30 Oct. 1843 Captain - 23 May 1850	Ditto.	—
Captain H. D. Torrens, 23d Foot	Ditto	2d Lieutenant - 18 Sept. 1849 Lieutenant - 8 May 1851 Captain - 21 Sept. 1854	Ditto.	—
Major R. P. Ireland, 3d West India Regiment.	Ditto	Ensign - 23 Dec. 1836 Lieutenant - 28 Dec. 1838 Captain - 17 July 1849 Major - 30 March 1855	Gambia, 1849. Crimea, 1855.	—
Captain H. V. Mundell, 96th Foot	Ditto	Ensign - 2 Nov. 1840 Lieutenant - 30 Dec. 1845 Captain - 15 March 1853	Crimea, 1855.	—
Captain E. H. Eagar, 40th Foot	Ditto	Ensign - 13 April 1839 Lieutenant - 16 July 1841 Captain - 6 June 1854	Candahar. Affghanistan. Maharajpore. Crimea, 1855.	—
Captain H. P. Hutton, 31st Foot	Ditto	Ensign - 9 Nov. 1843 Lieutenant - 25 Dec. 1845 Captain - 6 June 1854	Sutlej, 1845–6. Crimea, 1855.	—
Lieutenant J. I. S. F. Dick, 78th Foot.	Ditto	Ensign - 11 Dec. 1847 Lieutenant - 19 April 1850	Crimea, 1855.	—
Captain W. Macdonald, 93d Foot	Ditto	Ensign - 4 June 1847 Lieutenant - 1 Oct. 1850 Captain - 10 Oct. 1854	Crimea, 1854–5	Provost Marshal, Turkey.
Captain F. R. Mein, 1st Foot	Ditto	Ensign - 22 Oct. 1833 Lieutenant - 14 April 1837 Captain - 3 May 1844	Ditto	Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Barbadoes.
Captain G. L. Goodlake, Coldstream Guards.	Ditto	Ensign - 14 June 1850 Lieutenant - 27 June 1851 Captain - 14 July 1854	Ditto.	—
Major G. H. Willis, 77th Foot	Ditto	Ensign - 23 April 1841 Lieutenant - 30 Aug. 1844 Captain - 27 Dec. 1850 Brevet Major - 12 Dec. 1854	Ditto.	—
Captain G. L. Thomson, 4th Foot	Ditto	Ensign - 27 July 1838 Lieutenant - 9 April 1841 Captain - 9 July 1852	Kaffir War. Crimea, 1845–5.	—
Major J. C. W. Fortescue, Royal Artillery.	Ditto	2d Lieutenant - 19 June 1841 1st Lieutenant - 13 April 1842 Captain - 30 June 1848 Brevet Major - 12 Dec. 1854	Crimea, 1854-5.	—

RANK and NAME.	Nature of Staff Employment.	Dates of Commissions.	Past Services.	Previous Staff Employment.
Lieutenant-Colonel T. M. Steele, Coldstream Guards.	Military Secretary -	Ensign - 12 Jan. 1838 Lieutenant - 20 July 1838 Captain - 29 Mar. 1844 Lieut.-Colonel 31 Oct. 1851	Crimea 1854–5 -	Aide-de-Camp, Madras.
Captain Hon. H. Curzon, Rifle Brigade.	Assistant Military Secretary.	2d Lieutenant 29 Nov. 1845 Lieutenant - 12 Nov. 1847 Captain - 22 Dec. 1854	Kaffir War, 1852–3 - Crimea, 1854–55.	Extra Aide-de-Camp, Turkey.
Captain R. L. Pearson, 7th Foot	Aide-de-Camp - -	Ensign - 3 Dec. 1847 Lieutenant - 4 April 1851 Captain - 29 Dec. 1854	Crimea, 1854–5.	—
Major A. Macdonell, Rifle Brigade.	- Ditto - -	2d Lieutenant 23 June 1837 1st Lieutenant 11 May 1841 Captain - 24 Oct. 1845 Brevet Major 12 Dec. 1854 Major - 22 Dec. 1854	Kaffir War, 1846–7. Crimea, 1854–5.	—
Major E. A. Whitmore, 30th Foot	- Ditto - -	Ensign - 6 Aug. 1841 Lieutenant - 10 July 1846 Captain - 1 June 1849 Brevet Major 12 Dec. 1854 Major - 29 Dec. 1854	Crimea, 1854–5 -	Aide-de-Camp, Malta.
Lieut.-Colonel Lord Burghersh, Coldstream Guards.	- Ditto - -	Ensign - 24 Feb. 1843 Lieutenant - 26 July 1844 Captain - 1 Aug. 1848 Brevet Major 7 June 1849 Major - 22 April 1853 Bervet Lieut.-Col. 20 Sept. 1854 Lieut.-Colonel 12 Dec. 1854	- Ditto - -	Aide-de-Camp, Governor-General India. Extra ditto, Dublin. Aide-de-Camp, Master-General Ordnance.
Lieutenant-Colonel P. Somerset, Coldstream Guards.	- Ditto - -	Ensign - 29 Mar. 1839 Lieutenant - 1 May 1840 Captain - 28 Dec. 1846 Lieut.-Colonel 3 Mar. 1854	Kaffir War, 1847 - Crimea, 1854–5.	Aide-de-Camp, Cape of Good Hope. Ditto, Chobham.
Major R. Kingscote, Scots Fusilier Guards.	- Ditto - -	Lieutenant - 27 Oct. 1846 Captain - 28 June 1850 Brevet Major 12 Dec. 1854	Crimea, 1854–5.	—
Lieutenant Hon. C. Calthorpe, 8th Hussars.	- Ditto - -	Cornet - 23 May 1848 Lieutenant - 23 May 1851	- Ditto - -	Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Chobham.
Major Hon. J. B. Macdonald, h.p.	- Ditto - -	Ensign - 1 Oct. 1829 Lieutenant - 24 Jan. 1834 Captain - 24 June 1837 Brevet Major 19 Oct. 1849	- Ditto - -	Extra Aide-de-Camp, Lord Lieutenant Ireland. Aide-de-Camp, Ionian Islands. Ditto, Ireland and London.
Captain T. H. Clifton, 7th Dragoon Guards.	- Ditto - -	Cornet - 26 April 1839 Lieutenant - 2 July 1841 Captain - 30 Mar. 1847	- Ditto - -	Extra Aide-de-Camp, Duke of Cambridge.
Brevet Major A. M. J. McDonald, 92d Foot.	- Ditto - -	Ensign - 27 Mar. 1846 Lieutenant - 12 Nov. 1847 Captain - 6 June 1854 Brevet Major 12 Dec. 1854	- Ditto - -	Aide-de-Camp, Kilkenny.
Captain Hon. H. W. J. Byng, Coldstream Guards.	- Ditto - -	Lieutenant - 27 Aug. 1847 Captain - 3 Mar. 1854	- Ditto.	—
Major L. Graham, 41st Foot -	- Ditto - -	Ensign - 13 Aug. 1847 Lieutenant - 28 Feb. 1851 Captain - 7 July 1851 Brevet Major 12 Dec. 1854	Kaffir War, 1851–3. Crimea, 1854–5.	—
Captain Hon. W. Wellesley, Coldstream Guards.	- Ditto - -	Lieutenant - 23 July 1852 Captain - 21 Sept. 1854	Crimea, 1854–5.	—
Captain W. K. Allix, 1st Foot -	- Ditto - -	Ensign - 28 July 1840 Lieutenant - 23 June 1843 Captain - 21 Sept. 1852	- Ditto - -	Major of Brigade, Chobham.
Major J. Gubbins, 85th Foot -	- Ditto - -	Ensign - 19 Dec. 1845 Lieutenant - 13 April 1849 Captain - 18 Feb. 1853 Brevet Major 12 Dec. 1854	- Ditto.	—
Major E. Neville, Scots Fusilier Guards.	- Ditto - -	Ensign - 1 June 1841 Lieutenant - 29 Sept. 1843 Captain - 30 Sept. 1850 Brevet Major 12 Dec. 1854	- Ditto - -	Major of Brigade, Chobham.
Captain A. Snodgrass, 38th Foot	- Ditto - -	Ensign - 6 Oct. 1848 Lieutenant - 7 Nov. 1851 Captain - 29 Dec. 1854	- Ditto.	—
Captain Hon. H. Clifford, Rifle Brigade.	- Ditto - -	2d Lieutenant 7 Aug. 1846 Lieutenant - 13 Apr. 1849 Captain - 29 Dec. 1854	Kaffir War, 1847–8, 1852–3. Crimea, 1854–5.	—

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RANK and NAME.	Nature of Staff Employment.	Dates of Commissions.	Past Services.	Previous Staff Employment.
Captain R. England, 55th Foot	Aide-de-Camp	Ensign - 18 Sept. 1849 Lieutenant - 17 Aug. 1852 Captain - 29 Dec. 1854	Crimea, 1854–5.	—
Major C. P. B. Walker, 7th Dragoon Guards.	Ditto	Ensign - 27 Feb. 1836 Lieutenant - 21 June 1839 Captain - 22 Dec. 1846 Major - 8 Dec. 1854	Ditto.	—
Lieutenant Hon. W. Charteris, 92d Foot.	Ditto	Ensign - 6 Feb. 1846 Lieutenant - 22 June 1847	Ditto.	—
Captain A. Walsh, 1st Life Guards.	Ditto	Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant - 23 April 1847 Lieutenant - 27 April 1849 Captain - 13 April 1852	Ditto.	—
Captain Viscount Dupplin, 1st Life Guards.	Ditto	Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant - 29 Mar. 1844 Lieutenant - 9 April 1848 Captain - 16 May 1851	Ditto.	—
Major C. De Morel, 67th Foot	Ditto	Ensign - 24 Oct. 1845 Lieutenant - 29 May 1849 Captain - 23 Nov. 1852 Major - 12 Dec. 1854	Ditto.	—
Captain A. J. H. Elliott, 5th Dragoon Guards.	Ditto	Cornet - 18 July 1848 Lieutenant - 14 June 1850 Captain - 22 Dec. 1854	Ditto.	—
Captain P. Robertson, 4th Foot	Ditto	Ensign - 7 April 1848 Lieutenant - 5 Dec. 1851 Captain - 29 Dec. 1854	Kaffir War, 1850–1. Crimea, 1854–5.	—
Captain Pack Beresford, Royal Artillery.	Ditto	2d Lieutenant - 18 June 1836 1st Lieutenant - 6 Aug. 1838 Captain - 1 April 1846	Crimea, 1854.	—
Major C. Adams, 49th Foot	Ditto	Ensign - 2 Sept. 1845 Lieutenant - 23 Mar. 1847 Captain - 5 Dec. 1851 Brevet Major - 12 Dec. 1854	Crimea, 1854–5.	—
Lieutenant Hon. H. Campbell, Rifle Brigade.	Ditto	2d Lieutenant - 13 May 1853 1st Lieutenant - 21 Nov. 1854	Ditto.	—
Major Hon. A. C. Greville, Scots Fusilier Guards.	Ditto	Ensign - 4 April 1845 Lieutenant - 26 Aug. 1849 Captain - 7 July 1854 Brevet Major - 12 Dec. 1854	Kaffir War, 1851–3 - Crimea, 1854.	Aide-de-Camp, Cape of Good Hope.
Captain J. Lockwood, 8th Hussars.	Ditto	Cornet - 11 July 1837 Lieutenant - 28 Aug. 1840 Captain - 26 Dec. 1851	Crimea, 1854.	—
Lieutenant Hon. C. Keith, 4th Dragoons.	Ditto	Cornet - 15 Feb. 1850 Lieutenant - 31 Oct. 1851	Crimea, 1854–5.	—
Lieutenant G. M. Stopford, Royal Engineers.	Ditto	2d Lieutenant - 1 Oct. 1847 1st Lieutenant - 14 July 1851	Ditto.	—
Major E. Stanton, Royal Engineers.	Ditto	2d Lieutenant - 18 June 1845 1st Lieutenant - 1 April 1846 Captain - 20 June 1854 Brevet Major - 12 Dec. 1854	Kaffir War, 1852. Crimea, 1854–5.	—
Captain Hon. J. Wrottesley, Royal Engineers.	Ditto	2d Lieutenant - 18 Dec. 1845 1st Lieutenant - 1 April 1846 Captain - 16 June 1854	Crimea, 1854–5.	—
Captain C. E. Mansfield, 33d Foot.	Ditto	Ensign - 1 Sept. 1848 Lieutenant - 8 Aug. 1851 Captain - 29 Dec. 1854	Ditto.	—
Captain H. Jervoise, 42d Foot	Ditto	Ensign - 13 Dec. 1850 Lieutenant - 8 April 1853 Captain - 6 April 1855	Ditto.	—
Major J. H. Burke, 88th Foot	Ditto	Ensign - 1 Nov. 1839 Lieutenant - 3 Mar. 1843 Captain - 6 June 1854 Brevet Major - 12 Dec. 1854	Ditto.	—

RANK and NAME.	Nature of Staff Employment.	Dates of Commissions.	Past Services.	Previous Staff Employment.
Lieutenant F. G. B. St. Clair, 21st Foot.	Aide-de-Camp - -	Ensign - - 28 July 1854 Lieutenant - - 12 Jan. 1855	Crimea, 1854–5.	—
Captain Viscount Balgonie, Grenadier Guards.	- Ditto - - -	Lieutenant - - 13 Dec. 1850 Captain - - 6 Nov. 1854	- Ditto.	—
Captain C. E. Conyers, 2d Dragoon Guards.	- Ditto - - -	Cornet - - 18 Dec. 1840 Lieutenant - - 25 Nov. 1842 Captain - - 9 Nov. 1849	- Ditto - - -	Aide-de-Camp, Ionian Islands. Assistant Military Secretary, Ionian Islands.
Lieutenant A. B. St. Clair, 4th Foot.	- Ditto - - -	Ensign - - 20 Jan. 1854 Lieutenant - - 12 Jan. 1855	- Ditto.	—
Lieutenant-Colonel W. D. P. Patton, 74th Foot.	- Ditto - - -	Ensign - - 28 Sept. 1838 Lieutenant - - 3 Nov. 1840 Captain - - 19 May 1846 Major - - 27 Feb. 1852 Brevet Lieut.-Col. 28 May 1853	Kaffir War, 1851–3. Crimea, 1854–5.	—
Lieut.-Colonel Hon. W. F. Scarlett, Scots Fusilier Guards.	- Ditto - - -	Ensign - - 14 April 1846 Lieutenant - - 12 June 1846 Captain - - 23 Nov. 1849 Brevet Major - 12 Dec. 1854 Lieut.-Colonel - 24 April 1855	Crimea, 1854–5.	—
Major E. B. Hamley, Royal Artillery.	- Ditto - - -	Second Lieutenant 11 Jan. 1843 First Lieutenant - 15 Sept. 1843 Captain - - 14 May 1850 Major - - 12 Dec. 1854	- Ditto.	—
Captain H. W. Turner, 1st Foot	- Ditto - - -	Ensign - - 30 Mar. 1847 Lieutenant - - 21 Feb. 1851 Captain - - 29 Dec. 1854	- Ditto.	—
Captain H. Montgomery, 42d Foot.	- Ditto - - -	Ensign - - 3 Mar. 1847 Lieutenant - - 23 July 1852 Captain - - 29 Dec. 1854	- Ditto.	—
Captain Hon. J. J. Bourke, 88th Foot.	- Ditto - - -	Ensign - - 21 May 1841 Lieutenant - - 22 July 1842 Captain - - 1 June 1849	- Ditto - - -	Extra Aide-de-Camp, Lord Lieutenant, Ireland. Aide-de-Camp, Lord Lieutenant, Ireland. Aide-de-Camp to Inspecting General of Cavalry.
Lieutenant J. D. Forde, 46th Foot.	- Ditto - - -	Ensign - - 15 Oct. 1852 Lieutenant - - 20 Jan. 1854	- Ditto.	—
Captain W. A. Barnard, Grenadier Guards.	- Ditto - - -	Lieutenant - - 23 Feb. 1849 Captain - - 14 July 1854	- Ditto - - -	Aide-de-Camp, Monmouth and South Wales District.
Captain L. C. Nolan, 15th Hussars.	- Ditto - - -	Cornet - - 15 Mar. 1839 Lieutenant - - 19 June 1841 Captain - - 8 Mar. 1850	Crimea, 1854 - -	Aide-de-Camp, Madras.
Lieutenant C. M'Pherson, 17th Foot.	- Ditto - - -	Ensign - - 16 Sept. 1851 Lieutenant - - 6 June 1854	Crimea, 1854–5.	—
Captain S. L. W. D. Damer, Scots Fusilier Guards.	- Ditto - - -	Lieutenant - - 23 Nov. 1849 Captain - - 14 July 1854	- Ditto.	—
Captain E. C. Legh, 97th Foot	- Ditto - - -	Ensign - - 5 July 1839 Lieutenant - 15 April 1842 Captain - - 7 June 1850	- Ditto.	—
Lieutenant R. O. B. Jameson, 2d Life Guards.	- Ditto - - -	Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant - } 1 June 1849 Lieutenant - - 22 April 1853	- Ditto.	—
Captain G. T. Whitmore, 62d Foot.	- Ditto - - -	Ensign - - 23 Jan. 1847 Lieutenant - - 21 May 1850 Captain - - 7 July 1854	Kaffir War - 1847–8 Ditto - 1851–2 Crimea - 1854–5	Brigade Major, Cape of Good Hope. Aide-de-Camp, Turkey.
Lieutenant J. C. Cowell, Royal Engineers.	- Ditto - - -	2d Lieutenant - 19 June 1850 1st Lieutenant - 17 Feb. 1854	Crimea, 1854–5.	—
Captain R. G. Ellison, 47th Foot	- Ditto - - -	Ensign - - 18 Feb. 1848 Lieutenant - - 14 June 1850 Captain - - 29 Dec. 1854	- Ditto.	—

(continued)

RANK and NAME.	Nature of Staff Employment.	Dates of Commissions.	Past Services.	Previous Staff Employment.
Captain J. C. Sheffield, 21st Foot.	Aide-de-Camp - -	Ensign - - 14 May 1852 Lieutenant - - 18 Mar. 1853 Captain - - 2 Feb. 1855	Crimea, 1854–5.	—
Lieutenant R. Swire, 17th Foot -	- Ditto - -	Ensign - - 18 Feb. 1852 Lieutenant - - 7 April 1854	- Ditto.	—
Major V. Wing, 95th Foot -	- Ditto - -	Ensign - - 12 July 1844 Lieutenant - - 2 Sept. 1845 Captain - - 18 May 1849 Brevet Major - 12 Dec. 1854	- Ditto.	—
Major R. Forster, 4th Dragoon Guards.	- Ditto - -	Cornet - - 7 Feb. 1840 Lieutenant - - 11 Mar. 1842 Captain - - 29 Mar. 1847 Brevet Major - 12 Dec. 1854	- Ditto.	—
Captain R. Portal, 4th Dragoons	- Ditto - -	Cornet - - 17 Jan. 1840 Lieutenant - - 8 May 1845 Captain - - 9 June 1846	- Ditto.	—
Captain Hon. W. J. Colville, Rifle Brigade.	- Ditto - -	Ensign - - 22 Nov. 1843 Lieutenant - - 14 May 1847 Captain - - 11 Oct. 1853	- Ditto - -	Aide-de-Camp, South West District.
Captain R. Lindsay, Scots Fusilier Guards.	- Ditto - -	Lieutenant - - 13 Dec. 1850 Captain - - 6 Nov. 1854	- Ditto.	—
Captain Lord Killeen, 8th Hussars.	- Ditto - -	Cornet - - 17 Sept. 1839 Lieutenant - - 5 Mar. 1841 Captain - - 23 Jan. 1846	- Ditto.	—
Captain A. E. V. Ponsonby, Grenadier Guards.	- Ditto - -	Ensign - - 26 June 1846 Lieutenant - - 9 Aug. 1850 Captain - - 29 July 1853	Kaffir War, 1851–3. Crimea, 1854–5.	—
Lieutenant T. Townley, 10th Hussars.	- Ditto - -	Cornet - - 21 Aug. 1849 Lieutenant - - 8 Aug. 1851	Crimea, 1855.	—
Quartermaster Vokes, Land Transport Corps.	- Ditto - -	Quartermaster - 3 Feb. 1855	- Ditto.	—
Lieutenant-Colonel C. Tyrwhitt, Scots Fusilier Guards.	Extra Aide-de-Camp	Ensign - - 1 Aug. 1834 Lieutenant - - 26 Feb. 1836 Captain - - 15 Nov. 1839 Lieut.-Colonel - 6 July 1849	Crimea, 1854–5.	—
Captain Hon. W. G. Boyle, 21st Foot.	- Ditto - -	2d Lieutenant - 9 Feb. 1849 Lieutenant - - 16 Sept. 1851 Captain - - 13 Jan. 1854	- Ditto.	—
Lieutenant-Colonel R. Bradford, Grenadier Guards.	- Ditto - -	Lieutenant - - 30 Oct. 1840 Captain - - 19 Dec. 1845 Lieut.-Colonel - 14 July 1854	- Ditto.	—
Captain Lord Bingham, Coldstream Guards.	- Ditto - -	Ensign - - 29 Dec. 1848 Lieutenant - - 14 Oct. 1851 Captain - - 22 Aug. 1854	- Ditto.	—
Captain H. F. B. Maxse, Coldstream Guards.	- Ditto - -	Lieutenant - - 1 June 1849 Captain - - 29 Dec. 1854	- Ditto.	—
Lieutenant H. Cust, Coldstream Guards.	- Ditto - -	Ensign & Lieut. - 7 April 1848	- Ditto.	—
Captain S. E. Gordon, Royal Artillery.	- Ditto - -	2d Lieutenant - 19 June 1844 1st Lieutenant - 1 April 1846 Captain - - 28 July 1852	- Ditto.	—
Captain G. Hume, 38th Foot -	- Ditto - -	Ensign - - 30 May 1843 Lieutenant - - 9 June 1846 Captain - - 21 Sept. 1852	- Ditto.	—
Lieutenant F. C. Morgan, Rifle Brigade.	- Ditto - -	2d Lieutenant - 11 Mar. 1853 1st Lieutenant - 6 Nov. 1854	- Ditto.	—
Captain W. T. Markham, Coldstream Guards.	- Ditto - -	Ensign - - 22 Dec. 1848 Lieutenant - - 7 April 1854 Captain - - 23 Dec. 1854	- Ditto.	—
Cornet J. W. Baillie, Royal Horse Guards.	- Ditto - -	Cornet - - 11 June 1852	- Ditto.	—

RANK and NAME.	Nature of Staff Employment.	Dates of Commissions.	Past Services.	Previous Staff Employment.
Lieut.-Colonel F. C. A. Stephenson, Scots Fusilier Guards.	Major of Brigade -	Lieutenant - - 25 July 1837 Captain - - 13 Jan. 1843 Lieut.-Colonel - 20 June 1854	Crimea, 1854–5 -	Major of Brigade, Chobham.
Lieut.-Colonel Hon. A. Hope, 60th Foot.	- Ditto - -	2d Lieutenant - 23 Nov. 1838 Lieutenant - - 23 April 1841 Captain - - 20 Dec. 1844 Brevet Major - 28 May 1853 Major - - 23 Mar. 1855 Brevet Lieut.-Col. 12 Dec. 1854	Kaffir War, 1851–3. Crimea, 1854–5.	—
Major J. E. Thackwell, 22d Foot.	- Ditto - -	Ensign - - 6 June 1834 Lieutenant - - 23 Oct. 1839 Captain - - 26 May 1848 Brevet Major - 12 Dec. 1854	Scinde. Hyderabad. Campaign, South Mahratta, 1844–5. Crimea, 1854–5.	—
Major J. Conolly, h. p. - -	- Ditto - -	Ensign - - 17 June 1836 Lieutenant - - 28 Nov. 1837 Captain - - 14 Mar. 1845 Brevet Major - 12 Dec. 1854	Crimea, 1854–5 -	Aide-de-Camp, Ireland.
Major J. W. Armstrong, 49th Foot.	- Ditto - -	Ensign - - 18 Aug. 1843 Lieutenant - - 29 Nov. 1844 Captain - - 20 Jan. 1851 Brevet Major - 12 Dec. 1854 Major - - 29 Dec. 1854	- Ditto.	—
Captain C. B. Ewart, Royal Engineers.	- Ditto - -	2d Lieutenant - 18 June 1845 1st Lieutenant - 1 April 1846 Captain - - 13 Dec. 1854	- Ditto.	—
Lieut.-Colonel G. V. Maxwell, 88th Foot.	- Ditto - -	Ensign - - 2 Feb. 1838 Lieutenant - - 26 April 1839 Captain - - 6 Dec. 1844 Major - - 28 July 1854 Brevet Lieut.-Col. 12 Dec. 1854 Lieut.-Colonel - 23 Mar. 1855	- Ditto.	—
Lieutenant-Colonel R. Tylden, Royal Engineers.	- Ditto - -	2d Lieutenant - 14 Dec. 1837 1st Lieutenant - 19 Mar. 1840 Captain - - 9 Nov. 1846 Brevet Major - 28 May 1853 Brevet Lieut.-Col. 12 Dec. 1854	Kaffir War, 1850–1 - Crimea, 1854–5.	Commandant, Cape of Good Hope.
Major G. Ellison, Grenadier Guards.	- Ditto - -	Ensign - - 23 Nov. 1843 Lieutenant - - 5 April 1844 Captain - - 10 April 1849 Brevet Major - 12 Dec. 1854	Crimea, 1854–5.	—
Major C. F. T. Daniel, 38th Foot.	- Ditto - -	Ensign - - 3 Jan. 1845 Lieutenant - - 7 Mar. 1849 Captain - - 20 May 1853 Brevet Major - 12 Dec. 1854	- Ditto.	—
Major J. R. Glyn, Rifle Brigade	- Ditto - -	2d Lieutenant - 16 June 1841 Lieutenant - - 13 Oct. 1843 Captain - - 9 June 1848 Brevet Major - 12 Dec. 1854	Kaffir War, 1852–3 - Crimea, 1854–5.	Aide-de-Camp, Cape of Good Hope.
Lieut.-Colonel Hon. R. Rollo, 42d Foot.	- Ditto - -	Ensign - - 10 Aug. 1832 Lieutenant - - 25 Sept. 1835 Captain - - 5 Nov. 1841 Brevet Major - 20 June 1854 Major - - 5 Jan. 1855 Brevet Lieut.-Col. 12 Dec. 1854	Crimea, 1854–5 -	Extra Aide-de-Camp, Ionian Islands.
Major Hon. E. T. Gage, Royal Artillery.	- Ditto - -	2d Lieutenant - 19 Dec. 1844 Lieutenant - - 1 April 1846 Captain - - 1 Sept. 1852 Major - - 12 Dec. 1854	Crimea, 1854–5 - Danube, 1854.	Aide-de-Camp, Turkey.
Captain R. Bruce, 23d Foot -	- Ditto - -	2d Lieutenant - 31 Mar. 1843 1st Lieutenant - 28 Mar. 1845 Captain - - 9 May 1851	Crimea, 1854–5.	—
Captain J. A. Street, 57th Foot	- Ditto - -	Ensign - - 29 Nov. 1839 Lieutenant - - 5 Oct. 1841 Captain - - 7 Jan. 1848	China, 1842. Crimea, 1854–5.	—
Major J. W. Lovell, Royal Engineers.	- Ditto - -	2d Lieutenant - 19 June 1841 1st Lieutenant - 16 Aug. 1844 Captain - - 6 Dec. 1851 Brevet Major - 12 Dec. 1854	Crimea, 1854–5.	—
Major E. T. Bourchier, Royal Engineers.	- Ditto - -	2d Lieutenant - 1 Jan. 1842 1st Lieutenant - 26 Dec. 1844 Captain - - 9 Aug. 1852 Brevet Major - 24 April 1855	Kaffir War, 1846. Crimea, 1854–5.	—

RANK and NAME.	Nature of Staff Employment.	Dates of Commissions.	Past Services.	Previous Staff Employment.
Major F. R. Ebrington, Rifle Brigade.	Major of Brigade	2d Lieutenant - 7 June 1839 1st Lieutenant - 23 Nov. 1841 Captain - 22 May 1846 Brevet Major - 12 Dec. 1854 Major - 29 Dec. 1854	Crimea, 1854–5.	—
Major E. Tomkinson, 8th Hussars	Ditto	Cornet - 12 May 1843 Lieutenant - 12 April 1844 Captain - 27 June 1851 Brevet Major - 12 Dec. 1854	Ditto.	—
Captain A. M. Earle, 57th Foot	Ditto	Ensign - 18 Jan. 1850 Lieutenant - 15 Feb. 1853 Captain - 29 Dec. 1854	Ditto	Aide-de-Camp.
Captain A. Pitcairn, 42d Foot	Ditto	Ensign - 15 May 1840 Lieutenant - 15 April 1842 Captain - 8 June 1852	Ditto.	—
Captain W. Pretyman, 33d Foot	Ditto	Ensign - 8 May 1840 Lieutenant - 5 Aug. 1842 Captain - 11 Sept. 1849	Ditto.	—
Captain A. R. Garrett, 46th Foot	Ditto	Ensign - 1 June 1841 Lieutenant - 27 Sept. 1842 Captain - 28 April 1848	Ditto.	—
Captain W. T. Rooke, 47th Foot	Ditto	Ensign - 23 Aug. 1844 Lieutenant - 13 July 1847 Captain - 24 Jan. 1851	Ditto.	—
Captain W. Reilly, Royal Artillery.	Ditto	2d Lieutenant - 18 June 1845 1st Lieutenant - 3 April 1846 Captain - 17 Feb. 1854	Ditto.	—
Captain W. Faussett, 44th Foot	Ditto	Ensign - 7 July 1843 Lieutenant - 23 Aug. 1844 Captain - 23 Mar. 1849	Ditto.	—
Lieutenant C. Finnerty, 47th Foot.	Town or Fort Adjutant	Ensign - 27 Oct. 1850 Lieutenant - 6 June 1854	—	—
Lieutenant B. H. E. Muller, 1st Foot.	Ditto	Ensign - 29 Dec. 1846 Lieutenant - 14 Mar. 1851	Crimea, 1854–55.	—
Lieutenant J. Forbes, 30th Foot	Ditto	Ensign - 10 Aug. 1854 Lieutenant - 8 Dec. 1854	Ditto.	—
Lieutenant W. G. E. Webber, 42d Foot.	Ditto	Ensign - 23 Nov. 1852 Lieutenant - 11 Aug. 1854	Ditto.	—
Lieutenant A. Bennett, 7th Foot	Ditto	Ensign - 5 Nov. 1854 Lieutenant - 9 Mar. 1855	Crimea 1854.	—
Lieutenant W. F. Rudd, 1st Foot	Ditto	Ensign - 22 Nov. 1850 Lieutenant - 27 May 1853	Ditto.	—
Captain W. Spring, 44th Foot	Town or Garrison Quarter master.	Ensign - 30 Dec. 1826 Lieutenant - 1 June 1832 Captain - 16 Dec. 1845	—	—
Captain T. Hall, 4th Foot	Ditto	Ensign - 2 Feb. 1849 Lieutenant - 31 Jan. 1851 Captain - 29 Dec. 1854	—	—
Lieutenant W. Little, 88th Foot	Ditto	Ensign - 10 Aug. 1854 Lieutenant - 8 Dec. 1854	Crimea, 1854-5.	—
Lieutenant J. Deacon, 1st Foot	Ditto	Ensign - 9 Aug. 1854 Lieutenant - 6 April 1855	Ditto.	—
Quartermaster Morris	Ditto	Quartermaster - 15 Feb. 1855	—	—
Major-General H. H. Rose	Queen's Commissioner, French Head Quarters.	Ensign - 8 June 1820 Lieutenant - 24 Oct. 1821 Captain - 22 July 1824 Major - 30 Dec. 1826 Lieut.-Colonel - 17 Sept. 1839 Brevet Colonel - 11 Nov. 1851 Brigadier-General, 8 April 1854 Major-General - 12 Dec. 1854	Crimea, 1854–55.	—
Major E. S. Claremont, R. C. Rifles.	Particular Service	Ensign - 9 Feb. 1838 Lieutenant - 16 July 1841 Captain - 14 Nov. 1845 Brevet Major - 12 Dec. 1854 Brevet Lieut.-Col., 14 Sept. 1855	Ditto	Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Canada.

RANK and NAME.	Nature of Staff Employment.	Dates of Commissions.	Past Services.	Previous Staff Employment.
Major Hon. St. G. Foley, h. p. -	Particular Service -	Ensign - 29 June 1832 Lieutenant - 27 May 1836 Captain - 3 Aug. 1841 Brevet Major 19 Oct. 1849	Crimea, 1854–5 -	Extra Aide-de-Camp, Ireland. Aide-de-Camp, Ireland. Military Secretary, Governor of Bombay.
Captain W. Ennis, 11th Hussars	Commanding Horse Depôt, Varna.	Cornet - 22 Jan. 1847 Lieutenant - 27 Jan. 1848 Captain - 20 June 1854	Bhurtpore, 1825–6. Crimea, 1854–5.	—
Major W. Norris, 17th Lancers -	Superintendent Cavalry Embarkations, Scutari.	Cornet - 18 June 1842 Lieutenant - 14 May 1845 Captain - 25 April 1851 Brevet Major 12 Dec. 1854	Maharajpore - - Sutlej, 1845–6. Crimea, 1854–5.	Deputy Assistant-Adjutant or Quartermaster-General, Turkey. Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Head Quarters.
Colonel W. M. G. M'Murdo, h. p.	Director-General of Transports.	Ensign - 1 July 1837 Lieutenant - 5 Jan. 1841 Captain - 7 July 1843 Major - 18 Feb. 1848 Lieut.-Colonel 21 Oct. 1853 Colonel - 9 Feb. 1855	Scinde, 1843 - - Indus, 1845. Crimea, 1855.	Aide-de-Camp, India. Assistant Adjutant-General, Dublin.
Captain Js. M'Crea, 45th Foot -	Staff Officer - -	Ensign - 23 May 1842 Lieutenant - 30 Aug. 1844 Captain - 6 June 1854	Kaffir War, 1846–7.	—
Captain R. Blacklin, h. p. -	- Ditto - -	Ensign - 18 July 1815 Lieutenant - 13 July 1820 Captain - 8 Aug. 1833	Waterloo. France. Deccan.	—
Captain Gordon, H. E. I. C. S. -	- Ditto.	—	—	—
Captain West, H. E. I. C. S. -	- Ditto.	—	—	—
Captain Henderson, H. E. I. C. S.	- Ditto.	—	—	—
Captain Ryan, H. E. I. C. S. -	- Ditto.	—	—	—
Lieutenant H. A. W. Ayton, 84th Foot.	- Ditto - -	Ensign - 18 Aug. 1846 Lieutenant - 13 Oct. 1848	Gambia.	—
Lieutenant Moreland, H. E. I. C. S.	- Ditto.	—	—	—
Lieutenant Davidson, H. E. I. C. S.	- Ditto.	—	—	—
Ensign R. Pennefather, 55th Foot.	- Ditto - -	Ensign - 2 Feb. 1855	—	—
Major J. H. Laye, 58th Foot. -	- Ditto - -	Ensign - 2 May 1834 Lieutenant - 1 Dec. 1837 Captain - 26 Mar. 1841 Brevet Major 20 June 1854	New Zealand, 1846–7	Assistant Military Secretary, New Zealand.
Major J. R. Heaton, 37th Foot -	- Ditto - -	Ensign - 19 Dec. 1834 Lieutenant - 22 Aug. 1837 Captain - 24 Feb. 1843 Brevet Major 20 June 1854	—	—
Lieutenant T. Leslie, Royal Horse Guards.	Orderly Officer -	Cornet - 15 Feb. 1847 Lieutenant - 4 Mar. 1853	Crimea, 1854–5.	—
Captain W. Johnston, 41st Foot	Provost Marshal -	Ensign - 30 Dec. 1845 Lieutenant - 21 Feb. 1850 Captain - 6 Nov. 1854	- Ditto.	—

Adjutant-General's Office,
14 February 1856.

G. A. WETHERALL, A.-G.

STAFF OFFICERS.

RETURN of the NAMES of all the OFFICERS employed in any Capacity on the GENERAL STAFF of the ARMY in the *Crimea*, or PRIVATE STAFF, from the Commencement of the War; &c.

(*Mr. Layard.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
20 *February* 1856.

Under 3 *oz.*

TROOPS IN TURKEY.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 19 February 1856;—*for*,

"RETURNS of the PAY and ALLOWANCES of the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Men of the CAVALRY, INFANTRY, ARTILLERY, and ENGINEERS of Her Majesty's Army serving in the *Turkish* Dominions:"

"Of any CORPS, Civil or Military, of *British* Subjects employed in that Country, distinguishing each Rank:"

"Similar RETURN for all FOREIGN LEGIONS employed by *Great Britain*:"

"Same RETURN for the *Turkish* Contingent:"

"Same RETURN for the IRREGULAR TROOPS and BASHI BAZOUKS:"

"And, same RETURN for any other Corps or Persons employed in the Service of the *British* Government within the *Turkish* Dominions."

War Department,
April 1856.

F. PEEL.

(*Colonel Dunne.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
11 *April* 1856.

RETURN of the PAY and ALLOWANCES of the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of Her Majesty's Army serving in the *Turkish* Dominions.

CAVALRY OF THE LINE.

RANK.	Regimental Pay per Diem. £.	s.	d.	Extra Allowances per Diem. £.	s.	d.	Field Allowance per Diem. £.	s.	d.	REMARKS.
Lieutenant-Colonel	1	3	–	–	–		–	4	6	
Major	–	19	3	–	–		–	4	6	
Captain	–	14	7	(a)	4	–	–	2	6	(a) Contingent Allowance.
Lieutenant	–	9	–	–	–		–	1	6	
Cornet	–	8	–	–	–		–	1	6	
Paymaster	(b)	12	6	–	–		–	2	6	(b) Increased rates of 15 *s.*, 17 *s.* 6 *d.*, 20 *s.*, 22 *s.* 6 *d.*, granted according to service.
Adjutant	–	11	6	–	–		–	2	–	
Surgeon	(c)	13	–	–	–		–	2	6	(c) Increased rates of 15 *s.*, 19 *s.*, 22 *s.*, granted according to service.
Assistant-Surgeon	(d)	8	6	–	–		–	2	–	(d) Increased rate of 11 *s.* granted after 10 years' service.
Veterinary-Surgeon	(e)	8	–	–	–		–	2	–	(e) Increased rates of 10 *s.*, 12 *s.*, 15 *s.*, 17 *s.* 6 *d.*, granted according to service.
Quartermaster	(f)	8	6	–	–		–	2	–	(f) Increased rates of 10 *s.* 6 *d.*, 12 *s.*, according to service.
Serjeant-Major (Regimental)	–	3	6	–	–					
Troop Serjeant-Major	–	3	–	–	–					
Paymaster-Serjeant	(g)	2	2	–	–		–	–		(g) Increased rate of 6 *d.* per diem, after 3 years' service.
Regimental Orderly Room Clerk	(h)	2	2	–	–		–	–		(h) Increased rate of 6 *d.* per diem after 7 years' service.
Armourer-Serjeant	–	2	2	–	–					
Farrier-Major	–	2	2	–	–		6 *d.* per diem.			
Saddler-Serjeant	–	2	2	–	–					
Hospital-Serjeant	(i)	2	2	–	–		–	–		(i) Increased rate of 6 *d.* per diem after 7 years' service.
Trumpeter-Major	–	2	2	–	–					
Serjeant	–	2	2	–	–					
Corporal	–	1	7½	–	–					
Trumpeter or Bugler	–	1	5	–	–					
Private or Farrier	–	1	3	–	–					

INFANTRY OF THE LINE.

Lieutenant-Colonel	–	17	–	(a)	3	–	–	4	6	(a) Command Money; Non-effective Allowance 20 *l.* per annum.
Major	–	16	–	–	–		–	4	6	Non-effective Allowance 20 *l.* per annum.
Captain	–	11	7	(b)	2	6	–	2	6	(b) Contingent Allowance. 2 *s.* additional if a Brevet-Major.
Lieutenant	(c)	6	6	–	–		–	1	6	(c) Increased Pay of 1 *s.* per diem after 7 years'
Ensign	–	5	3	–	–		–	1	6	service.
Paymaster	(d)	12	6	–	–		–	2	6	(d) Increased rates of 15 *s.*, 17 *s.* 6 *d.*, 20 *s.*, 22 *s.* 6 *d.*, according to length of service.
Adjutant	–	10	–	–	–		–	2	–	
Surgeon	(e)	13	–	–	–		–	2	6	(e) Increased rates of 15 *s.*, 19 *s.*, 22 *s.* per diem, according to service.
Assistant-Surgeon	(f)	7	6	–	–		–	2	–	(f) Increased rate of 10 *s.* per diem after 10 years' service.
Dispenser	–	7	6	–	–		–	2	–	
Quartermaster	(g)	6	6	–	–		–	2	–	(g) Increased rates of 8 *s.* 6 *d.* and 10 *s.* per diem, according to service.
Serjeant-Major	–	3	–	–	–					
Quartermaster-Serjeant	–	2	6	–	–					
Colour-Serjeant	–	2	4	–	–					
Paymaster-Serjeant	(h)	1	10	–	–		–	–		(h) Increased pay at 6 *d.* per diem after 3 years' service.
Regimental Orderly Room Clerk	(i)	1	10	–	–		–	–		(i) Increased pay at 6 *d.* per diem after 7 years' service.
Armourer-Serjeant	–	1	10	–	–		6 *d.* per diem.			
Hospital-Serjeant	(k)	1	10	–	–		–	–		(k) Increased pay at 6 *d.* per diem after 7 years' service.
Drum or Bugle Major	–	1	10	–	–					
Serjeant	–	1	10	–	–					
Corporal	–	1	4	–	–					
Drummer	–	1	1	–	–					
Private	–	1	–	–	–					

War Department, March 1856.

RETURN of the PAY and ALLOWANCES of the OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, and MEN of the ROYAL ARTILLERY, ENGINEERS, SAPPERS and MINERS, and FIELD-TRAIN DEPARTMENT, of Her Majesty's Army, serving in the *Turkish* Dominions, March 1856.

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

RANK.	Regimental Pay Per Diem.	Extra or Command Pay Per Diem.	Field Allowance Per Diem.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Lieutenant-Colonels	1 7 1	– 10 –	– 4 6
Ditto, on Majors' Pay	1 2 11		
Captains, and 2d Captains	– 16 1	– –	– 2 6
Lieutenants	– 9 10	– –	– 1 6
Troop Staff Serjeants	– 3 9¼		
Serjeants	– 2 10		
Corporals	– 2 4		
Bombardiers	– 2 2		
Gunners	– 1 5½		
Drivers	– 1 3¼		
Trumpeters	– 2 1½	– –	– – 6
ARTIFICERS:			
Farrier and Carriage Smiths	– 3 4¾		
Shoeing and ditto	– 2 3¼		
Collar Makers	– 2 –¾		
Wheelers	– 2 –¾		

REMARKS.

Officers commanding Troops receive a contingent allowance for repair of arms, losses by men's deaths, &c., 51 *l.* 5 *s.* per annum.

A Rough Rider to each Troop, with an allowance of 1 *l.* 1 *s.* a month.

ROYAL ARTILLERY, MARCHING BATTALIONS.

RANK.	Regimental Pay Per Diem.	Extra or Command Pay Per Diem.	Field Allowance Per Diem.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Lieutenant-Colonels	– 18 1	– 10 –	– 4 6
Ditto, on Major's Pay	– 16 11		
Captains	– 12 2	– –	– 2 6
*2d Captains	– 11 1		
Lieutenants	– 6 10	– –	– 1 6
2d Lieutenants	– 5 7		
Company Serjeants	– 3 2	– –	– – 6
Serjeants	– 2 8		
Corporals	– 2 2		
Bombardiers	– 2 –		
Gunners and Drivers	– 1 3¼		
Trumpeters			
ARTIFICERS:			
Farriers and Carriage Smiths	– 3 2¾		
Shoeing, and ditto	– 2 1¼		
Collar Makers	– 1 10¾		
Wheelers			

* Brevet Rank 2 *s.* additional.

REMARKS.

Each company has two staff-serjeants, with extra pay, one at 1 *s.*, the other at 6 *d.*

Officers commanding Companies have a contingent allowance for repair of arms, &c., 45 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.* per annum.

A Rough Rider to each Battery at 6 *d.* a day additional.

ARTILLERY FIELD TRAIN DEPARTMENT.

RANK.	Regimental Pay Per Diem.	Extra or Command Pay Per Diem.	Field Allowance Per Diem.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Commissary	1 – –	– 6 8	– 4 6
Assistant ditto	– 10 –	– 3 4	– 3 6
Deputy Assistant ditto, 1st class	– 7 –	– 2 4	– 1 6
Ditto ditto ditto, 2d class	– 6 –	– 2 –	– 1 6
Military Conductors of Stores	– 2 8	– 1 6	– – 6
ARTIFICERS:			
Head Armourer	– 10 –	—	
Foremen	– 9 –	—	
Wheelers			
Collar Makers			
Smiths	– 8 –	—	
Armourers			

ENGINEERS AND SAPPERS AND MINERS.

RANK.	Regimental Pay Per Diem.	Extra or Command Pay Per Diem.	Field Allowance Per Diem.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Lieutenant-Colonels	– 18 1	– 18 1	– 4 6
Ditto on Major's Pay	– 16 1	– 16 1	
Captains	– 11 1	– 11 1	– 2 6
*2d Captains	– 11 1	– 8 –	
1st Lieutenants	– 6 10	– 6 10	– 1 6
2d Lieutenants	– 5 7	– 5 7	– 1 6
Colour Serjeants	– 3 2½		
Serjeants	– 2 8½		
Corporals	– 2 2½	– –	– – 6†
2d Corporals	– 1 10¾		
Privates	– 1 2½		
Buglers	– 1 2½		

* Brevet rank, 2 *s.* additional.

† Working pay, under certain conditions, 6 *d.* to 1 *s.* a day. When acting staff serjeants are sanctioned, an allowance of 6 *d.* a day extra.

Remarks.

A Lieutenant-Colonel when commanding the Engineers receives a command-pay at 20 *s.* a day. Servant allowance at the rate of 1 *s.* 6 *d.* each.

Contingent allowance to officers commanding Companies 56 *l.* 10 *s.* per annum.

Extra pay is granted to Engineer officers in lieu of all other allowances for lodging, coals, or candles.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

RANK.	Regimental Pay Per Diem.	Extra or Command Pay Per Diem.	Field Allowance Per Diem.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Surgeons	– 13 –	– –	– 2 6
Assistant-Surgeons	– 7 6	– –	– 2 –
Veterinary-Surgeons	– 8 –	– –	– 2 –

PAYMASTERS.

RANK.	Pay Per Diem.	Extra or Command Pay Per Diem.	Field Allowance Per Diem.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
* Paymaster to the Artillery and Engineers	– 15 –	– –	– 3 6
Assistant ditto	– 12 6	– –	– 2 –
† Deputy Assistant ditto	– 5 –	– –	– – 6

* Also receives salary as a Clerk of the War Department.

† Also military pay as serjeant, at 2 *s.* 8 *d.* a day.

6 March 1856. *James Maxton.*

MEDICAL STAFF.

RETURNS of the PAY and ALLOWANCES of the OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, and other PERSONS employed on the MEDICAL STAFF in the Service of the British Government within the *Turkish* Dominions.

PAY and ALLOWANCES of the MEDICAL STAFF in the East.

RANK.	Daily Rate of Staff Pay. At Home.	Daily Rate of Staff Pay. Abroad.	Field Allowance.	Servants' Allowance.
MEDICAL OFFICERS.				
*Inspector-general of Hospitals:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Under 20 years' service on full-pay	1 16 –	1 16 –	– 15 –	– 3 –
Above 20 „ under 25	1 18 –	1 18 –		
„ 25 „	2 – –	2 – –		
*Deputy Inspector-general of Hospitals:				
Under 20 years' service on full-pay	1 4 –	1 4 –	– 5 –†	– 3 –
Above 20 „ under 25	1 8 –	1 8 –		
„ 25 „	1 10 –	1 10 –		
*Staff Surgeon, First Class:				
Under 20 years' service on full-pay	– 19 –	– 19 –	– 5 –	– 3 –
Above 20 „ under 25	1 2 –	1 2 –		
„ 25 „	1 4 –	1 4 –		
*Staff Surgeon, Second Class:				
Under 10 years' service on full-pay	– 13 –	– 13 –	– 3 6	– 3 –
Above 10 „ under 20	– 15 –	– 15 –		
„ 20 „ „ 25	– 19 –	– 19 –		
„ 25 „	1 2 –	1 2 –		
*Assistant Surgeon:				
Under 10 years' service on full-pay	– 7 6	– 7 6	– 2 6	– 3 –
Above 10 „	– 10 –	– 10 –		
Acting Assistant Surgeon	– 10 –	– 10 –	– 2 6	– 3 –
*Medical Clerk:				
Under 15 years' service on full-pay	– 6 –	– 7 –	– 1 6	– 3 –
Above 15 „ under 20	– 7 –	– 8 –		
„ 20 „ „ 25	– 8 –	– 9 –		
„ 20 „ of which 15 shall have been abroad	– 9 –	– 9 –		
„ 25 „ of which less than 15 shall have been abroad	– 9 –	– 9 –		
Dispensers of Medicine	– 7 6	– 7 6	– 2 6	– 3 –
Dressers	– 6 6	– 6 6	– 2 6	– 3 –

* In addition to the pay of their ranks, the officers at the head of the Medical Department on foreign stations shall receive allowances at the under-mentioned rates when serving under the following circumstances; viz.

If with an army in the field of 10,000 men or upwards - - - - - - - 20*s.* per day.
Ditto - - ditto - - - 5,000 „ - - - - - - - 15*s.* „
Ditto - - ditto - - - any less number - - - - - - - - 10*s.* „
If serving in a colony where the forces consist of 1,500 men or upwards - 5*s.* „

† If second in his department or in charge of a distinct corps of the army - - - 7*s.* 6*d.* per day.

PAY and ALLOWANCES of the OFFICERS and SERVANTS employed in the CIVIL HOSPITAL.

RANK.	PAY.	Allowance in lieu of Table.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Medical Superintendent	2,000 – –	– 4 –
Physician	2 2 –	– 4 –
Surgeon	2 2 –	– 4 –
Assistant Physician	1 5 –	– 4 –
„ Surgeon	1 5 –	– 4 –
Apothecary	1 5 –	– 4 –
Clinical Assistant	– 10 –	– 3 –
Store Accountant	250 – –	– 4 –
Assistant Accountant	150 – –	– 4 –

PAY and Allowances of Officers, &c. in the Civil Hospital—*continued.*

RANK.	PAY.	Allowance in lieu of Table.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Chief Clerk	200 – –	– 4 –
„ Engineer	2 2 –	– 4 –
Chief Dispenser	200 – –	– 4 –
Clerk to Chief Engineer	– 7 6	– 3 –
Secretary to Superintendent	– 10 –	– 3 –
Dispensers of Medicines	– 7 6	– 3 –
Servants to Civil Hospitals:		
Hospital Steward	150 – –	—
Gatekeeper	100 – –	—
Wardmasters	– 5 –	—
Cooks	From 30*s.* a week to 120*l.* per annum.	
Bakers	ditto	ditto.
Laundrymen	150 – –	—
Orderlies	20*s.* to 25*s.* per week.	
Artisans	From 15*s.* a day, 7*s.* a day.	
Nurses:		
Lady Superintendent	200 – –	—
Sub-Matron	75 – –	—
Storekeeper	54 12 –	—
Nurses	From 16*s.* to 25*s.* a week.	

PAY and ALLOWANCES of the OFFICERS of the Purveying Department in the East.

RANK.	Pay per Diem.	Field Allowance.	Servants' Allowance.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Purveyor-in-Chief	1 10 –	– 5 –	– 3 –
Deputy Purveyor-in-Chief	– 17 –	– 4 –	– 3 –
Purveyors, according to length of service	1 – – – 18 – – 16 6 – 15 – – 13 6 – 12 – – 10 –	– 3 6	– 3 –
Clerks	– 7 6 – 7 –	– 1 6	– 3 –

MILITARY HOSPITAL SERVANTS belonging to the MEDICAL STAFF CORPS.

RANK.	Rate of Pay.
	£. s. d.
Stewards	– 5 –
Wardmasters	– 4 –
Assistant Stewards	– 3 6
Cooks	– 3 6
Assistant Wardmasters	– 2 6
Orderlies	– 2 –
Regimental Hospital Servants	From 1*s.* 6*d.* to 4*d.*, besides their regimental pay.
Nurses	From 10*s.* to 18*s.* a week.

TURKISH CONTINGENT.

STAFF.

	Pay.	Field Allowance.	Servants.
HEAD QUARTER'S STAFF:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Lieutenant-General in Command	5 13 9	2 – –	– 18 –
Chief of the Staff	1 17 11	1 15 –	– 12 –
Deputy Adjutant-General and Deputy Quartermaster-General, if of rank of Lieutenant-Colonel	1 8 6	1 – –	– 9 –
If below that rank	1 2 9	1 – –	– 9 –
DIVISIONAL STAFF:			
Major-General Commanding Cavalry	1 17 11	1 15 –	– 12 –
Major-General Commanding Divisions	1 17 11	1 10 –	– 12 –
Brigadier-Generals	1 8 6	1 – –	– 9 –
Assistant Adjutant-Generals – Infantry	1 3 –	– 7 –	– 6 –
Assistant Adjutant-Generals – Cavalry	1 9 –	– 9 6	– 9 –
Assistant Quartermaster-General – Artillery	1 12 4	– 9 6	– 9 –
Majors of Brigade – Infantry	– 19 3	– 5 9	– 6 –
Majors of Brigade – Cavalry	1 2 6	– 7 6	– 9 –
Majors of Brigade – Artillery	1 7 1	– 7 6	– 9 –
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General and Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General	– 16 1	– 6 5	– 6 –
Aides-de-Camp – Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery	– 16 1	– 6 5	– 6 –

ENGINEER CORPS.

PAY and ALLOWANCES of BRITISH SUBJECTS.

	Pay.	Field Allowance.	Servants' Allowance.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Chief Engineer	1 2 9	1 – –	– 9 –
Second in Command	1 7 1	– 7 6	– 9 –
Captains or Adjutants	– 18 1	– 6 5	– 6 –
Captains (Civilians)	700 – –	per annum.	—
First Lieutenants	– 13 –	– 4 –	– 3 –
Second Lieutenants	– 9 –	– 3 –	– 3 –
Surgeons	1 5 –	-- No allowances except when employed in the field; 6s. or 7s. field allowance; if 2d or 1st class Surgeon.	
Paymaster	– 17 –	– 5 –	– 3 –
Veterinary-Surgeon	1 3 –	-- To include all allowances.	
Quartermaster and Storekeeper	1 – –	- Ditto - ditto.	
Assistant-Surgeons	– 15 –	-- No allowances except when employed in the field; 5s. field allowance.	
Chief Interpreter	– 15 –	—	
Clerks	– 10 –	—	

TURKISH CONTINGENT—*continued.*

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS and MECHANICS.

Staff Serjeants	5*s.* to 6*s.* per diem.	Smiths	6*s.* per diem.
Buglers	2*s.* „	Tinmen	6*s.* „
Hospital Orderlies	2*s.* „	Armourers	6*s.* to 7*s.* „
Serjeants	4*s.* „	Wireworkers	6*s.* „
Carpenters	6*s.* „	Collar-makers	6*s.* to 7*s.* „
Wheelers	6*s.* „	Shoemakers	6*s.* „
Sawyers	6*s.* „	Tailors	6*s.* „
Coopers	6*s.* „	Miners	4*s.* 6*d.* „
Masons and Bricklayers	6*s.* „	Boatmen	4*s.* to 5*s.* „
Brickmakers	6*s.* „	Basket-makers	6*s.* „
Farriers	6*s.* to 10*s.* „	Mat-makers	6*s.* „

PAY and ALLOWANCES, BRITISH OFFICERS.

	Pay.	Field Allowance.	Servants' Allowance.
INFANTRY:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Commandant	1 3 –	– 7 –	– 6 –
Second in Command	– 19 3	– 5 9	– 6 –
Adjutant	– 14 7	– 5 5	– 3 –
Major, Captain, Lieutenant, Ensign	The same as the British Army.		
CAVALRY:			
Commandant	1 9 –	– 9 6	– 9 –
Second in Command	1 2 6	– 9 6	– 9 –
Adjutant	– 16 1	– 6 5	– 6 –
Major, Captain, Lieutenant, Cornet	The same as the British Army.		
Veterinary Surgeon	– 15 –	– 5 –	– 3 –
ARTILLERY:			
Commandant	1 12 4	– 9 6	– 9 –
Second in Command	1 7 1	– 7 6	– 9 –
Adjutant	– 18 1	– 6 5	– 6 –
Subalterns	– 10 3	– 3 9	– 3 –
Other ranks the same as the Osmanli Horse Artillery.	—	—	—

Serjeant-Majors or Assistant Aids – Infantry – – 3*s.* 6*d.* a day. Cavalry – – – 4*s.* „ Artillery – – 4*s.* 6*d.* „

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

	Pay.	Special Allowance in the Field, per Day.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Inspector-General	3 3 –	– 14 –
Ditto	2 2 –	– 8 6
Staff Surgeons	1 10 –	– 7 –
Surgeons	1 5 –	– 6 –
Assistant Surgeons	– 15 –	– 5 –
Acting Assistant Surgeons	– 10 6	– 4 6
Medical Storekeeper	1 5 –	—
Assistant Medical Storekeeper	– 12 6	—
Dressers	– 6 6 and the allowances of a Staff Assistant Surgeon.	
Cutler	150 – – per annum.	
Assistant Cutler	– 5 – a day.	

TURKISH CONTINGENT—*continued.*

LAND TRANSPORT CORPS.

	Pay.	Field Allowance.	Servants' Allowance.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Director General	1 3 –	– 7 –	– 6 –
Second in Command	1 2 3	– 5 9	– 6 –
Captains of Divisions	– 19 3	– 5 9	– 6 –
2d Captains	– 16 3	– 5 9	– 6 –
Naval Director	– 14 7	– 5 5	– 3 –
Quartermaster in charge	– 14 7	– 5 5	– 3 –
Quartermasters	– 14 7	– 5 5	– 3 –
District Quartermasters	– 12 –	– 3 –	—
2d Class „	– 7 –	– 3 –	– 3 –
Lieutenants	– 11 7	– 5 5	—
Superintendents	– 7 6	—	
Sub-ditto	– 6 –	—	

FARRIERS.

Farrier Major – 10*s.* a day.
Farrier – 7*s.* „

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Artillery	5*s.* 6*d.*	1st Class	4*s.* 6*d.*
Cavalry	5*s.*	„	4*s.* „
Infantry	4*s.* 6*d.*	„	3*s.* 6*d.* „

ORDERLY ROOM CLERKS.

1st Class	10*s.* 6*d.* a day.	3d Class	7*s.* a day.
2d „	8*s.* „	Remaining Clerks	4*s.* to 5*s.* 7*d.* a day.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

		Field Allowance.	Servants' Allowance.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Military Auditor	2 2 –	To include all allowances.	
Clerks to assist	– 7 –	– 1 6	– 3 –
Chief Paymasters	1 3 –	– 7 –	– 6 –
Other Paymasters	– 17 –	– 5 –	– 3 –
Paymasters' Clerks	5*s.* to 9*s.*	—	

STORE DEPARTMENT.

Storekeeper	12*s.* 6*d.* a day.	Clerks	6*s.* a day.
Deputy Storekeeper	10*s.* „	Foreman	5*s.* 5*d.* a day.
Quartermasters	10*s.* „	Packers	5*s.* „

INTERPRETERS.

		Servants' Allowance.	Lodging Money.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1st Class	14*s.* 3*d* a day	– 3 –	– 3 –
2d „	7*s.* 6*d.* „	– 1 6	– 1 6
3d „	4*s.* 6*d.* „	– –	– – 6

TARTAR MILITIA.

Commandant	10*l.* per mensem.	Serjeants	4*l.* 4*s.* per mensem.
Sub-Officers	6*l.* „	Privates	4*l.* „

Turkish Contingent—*continued.*

Pay and Allowances of Turkish Officers and Men.

		Monthly Pay in Piastres.	RATIONS.	
Infantry:			Man.	Horse.
Commandant of Battalion	Bimbashi	1,125	8	6
„ Right Wing	Sagh col agashy	600	4	3
„ Left Wing	Sol col agashy	600	4	3
Secretary	Kiatib	450	2	2
Priest	Imaun	240	2	—
Doctor	Hakim		Unknown.	
Surgeon	Jurrah	500	2	—
Physician	Ezagi	—		
Armourer	Tufenktshe	—		
„ in wood	Condarktshe	—		
Captain	Tuz Bashi	270	2	—
Lieutenant, 1st	Mulazim Anwul	180	1	—
„ 2d	Mulazim Sany	150	1	—
Serjeant-major	Bash Chaoosh	50	1	—
Serjeant	Chaoosh	40	1	—
Accountant	Balook Emeeni	35	1	—
Corporal	On Bashi	30	1	—
Private	Nefer	20	1	—
Water Carrrier	Saka		Doubtful.	
Cavalry:				
Commandant of Regiment	Bimbashi	1,125	8	8
„ Right Wing	Sagh col aghasy	600	4	4
„ Left Wing	Sol col aghasy	600	4	4
Secretary	Kiatib	450	2	2
Priest	Imaun	240	2	1
Surgeon	Jurrah	500	2	1
Captain, 1st	Tuz Bashi	300	2	1
„ 2d	Tuz Bashi Vakeeli	225	1	1
Lieutenant	Mulazim Anwul	180	1	1
„ 2d	Mulazim Sany	150	1	1
Cavalry Serjeant-major	Chaoosh Alae	60	1	1
Serjeant	Chaoosh	50	1	1
Lance-serjeant	Chaoosh Vakeeli	50	1	1
Corporal	On Bashi	36	1	1
Lance-corporal	On Bashi Vakeeli	36	1	1
Trooper	Nuffer	24	1	1
Trumpeter-serjeant	Chaoosh Boorujè	50	1	1
„ Corporal	On Bashi Boorujè	36	1	1
Trumpeter	Nuffer at Boorujè	30	1	1
Farrier-serjeant	Nal Band	60	1	1
Transport-corporal	On Bashi Hamandah	80	1	1
Transport-private	Harbendi	50	1	1
Water-carrier	Saka	30	1	1
Saddler	Serraj	60	1	1
Nal Baud Bashi		200	2	1

Staff Surgeon, Infantry - - - - - 1,200 piastres per month.
„ Cavalry - - - - - „ „
„ Artillery - - - - - „ „

Pay of Foreigners attached to the Turkish Contingent.

Veterinary Surgeon, Droutedski	7 *s.*	per diem.	
Superintendents	5 *s.*	„	
Sub-ditto	4 *s.*	„	
Yuy Bashi	4 *s.*	„	
On Bashi	15	piastres	per diem.
Muleteers	12	„	„
Saddlers	1,000	„	per month.
Farriers	800	„	„
Artificers	900	„	„
Blacksmiths	1,000	„	„
Carpenters	1,000	„	„

OSMANLI IRREGULAR CAVALRY.

	Pay.	Extra Pay.	Field Allowance.	Servants.
FIELD TRAIN DEPARTMENT:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1 Commissary-in-Chief	1 – –	– 6 8	– 5 –	– 6 –
1st Class Assistant Commissary	– 10 –	– 3 4	– 3 6	– 3 –
2d Class Assistant Commissary	– 8 –	– 2 8	– 1 6	– 3 –
Deputy Assistant Commissary	– 7 –	– 2 4	– 1 6	– 3 –
Hospital Serjeant	– 6 –	—		
Smiths	– 10 6	—		
Collar-makers	– 10 6	—		
Armourer	– 10 6	—		
Wheeler	– 10 6	—		
Chief Serjeant	– 7 6	—		
Senior Serjeant Conductors	– 7 6	—		
Junior Serjeant Conductors	– 6 –	—		
Conductors	– 5 –	—		
OSMANLI HORSE ARTILLERY:				
Second in Command	1 12 4	– –	– 9 6	– 9 –
Brigade Major	1 7 1	– –	– 7 6	– 9 –
Aide-de-Camp	– 18 1	– –	– 6 5	– 6 –
Commandants of Troops	1 7 1	– –	– 7 6	– 9 –
Second in command of Troops	– 18 1	– –	– 6 5	– 6 –
Subalterns	– 14 9	– –	– 4 3	– 6 –
Conductor of Stores	– 6 6	—		
Adjutants, Aids or Serjeant Majors	– 5 6	—		
Quartermaster Serjeant	– 5 6	—		
Serjeants	– 4 6	—		
Farriers	– 7 –	—		
Wheelers and Collar Makers	– 7 – and – 8 –	—		
The pay of the Cavalry to be the same as the pay of the Turkish Contingent.				

COSSACKS OF THE SULTAN.

Staff British Officers	Turkish Contingent Pay.
Officers of the Force (Polish)	French Army Rates.
Non-commissioned Officers and Men	The same as Turkish Contingent.

LAND TRANSPORT CORPS.

	Pay.	Field Allowance.
Officers:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Director-General	1 8 6	– 15 –
Assistant Director-General	1 3 –	– 4 6
Adjutant	– 10 6	– 2 –
Quartermaster	– 8 6	– 2 –
Veterinary Surgeon	– 8 –	– 2 –
Paymaster	– 12 6	– 2 6
Clerks	– 7 6	– 1 6
Interpreter	– 10 –	– 2 –
Major	– 19 3	– 4 6
Captain	– 14 7	– 2 6
Allowance to Captains for repair of arms, &c. &c.	– –	– 3 6
Second Captain	– 11 7	– 2 6
Cornet	– 8 –	– 1 6
Lieutenant	– 8 6	– 1 6
Naval Assistant	– 14 7	– 2 6
Chief Accountant	2 – –	– 4 6
Chief Cashier at Sinope	1 5 –	—
Cashier	1 5 –	—
Clerk to Chief Cashier	– 12 –	—
Non-Commissioned Officers:		
Superintendent	– 5 –	—
Assistants to Paymasters and Quartermasters	– 4 4	—
Sub-Superintendents	– 4 –	—
1st Class Drivers	– 3 –	—
2d Class Drivers	– 2 6	—
3d Class Drivers	– 1 3	—
Civil Artificers:		
Master Artificers	– 7 –	—
Artificers	– 6 –	—
Master Armourer	– 4 4	—
Armourer	– 3 –	—
Natives:		
Officers, 1st Class	– 3 –	—
Officers, 2d Class	– 1 6	—
Natives, 1st Class	– 1 –	—
Natives, 2d Class	– – 10	—
Natives, 3d Class	– – 8	—
Master Farriers and Saddlers	– 1 6	—
Farriers and Saddlers	– 1 –	—
Superintendents of Saw Mills	– 15 –	—

ARMY WORKS CORPS.

No.		Weekly and Daily Rate. £. s. d.	Amount per Annum. £. s. d.
1	Superintendent-General	- - -	1,500 - -
1	Chief Superintendent of Works	- - -	800 - -
1	Superintendent of Stores	- - -	500 - -
1	Assistant Superintendent	- - -	500 - -
4	Assistant Superintendents	400 per ann. each	1,600 - -
1	Assistant Superintendent	- - -	300 - -
1	Secretary and Assistant to Superintendent-General	- - -	500 - -
1	Paymaster	- - -	400 - -
1	Chaplain	- - -	400 - -
2	Surgeons	400 per ann. each	800 - -
1	Dresser	- - -	200 - -
1	Assistant Storekeeper	- - -	300 - -
2	Clerks or Assistants	250 per ann. each	500 - -
3	Clerks or Assistants	200 per ann. each	600 - -
11	Foremen	- - -	2,200 - -
1	Supernumerary Sub-Assistant Superintendent	- - -	365 - -
		Per week.	
70	Carpenters and Smiths	2 - -	7,282 - -
65	Artificers and Labourers	1 10 -	5,070 - -
32	Gangers	2 - -	3,328 - -
800	Navigators	1 10 -	62,400 - -
4	Fitters	4 - -	—
	FLOATING STEAM FACTORY:		
		Per month.	
1	Captain	20 - -	—
1	Mate	10 10 -	—
1	Manager	20 - -	—
10	Sailors	—	—
		Per diem.	
1	Master Carpenter	- 6 6	—
1	Joiner	- 6 -	—
2	Carpenters	- 5 6	—
1	Cooper	- 5 6	—
1	Wheelwright	- 5 6	—
1	Smiths' Foreman	- 7 6	—
2	Smiths	- 5 -	—
1	Shoeing Smith	- 5 -	—
1	Collar-maker	- 4 -	—
1	Shoemaker	- 4 -	—
	Hammer-men	- 3 6	—
	Stoker	- 3 6	—
	Brickmaker	- 3 6	—
	Limeburner	- 3 6	—
	Gun Fitter	- 7 6	—
	Armourer	- 7 6	—
	Engineer	- 7 6	—
	Coppersmith	- 6 6	—
	Gas Engineer	- 6 6	—
	Brass Founder	- 5 -	—
	Wellborer	- 5 -	—
	Mechanical Engineer, Balaklava Railway	- - -	700 - -

FOREIGN LEGIONS.

The Pay of the British German Legion and of the British Swiss Legion, to be the same as the Pay of the English Troops.

RETURNS of OFFICERS and PERSONS employed upon the STAFF of the ARMY in the EAST.

DESCRIPTION of STAFF APPOINTMENT.	Daily Rate of Staff Pay.	Daily Rate of Field Allowance.	REMARKS.
HEAD QUARTERS:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1 General Commanding - - -	9 9 6	2 10 –	
1 Military Secretary - - -	– 19 –	– 5 –	
1 Assistant Military Secretary -	– 9 6	– 3 6	
4 Aides-de-Camp - - - each	– 9 6	– 3 6	
1 Chief of the Staff - - -	1 17 11	1 10 –	
2 Aides-de-Camp - - - each	– 9 6	– 3 6	
1 Adjutant-General - - -	1 17 11	– 15 –	
1 Aide-de-Camp - - - -	– 9 6	– 3 6	
1 Assistant Adjutant-General - -	– 14 3	– 5 –	
3 Deputy Assistant Quarter-masters-General - - each	– 9 6	– 3 6	
1 Deputy Quartermaster-General -	1 17 11	– 15 –	
1 Aide-de-Camp - - - -	– 9 6	– 3 6	
7 Deputy Assistant Quarter-masters-General - - each	– 9 6	– 3 6	
1 Commandant at Head Quarters -	– 14 3	(a) – 5 –	(a) Presumed rate.
1 Commandant, Karabelnaia - -	- - -	- - -	Presumed at same rate as Head Quarters Commandant, but not inserted in last Crimean Return.
1 Town Major, Sebastopol - -	– 9 6	(b) – 3 6	(b) Presumed rate.
CLERKS:			
1 Soldier Clerk - - - -	– 5 –	—	
3 Ditto - - - - each	– 3 –	—	
2 Ditto - - - - „	– 2 6	—	
3 Ditto - - - - „	– 2 –	—	
6 Ditto - - - - „	– 1 6	—	
2 Printers - - - - „	– 6 –	—	
CAVALRY DIVISION:			
1 Lieutenant-General - - -	3 15 10	1 10 –	
2 Aides-de-Camp - - - each	– 9 6	– 3 6	
1 Extra Aide-de-Camp - - -	- - -	– 3 6	
3 Brigadier-Generals - - each	1 8 6	1 – –	
3 Aides-de-Camp - - - „	– 9 6	– 3 6	
3 Brigade Majors - - - „	– 9 6	– 3 6	
1 Assistant Adjutant-General - -	– 14 3	– 5 –	
1 Assistant Quartermaster-General -	– 14 3	– 5 –	
2 Deputy Assistant Quarter-masters-General - - each	– 9 6	– 3 6	
CLERKS:			
2 Soldier Clerks - - - each	– 2 –	—	
3 Ditto - - - - „	– 1 6	—	
FIRST DIVISION:			
1 Lieutenant-General - - -	3 15 10	1 10 –	Entitled to three A. D. C.
2 Aides-de-Camp - - - each	– 9 6	– 3 6	
1 Extra Aide-de-Camp - - -	- - -	– 3 6	
2 Brigadier-Generals - - each	1 8 6	1 – –	
2 Aides-de-Camp - - - „	– 9 6	– 3 6	
2 Brigade Majors - - - „	– 9 6	– 3 6	
1 Assistant Adjutant-General - -	– 14 3	– 5 –	
1 Assistant Quartermaster-General -	– 14 3	– 5 –	
3 Deputy Assistant Quarter-masters-General - - each	– 9 6	– 3 6	
CLERKS:			
2 Soldier Clerks - - - each	– 2 –	—	
2 Ditto - - - - „	– 1 6	—	

DESCRIPTION of STAFF APPOINTMENT.	Daily Rate of Staff Pay.	Daily Rate of Field Allowance.	REMARKS.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Second Division:			
1 Major-General - - - -	1 17 11	1 10 –	
2 Aides-de-Camp - - - each	– 9 6	– 3 6	
2 Brigadier-Generals - - „	1 8 6	1 – –	
2 Aides-de-Camp - - - „	– 9 6	– 3 6	
2 Brigade-Majors - - „	– 9 6	– 3 6	
1 Assistant Adjutant-General -	– 14 3	– 5 –	
1 Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.	– 9 6	– 3 6	
1 Assistant Quartermaster-General	– 14 3	– 5 –	
1 Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General.	– 9 6	– 3 6	
Clerks:			
2 Soldier Clerks - - - each	– 2 –	—	
2 Ditto - - - - „	– 1 6	—	
Third Division:			
1 Lieutenant-General - - -	3 15 10	1 10 –	
3 Aides de-Camp - - - each	– 9 6	– 3 6	
2 Brigadier-Generals - - „	1 8 6	1 – –	
2 Aides-de Camp - - - „	– 9 6	– 3 6	
2 Brigade-Majors - - „	– 9 6	– 3 6	
1 Assistant-Adjutant-General -	– 14 3	– 5 –	
1 Assistant Quartermaster-General -	– 14 3	– 5 –	
3 Deputy Assistant Quarter-masters-General - - } each	– 9 6	– 3 6	
Clerks:			
2 Soldier Clerks - - - each	– 2 –	—	
2 Ditto - - - - „	– 1 6	—	
Fourth Division:			
1 Major-General - - - -	1 17 11	1 10 –	
2 Aides-de-Camp - - - each	– 9 6	– 3 6	
2 Brigadier-Generals - - „	1 8 6	1 – –	
2 Aides-de-Camp - - - „	– 9 6	– 3 6	
2 Brigade-Majors - - „	– 9 6	– 3 6	
1 Assistant Adjutant-General -	– 14 3	– 5 –	
1 Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General	– 9 6	– 3 6	
1 Assistant Quartermaster-General -	– 14 3	– 5 –	
1 Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.	– 9 6	– 3 6	
Clerks:			
2 Soldier Clerks - - - each	– 2 –	—	
2 Ditto - - - - „	– 1 6	—	
Highland Division:			
1 General - - - - -	5 13 9	2 – –	Entitled to three A. D. C. One extra A. D. C.
1 Aide-de-Camp - - - -	– 9 6	– 3 6	
2 Brigadier-Generals - - -	1 8 6	1 – –	
2 Aides-de-Camp - - - each	– 9 6	– 3 6	
2 Brigade-Majors - - „	– 9 6	– 3 6	
1 Assistant Adjutant-General -	– 14 3	– 5 –	
1 Assistant Quartermaster-General -	– 14 3	– 5 –	
2 Deputy Assistant Quarter-masters-General - - } each	– 9 6	– 3 6	
Clerks:			
2 Soldier Clerks - - - each	– 2 –	—	
2 Ditto - - - - -	– 1 6	—	

DESCRIPTION of STAFF APPOINTMENT.	Daily Rate of Staff Pay.	Daily Rate of Field Allowance.	REMARKS.
LIGHT DIVISION:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1 Major-General	1 17 11	1 10 –	
2 Aides-de-Camp - each	– 9 6	– 3 6	
2 Brigadier-Generals „	1 8 6	1 – –	
2 Aides-de-Camp „	– 9 6	– 3 6	
2 Brigade Majors „	– 9 6	– 3 6	
2 Assistant Adjutant-Generals „	– 14 3	– 5 –	
1 Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General	– 9 6	– 3 6	
1 Assistant Quartermaster-General	– 14 3	– 5 –	
2 Deputy Assistant Quartermasters-General - each	– 9 6	– 3 6	
CLERKS:			
2 Soldier Clerks - each	– 2 –	—	
2 Ditto „	– 1 6	—	
FORCES IN AND AROUND BALAKLAVA:			
1 Commandant	– 14 3	(a)– 5 –	(a) Presumed rate.
1 Assistant Quartermaster-General	– 14 3	– 5 –	
1 Deputy Assistant Quarter-master-General	– 9 6	– 3 6	
1 Town Adjutant	– 7 6	- - -	Rate of field allowance not stated in last Return.
1 Town Quartermaster	– 7 6	- - -	- Ditto - - ditto.
1 Garrison Adjutant	– 9 6	(b)– 3 6	(b) Presumed rate.
1 Commandant at Monastery	– 9 6	– 3 6	- Ditto.
1 Commandant at Sanitarium	– 9 6	– 3 6	- Ditto.
2 Serjeants as Sanitary Inspectors - each	– 1 6	—	
1 Staff Adjutant, Kasatch	(c)– 7 6	- - -	(c) New appointment; rate of field allowance not known.
CLERKS:			
1 Soldier Clerk to Commandant	– 1 6	—	
1 Ditto - to Provost Marshal	– 1 6	—	
PROVOST MARSHALS:			
1 Principal Provost Marshal	– 14 3	(d)– 5 –	(d) Presumed rate.
2 Provost Marshals - each	– 9 6	(e)– 3 6	(e) Ditto.
DEPUTY PROVOST MARSHALS:			
4 Non-commissioned Officers - each	– 6 6	—	
23 ditto - - - ditto „	– 4 9	—	
Deputy Judge Advocate	800 *l.* inclusive of all allowances except Rations.		
Non-commissioned Officers in charge of the Pound	– 1 –	—	
1 Corporal, as Policeman	– 1 –	—	
34 Privates, as Police - each	– – 6	—	
ATTACHED TO QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT:			
5 Serjeants - each	– 1 –	—	
9 Corporals „	– 1 –	—	
38 Privates „	– – 6	—	

DESCRIPTION of STAFF APPOINTMENT.	Daily Rate of Staff Pay.	Daily Rate of Field Allowance.	REMARKS.
Post Office:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1 Soldier Clerk	– 2 –	—	
1 Ditto	– 2 6	—	
8 Mail Guards	– 6 10	—	
7 Grooms and Drivers	at various rates	—	
1 Office Servant	– 2 –	—	
1 Office Cook	– 3 3	—	
Parcels Office:			
1 Soldier Clerk	– 5 –	—	
1 Ditto	– 4 –	—	
Scutari:			
1 Commandant	1 17 11	1 – –	
1 Assistant Military Secretary	– 9 6	(a) – 3 6	(a) Presumed rate.
1 Aide-de-Camp	– 9 6	(a) – 3 6	
17 Staff Officers – each	– 9 6	– 3 6	
1 Commandant of Scutari Hospital	– – –	– – –	Rates not known; not included in last Return from Scutari.
1 Town Adjutant	– 9 6	– – –	Rate of Field Allowance not known.
1 Superintendant of Cavalry Embarkation.	1*l.* including Field Allowance.		
1 Adjutant (Renkioi)	– 5 –	– – –	Rate of Field Allowance not known; a new appointment.
4 Deputy Assistant Quartermasters-General – each	– 9 6	– 3 6	
Clerks:			
1 Soldier Clerk	– 2 –	—	
4 Ditto – each	– 1 –	—	
1 Officer in charge of Russian Prisoners.	– 9 6	– – –	Rate of Field Allowance not known; a new appointment.
1 Provost Marshal	– 4 9	—	
1 Post-Office Serjeant	– 2 6	—	
1 Assistant to Post-Office	– 1 –	—	
1 Corporal in charge of Post Boat	– 1 –	—	
Scutari:			
Staff of British Foreign Legion:			
1 Brigadier-General	1 2 9	1 – –	
1 Aide-de-Camp	– 9 6	– 3 6	
1 Extra ditto	– – –	– 3 6	
1 Brigade Major	– 9 6	– 3 6	
1 Civil Interpreter	– 7 6	—	
Smyrna:			
1 Commandant	– 14 3	(b) – 5 –	(b) Presumed rate.
2 Deputy Assistant Quartermasters-General – each	– 9 6	– 3 6	
3 Staff Officers „	– 9 6	– 3 6	
Interpreters at the Crimea:		Daily Rate of Servants' Allowance.	
1 Chief Interpreter	– 17 6	– 1 6	(c) On 1st Appointment, a 1st Class Interpreter receives 10 *l.* in aid of outfit, and a 2d Class Interpreter 5*l.* for the same purpose. By the Turkey accounts that have been examined, it does not appear that Interpreters draw any Field Allowance.
9 1st Class Interpreters – each	– 14 3	– 1 6	
15 2d Class ditto „	– 7 6	– 1 –	
15 3d Class ditto „	(c) – 4 6	– – –	
At Scutari:			
1 Chief Interpreter	– 14 3	– 1 6	
1 1st Class ditto	– 14 3	– 1 6	
2 2d Class ditto – each	– 7 6	– 1 –	
2 3d Class ditto „	– 4 6	– – –	

DESCRIPTION of STAFF APPOINTMENT.	Daily Rate of Staff Pay.	Daily Rate of Field Allowance.	REMARKS.
ARTILLERY STAFF IN THE CRIMEA:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1 Lieutenant-General - - -	3 15 10	1 10 –	
2 Aides-de-Camp - - - each	– 9 6	– 3 6	
2 Brigade Majors - - „	– 9 6	– 3 6	
1 Assistant Adjutant-General -	– 14 3	– 5 –	
1 Assistant Quartermaster-General	– 14 3	– 5 –	
2 Deputy ditto - - - each	– 9 6	– 3 6	
ROYAL ENGINEER'S STAFF IN THE CRIMEA:			
1 Lieutenant-General - - -	3 15 10	1 10 –	Entitled to two A. D. C, and one Extra A. D. C.
1 Aide-de-Camp - - - -	– 9 6	– 3 6	
1 Assistant Adjutant-General -	– 14 3	– 5 –	
1 Brigade Major - - - -	– 9 6	– 3 6	
1 Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General.	– 9 6	– 3 6	

Note.—SERVANTS' ALLOWANCE.

In addition to Field Allowance, all Staff Officers in the East, on the production of a Certificate to the effect that no Soldier has been employed by them as a Servant, receive a Money Allowance in lieu of Soldier Servants, in the following proportions:—

Staff Officer below the rank of Major-General, 3 *s.* per diem, in lieu of one Soldier as a Servant.
Major-Generals, 3 *s.* per diem each in lieu of two Soldiers as Servants.
Lieutenant Generals, 3 *s.* per diem each, in lieu of three Soldiers as Servants.

DESCRIPTION of STAFF APPOINTMENT.	Daily Rate of Staff Pay.	Daily Rate of Field Allowance.	Daily Rate of Servants' Allowance.	REMARKS.
TURKISH STAFF:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Staff in Asia Minor:				
1 Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Engineers (Geills).	1 12 4	– 9 6	– 9 –	
Staff in Georgia:				
1 Lieutenant-Colonel (Hinde) - -	1 3 –	– 7 –	– 6 –	
1 Ditto (Ballard) - - - -	1 8 6	1 – –	– 9 –	
1 Captain (Cadell) - - - -	1 3 –	– 7 –	– 6 –	Will probably be altered.
1 Ditto (Arbuckle) - - - -	– 16 1	– 6 5	—	
1 Ditto (Macintyre) - - - -	– 16 1	– 6 5	– 5 –	
1 Paymaster (Holmes) - - -	– 17 –	– 5 –	– 3 –	
1 Turkish Secretary - - - -	– 10 6			According to the late Pay Lists which have been received from Turkish Staff Paymaster.
1 Dragoman - - - - -	– 10 6	- - -	- - -	
1 Ditto - - - - - -	– 5 3			
1 Paymaster's Clerk - - - -	– 2 2			
Miscellaneous Staff Appointments:				
1 Assistant Commissioner at the Head Quarters of the French Army.	– 14 3	– 5 –	—	
1 Queen's Commissioner at the Head Quarters of the Ottoman Army.	1 2 9	– 15 –	- - -	This officer receives 500 *l.* per annum from the Foreign Office.
1 Queen's Commissioner attached to the Embassy at Constantinople.	1 8 6	– 15 –	– 4 –	Each for two servants, and 200 *l.* a year Lodging Money.

TROOPS IN TURKEY.

RETURNS of the Pay and Allowances to all Troops and Persons employed in the Service of the British Government, within the *Turkish* Dominions.

(*Colonel Dunne.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
11 *April* 1856.

Under 2 oz.

321

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ADDRESSED TO

LORD PANMURE

BY THE

EARLS OF LUCAN AND CARDIGAN,

Having reference to the Report of the Inquiry into the Supplies for the British Army in the Crimea by Sir John Mc Neill and Colonel Tulloch.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
1856.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

2028

COPIES OF LETTERS

ADDRESSED TO

LORD PANMURE

BY THE

EARLS OF LUCAN AND CARDIGAN.

No. 1.

The Earl of Lucan to Lord Panmure.

My Lord, *Hanover Square, February 7, 1856.*

LATE last evening only I had the opportunity of reading the Report of the Commission of Inquiry in the East. I consider that I have much cause of complaint. The Commissioners have allowed themselves to offer opinions which, if founded on fact, must tell to the disadvantage of the Cavalry, as also to my own, as their commander. In one place the Commissioners state that the mortality of horses from sickness in the Cavalry exceeded that of the transport animals, which is notoriously inconsistent with fact. In another place it is inferred, and without foundation, that there was tardiness in the construction of stables, and that the Cavalry only commenced their construction at the end of January, or beginning of February, and only ended in the middle of March; when, on the contrary, they commenced early in December, so soon as Lord Raglan could be prevailed upon to move them from the heights before Sebastopol to a permanent camp, and instead of only completing in the middle of March, the 800 horses, of which the Cavalry then consisted, were every one of them stabled on the 11th of February; and so far from there having been many disposable hands for this work, and that so small a proportion of the regiments was employed in transport and carriage of sick, as is alleged, I am prepared to show by nominal returns of men, that every disposable man was put to constructing stables, but that on many days in many regiments not one man, in consequence of other duties, was available. I made it the first duty of my Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General to inspect and report daily upon the progress made in the hutting. I constantly visited the different camps myself, and, not altogether satisfied, as I fancied, with the energy displayed by some regiments of the Light Brigade, I made them report to me daily the works of the day before. I venture to observe, that it was most creditable to the Cavalry that against every difficulty and obstruction they succeeded in stabling all their horses, when in the French army at the same time, whatever may have since happened, not one horse was under cover. Again, these Commissioners have not scrupled to charge the Lieutenant-General with deterring officers from proposing to stable their horses in consequence of the manner, as they state, with which I received a proposal from the officer commanding the Scots Greys. Now, my Lord, I have no personal knowledge of these Commissioners, but I think it is not only due to myself but perhaps to others, to show how these gentlemen have, in my case at least, allowed themselves hastily to form, and unscrupulously to promulgate, opinions, if at all founded, most prejudicial to professional character, without giving themselves an opportunity, either by the cross-examining a witness, or by a reference to the party accused, of eliciting the truth. Sir John McNeill is not justified in casting imputations upon me without giving me an opportunity of justification or defence. Had he felt disposed to do me justice, he might have asked for my examination, or have referred to me for information; and I cannot withhold, that through his omission to do either, he has inflicted a wrong where, in the discharge of a public duty, he should have shown a spirit of equity and justice. Now,

my Lord, to satisfy your Lordship that I have cause to feel hurt, and for some indignation, I must, at the risk of extending this letter, give the facts in the case of Colonel Griffiths as they occurred. Subsequent to the storm of the 14th November, Colonel Griffiths, when visiting me as Field Officer of the day of the Division, to report upon the out-posts, spoke to me in a complaining tone of the sufferings of his men and horses. I was at that time, and had been many days previous in daily communication either with Lord Raglan personally, or the Quarter-Master General, depicting to them the fearful sufferings of the horses, and urging them in every possible manner either to allow the Cavalry to be moved to a position less exposed, or where their forage or the materials for hutting would be available. It is difficult to exaggerate my anxiety at this time; and your Lordship must observe that, before any stabling could be constructed, it was necessary for a permanent winter camp to be fixed upon, which would depend upon the state of the siege of Sebastopol, and the means of defence Lord Raglan had at his disposal to protect the rear of his position. Both Lord Raglan and General Canrobert felt that they could not spare the cavalry at that time, and detained them accordingly. At the moment that Colonel Griffiths referred to the stabling of his horses, we were only occupying a temporary camp, and it was undecided whether we were to shift to another position still on the heights but a little removed, or were to take up a permanent winter camp in the neighbourhood of Kadikoi; and this last was at the end of ten days decided upon.

As has been said, Colonel Griffiths referred in a plaintive tone to the state of his horses, and in one of reproach. I knowing from the past, that I felt, to say the least, as much anxiety for the horses of the Greys as Colonel Griffiths, replied accordingly: upon which this officer allowed himself a manner, and the use of words so disrespectful, that I desired him to desist or I would place him under arrest.

If Colonel Griffiths, in his evidence, intended to say that he was threatened with arrest for expressing anxiety about his horses, and not on account of his disrespectful manner in the conversation which followed, he has stated that which is as unworthy of him as it is untrue. At this time no horse of my own, of my staff, nor do I believe of any of the regimental officers was stabled. I cannot recollect a single structure within the Cavalry camp excepting Colonel Griffith's kitchen. My Lord, in this Report inferences are drawn respecting the Commissariat supplies, so far as the Cavalry are concerned, so much at variance with the state of the case that I think it my duty to tender myself as a witness. No officer, so far as the Cavalry Division is concerned, can speak with equal knowledge and authority of all the circumstances and facts, and this Report must continue very incomplete without my evidence.

I have, &c.
(Signed) LUCAN.
Major-General.

P.S.—Since writing the above, I am informed that there is no very pleasant mention made of the subject of this letter in "The Times." Your Lordship will, I am sure, feel that it is not now the less important to me, that the examination I seek should be accorded.

(Signed) LUCAN.

No. 2.

The Earl of Cardigan to Lord Panmure.

My Lord, *Portman Square, 13th February,* 1856.

IN consequence of the allusions which have been made to me in the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry into matters connected with the British army in the Crimea, I consider it my duty to address to your Lordship, as Secretary of State for War, an explanation of my conduct as therein animadverted upon.

The reflections upon me are conveyed in these words :—" When the supply began to fail, the commissariat officer referred to, who appears to have done everything in his power to meet the difficulties of the case, proposed, as he knew there was plenty of barley at Balaklava, that if a detachment of the horses were allowed to go down daily, he would engage to bring up enough for the rest of the brigade. This proposition appears to have been brought specially under the notice of Lord Cardigan by Lieutenant-Colonel Mayow, Assistant Quartermaster-General of Cavalry, who states that his Lordship declined to accede to it, as he had previously done when a similar proposition was made to him to send the horses down for hay before that supply failed."

I will now, my Lord, proceed to show upon what evidence it is that this statement is made with regard to my conduct.

I will commence by stating, that the 14th of November is the earliest date referred to in these accusations, and that I resigned the command of the Light Cavalry Brigade, owing to extreme bad health, on the 28th of the same month. I beg to transmit a copy of my official resignation.

The following is an extract from Lieutenant-Colonel Mayow's evidence, then Brigade-Major of the Light Cavalry Brigade :—

" For some time after the 14th of November no hay was supplied to the brigade, but a full ration of barley. After some days the issue of barley fell off, in consequence, it was understood, of the deficiency of transport. The commissariat officer applied to Lord Cardigan to have the troop horses sent down for forage. When that application was first made the brigade was receiving full rations of barley, and he understood from the commissariat officer that no hay could be got at Balaklava. It did not, therefore, appear to him at that time that it was expedient to send the troop horses. When the ration of barley fell off the application to send troop horses for forage was renewed by the commissariat officer, and brought by him (Colonel Mayow) under the notice of Lord Cardigan ; but his Lordship declined to send them, and they were not sent so long as the regiment remained in the front."

I beg here to observe, that Colonel Mayow does not state what the exact date was of his change of opinion as to the expediency or inexpediency of sending down the troop horses for forage. But that I must consider it of great importance, when evidence is given four months after events have occurred, and that evidence reflects upon the conduct of an absent commanding officer, that dates should be accurately adhered to ; and the necessity for this is particularly demonstrated by the inaccuracy of Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas's evidence as to dates. Before I state in detail that officer's evidence, it is right I should point out that I have Colonel Mayow's own official reports to me up to the 20th, 21st, and 22nd of November ; and on the 20th he reports,—" The troops have a supply of barley not quite the full amount ; there is no hay." On the 21st he reports,—The horses got barley last night not quite the full quantity, but no hay. The men had their rations." And on the 22nd of November,—" There was as near as possible a full ration of barley came up last night, but no hay. The men are well off for rations." On November the 18th Colonel Mayow previously made the following report,—" The horses had hay and corn yesterday, but not their full allowance ; by some mistake the artillery got some intended for us. I had spoken to Mr. Cruickshank, who is now gone to Balaklava, and said he hoped to be able to supply full rations this evening."

I send your Lordship Colonel Mayow's official Reports to me, that you may see that my statement is correct ; and I beg to point out to you, that the full ration of barley was all the cavalry horses got daily, except for short periods, since they landed in the East ; there was very little hay in Bulgaria and the only substitute for it, viz., chopped straw, was supplied with great uncertainty.

Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas in his evidence states as follows, viz.: "For about a fortnight after the 14th of November the horses were without hay or straw, and had only on average 2½ pounds of barley per day * * * *

"While things were in this state, I made a representation to the officer commanding the Light Brigade, through the Brigade-Major, proposing that a certain number of the horses should be sent down daily to bring up forage from Balaklava, where it was understood that it could be obtained, but the proposal was rejected."

This statement is supported in Appendix, page 19, by a letter dated Balaklava, 3rd December, 1854, four days after I had resigned the command of the Light Brigade, and dated from the camp near Balaklava, and not from that on the heights of Inkerman.

"Sir, *Balaklava, December* 3, 1854.

"I have the honour to report, that the 11th Hussars, under my command, have only received the quantity of barley specified in the margin, from the 28th November to 1st December, 1854, (both days inclusive,) and no hay.

"I have, &c.

(Signed) "J. DOUGLAS.

"*Lt.-Col. commanding* 11*th Hussars.*"

I beg to state that I could have furnished some additional information to the Board, and I do so now for your Lordship's perusal, viz., a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas, of the 28th of November, 1854, the evening before I resigned the command of the brigade, in which, although the great deficiency of forage is complained of, not one word is said, in the way of recommending that troop-horses should be sent for the forage.

I beg leave to direct your attention to the manner in which this evidence is given, viz. "For about a fortnight after the 14th of November, the horses were without hay or straw, and had only on an average 2½ pounds of barley per day;" whereas the Commissariat reports sent to me daily by Colonel Mayow, go to prove that very near full rations were issued on the 20th, 21st, and 22nd of the month; and Colonel Mayow himself states in evidence, that for some time after the 14th of November, full rations of barley were supplied.

Colonel Shewell states, that he learned from Colonel de Salis, then in command of the regiment, that, "towards the end of November, a representation was made to Lord Cardigan, of the expediency of sending down a certain number of horses to Balaklava, to procure forage, but his proposal was rejected."

I have already pointed out the nature of the representation made to me by Colonel Douglas, and in addition I have to state that the commissariat officer of the brigade proposed verbally to Colonel Mayow, for my information, on the 24th of November, that troop horses should be sent down for forage to Balaklava. This I objected to, upon the grounds that the horses were totally unfit to March seven or eight miles (the distance as stated in the Report of the Commissioners) from the camp to Balaklava, and then return heavily laden with forage, and without a greater loss of horses to the brigade and the service than that which occurred by the deficiency of forage.

The Commissary General never applied to me officially to send down troop horses, nor was any representation made to Lord Raglan by that department. It may here be observed, too, that the greater part of the correspondence by the Deputy-Assistant Commissary General, relative to the Light Cavalry Brigade, was addressed to the Lieutenant-General commanding the division. Vide pages 48 and 49 of the Commissioners' Report.

I beg to add, that no proposal was ever made to me to send down troop horses either by Colonel Douglas, Colonel de Salis, or any officer of the brigade, and I would here ask, why Colonel Shewell, who in his evidence named me as the responsible person, did not, on the 18th of November, when the Lieutenant-General of the Cavalry Division gave a variety of orders to the commanding officers of regiments as to the details of the duties of the brigade, and when he (Colonel Shewell) personally asked for and obtained leave of absence to go on board ship, why he did not, if the case was so pressing, apply to the Lieutenant-General for permission to send the troop horses for forage? But this omission of profiting by such an opportunity, on the part of Colonel Shewell, and the fact that no other commanding officer in the light brigade, when they were assembled to receive the Lieutenant-

General on the 18th of November, made any similar suggestion, confirms my conviction that whatever opinions those officers may have expressed in the month of March last, before the Commissioners, they all concurred with me in opinion in the month of November, 1854, that the troop horses were unfit to perform the duty of carrying the forage.

Another opportunity was afforded to the commanding officers of regiments on the 28th November 1854, of making any representations to the Lieutenant-General with regard to the transport of forage, when an order was sent direct to them with regard to encampment, a copy of which is now transmitted.

With regard to Colonel Shewell's evidence, that officer states that, "if the horses had received their full rations they would not have suffered so much, notwithstanding their exposure to the weather,"—whereas it is notorious that the mortality amongst the horses in the heavy brigade, during the month of November, 1854, was greater than that of the light brigade, although they were so much better supplied with forage.

Reference is made by Colonel Shewell "to the deficiency of nosebags, in consequence of which the grain was laid on the ground, and a great part of it lost." I have to state that every endeavour was made by me to obtain nosebags for the brigade without success; so that at last I applied to Sir Edmund Lyons to assist me, which was the cause of 400 nosebags being supplied to the Light Brigade by the kindness of the gallant Admiral.

I received the following letter on the subject from Sir Edmund Lyons.

"*Her Majesty's ship Agamemnon, off Sebastopol,*
"My dear Lord, "*January* 3, 1855.

"At length the nosebags are made, but your Lordship is gone, and I think I am doing as you would wish in sending them to your successor in command of the Light Division.

"I was sorry to hear that you had been obliged to leave this army,—obliged you certainly were; for no man fought against the effects of rude campaigning, as well as against the enemy, more manfully than your Lordship,—to wit, the heat and privations on the Danube, the cold and exposure before Sebastopol, and the glorious charge before Balaklava.

"I have, &c.,
(Signed) "EDMUND LYONS."

And I will here state that I feel proud of the good opinion of so distinguished a man as Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons.

Colonel Doherty gives similar evidence to that of Colonel Douglas before the Commissioners, viz., that the horses only had an average of two pounds and a-half of barley after the 12th of November, but which statement cannot be sustained against the evidence I have adduced to the contrary. He also states that sixteen troop horses fell dead, although led, in marching from one encampment to the other. Although this occurred four days after I had resigned the command of the Brigade, I cannot but think that that number has been unintentionally exaggerated; but if otherwise, it only tends to prove that for any reasonable number of days previous, the horses could not have been fit to go the distance, and carry the burdens I have already referred to.

I have now to advert to a very important point, viz., that on the 16th of November I suggested to the officers commanding the regiments of the Light Brigade the necessity of their furnishing me with reports of the state of their regiments with regard to their men and horses, notifying all deficiencies and grievances which they might wish to represent, in order that I might transmit them through the Lieutenant-General commanding the Division to Lord Raglan, knowing the hardships and inconveniences to which they were all exposed, and hoping that the Commander-in-chief would order the Brigade to be removed to a more convenient place of encampment.

I herewith transmit to your Lordship copies of the reports furnished by officers commanding regiments in the Light Brigade, and you will no doubt be surprised to see that scarcely any allusion is made to the state of the horses, and no suggestion whatever made as to the advisability of troop horses being sent for forage. Not having received after the 16th of November any acknowledgment of those reports, I addressed a letter to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Lord William Paulet, to which I received a reply, an extract of which I now forward a copy.

" My dear Lord Cardigan, " *Camp, near Sebastopol, November* 18, 1854.

" I submitted your letter, and those of the five commanding officers, to Lord Lucan, who has them now in his possession, and, I think, does not intend forwarding them for Lord Raglan's consideration.

" I have, &c.
(Signed) " W. PAULET."

To prove further my constant attention to the details of the brigade, I beg to transmit a letter which I addressed to the Lieutenant-General commanding the division on the 16th November, 1854, relative to the state of the sick in the hospitals of the camp (in which, after making some slight complaints as to the details of duties of the brigade), I strongly urged that immediate means might be adopted for them to be sent on board ship. In this, I regret to state, that a long delay occurred, consequent, no doubt, upon the unavoidable absence of the means of transport.

I have only further to add that, taking advantage of the private friendship with which Lord Raglan honoured me, I several times urged upon his Lordship the benefit that would be derived by removing the Light Cavalry Brigade to a more convenient encampment; and the brigade was removed to the valley near Balaklava on the 3rd of December, four days after I had resigned the command of it. Colonel Doherty having been instantly on my resignation put in orders as my successor in command of the Light Cavalry Brigade.

Having thus, my Lord, given a plain statement of all which occurred during the last days of my command of the Light Cavalry Brigade in the Crimea, and feeling that in consequence of the Report of the Commissioners, a great deal of obloquy has been heaped upon me, and my military character has been severely and unsparingly reflected upon, I must beg leave, in a few words, to state what my humble services were whilst serving with the Army of the East, and the opinion of the Commander-in-chief of the Army, as to the manner in which I performed the duties which devolved upon me. On the 24th of June, 1854, I received the following orders :—

" *Head-Quarters, Varna, June* 24, 1854, 11 P.M.

" The Earl of Cardigan will proceed in person early to-morrow to Bagurdjik with two squadrons of cavalry, carrying with him three days' provision and forage, take with him from thence the whole of the Turkish cavalry stationed there, and proceed with the least possible delay towards Karasou in order to ascertain the movements of the enemy.

" Forage and provision will be sent for his party, including the Turkish cavalry, from hence to Bagurdjik by the direct route early to-morrow. Await his arrival and follow his movements.

" I have, &c.
(Signed) " RAGLAN."

" My dear Lord Cardigan, " *Varna, June* 24, 1854.

" Accounts have just been received that the enemy have raised the siege of Silistria and retreated behind the Danube, but as there seems to be reason to believe that a portion—probably a large portion—have gone down the right bank into the Dobrudga, Lord Raglan is desirous that you should in person push a patrol through Bagurdjik, in the direction of Karasou, in order to ascertain the fact. From Bagurdjik you will carry with you the whole of the Turkish cavalry stationed there, and the Commissariat have been instructed to push on forage and provisions for the whole three squadrons for three or four days to that place. Arrived at Karasou, you will patrol with small parties to the left towards the Danube until you either fall in with the enemy's posts, or ascertain the direction of his march, and you will send back reports direct to Varna by means of Turkish dragoons, which you had better leave at Bagurdjik and drop on the road for that purpose. The patrol will of course leave their tents in camp, and take nothing with them that is not carried on their horses.

" You will observe that by this arrangement you will have forage and provisions for six or seven days, as the mules will be able to follow your motions at such safe distance in the rear of the troops as you may direct.

" It is unnecessary for me to remind your Lordship of the necessity of caution and circumspection in the performance of this important duty, or to assure you of

Lord Raglan's full confidence that you will conduct it with judgment, intelligence, and success.

"I have, &c.

(Signed) "G. BROWN."

I received the following letter from Lord Raglan, dated Varna, 3rd July, 1854 :—

"My dear Lord Cardigan, "*Varna, July* 3, 1854.

"Mr. Maxe delivered to me your Report of the 30th, early on the afternoon of the 1st instant.

"You had then been at Karasou, and were on the point of patroling to Rossova, where I understood yesterday, from an indirect source, you did not find any of the enemy. You have thus fulfilled your mission, and are now, I conclude, on your return.

"I am very much obliged to you for the pains you have taken to carry out my instructions. By so doing you have ascertained for me that the Russians have withdrawn from this end of the Dobrudga, and that the country between this and Trajan's Wall is not only clear of the enemy but is totally deserted by the inhabitants.

"These are important facts, which it was very desirable I should be made acquainted with, and I hope that the fatigue that you and the squadrons have undergone in obtaining the information will not prove injurious to your health, and that of the officers and men under your orders.

"I have endeavoured, I hope successfully, to keep you supplied with provisions and forage corn.

"Yours, &c.,

(Signed) "RAGLAN."

In the performance of this duty the squadrons under my command marched nearly 300 miles, bivouacking for seventeen nights in the open air.

I afterwards had the Light Cavalry Brigade, the troop of horse artillery, and two regiments of heavy dragoons, under my command and superintendence, at a distance from head-quarters, in Bulgaria, during the period when the cholera, fevers, &c., were raging, and I received his Lordship's approval of my arrangements and services in a private letter which I transmit for your Lordship's perusal.

The Commander-in-chief of the Army wrote the following despatch with regard to the cavalry affair at Bulgarnack the evening before the battle of Alma:—

Extracts from General Lord Raglan's Despatch, dated Head-Quarters, Katchka River, September 23, 1854.

"The English and French Armies moved out of their first encampment in the Crimea on the 19th, and bivouacked for the night on the left bank of the Balgarnack, the former having previously supported the advance of a part of the Earl of Cardigan's brigade of Light Cavalry, which had the effect of inducing the enemy to move up a large body of dragoons and Cossacks with artillery.

"On this first occasion of the English encountering the Russian force it was impossible for any troops to exhibit more steadiness than did this portion of Her Majesty's cavalry. It fell back upon its supports with the most perfect regularity under the fire of the artillery, which was quickly silenced by that of the batteries I caused to be brought into action."

Secondly :—

"In the afternoon of the previous day, Major-General the Earl of Cardigan exhibited the utmost spirit and coolness, and kept his brigade under perfect command."

Lord Raglan again wrote the following despatch with regard to the battle of Balaklava :—

(Extract.) "*Before Sebastopol, 28th October*, 1854.

"Major-General the Earl of Cardigan was ordered to move forward with the Light Brigade. This order was obeyed in the most spirited and gallant manner. Lord Cardigan charged with the utmost vigour, attacked a battery which was firing

upon the advancing squadrons, and having passed beyond it engaged the Russian cavalry in its rear, but there his troops were assailed by artillery and infantry as well as cavalry, and necessarily returned after having committed much havoc upon the enemy.

"They effected this movement without haste or confusion, but the loss they have sustained, has, I deeply lament, been very severe in officers, men, and horses, only counterbalanced by the brilliancy of the attack, and the gallantry, order, and discipline which distinguished it," * * * * * *

"The Lieut.-General of the Cavalry Division, who was a witness to the transaction, wrote the following Report of the charge of the Light Cavalry Brigade against the Russian batteries on the 25th of October, 1854 :—

(Extract.) "*Balaklava, October* 27, 1854.

"The attack of the Light Cavalry was very brilliant and daring—exposed to a fire from heavy batteries on their front and two flanks—they advanced unchecked until they reached the batteries of the enemy, and cleared them of their gunners, and only returned when they found themselves engaged with a very superior force of cavalry in the rear. Major-General the Earl of Cardigan led this attack in the most gallant and intrepid manner, and his Lordship too expressed himself to me as admiring in the highest degree the courage and zeal of every officer, non-commissioned officer, and man who assisted."

Having made this statement I now fearlessly leave the case in the hands of your Lordship and the public, trusting that you will do me the favour to give it the greatest possible publicity. I have, &c.,

(Signed) CARDIGAN.

Major-General and Inspecting-General of Cavalry.

APPENDIX

No. 1

The Earl of Cardigan to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Division.

Sir, *Balaklava, November* 29, 1854.

WITH reference to my letter of this date, I have the honour to request that you will submit to the Lieutenant-General commanding the Division, that as I have a sick certificate from the Chief Staff Surgeon here as to the bad state of my health (which I intend to lay before a Medical Board,) I am anxious to be permitted to be considered sick on board ship, and consequently no longer in command of the Light Cavalry Brigade.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) CARDIGAN,
Major-General Commanding Light Cavalry Brigade.

No. 2.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Douglas to the Brigade-Major, Light Cavalry Brigade.

Camp near Sebastopol,
Sir, *Nov.* 28, 1854.

I HAVE the honour to report specially for the information of Major-General the Earl of Cardigan, that the horses of the regiment under my command have been without forage for the last twenty-four hours, and that for two previous days they were only partially supplied.

The horses are in a very weakly state, and much reduced in consequence, and I fear that many will die of starvation unless more efficient arrangements be made immediately for the regular supply of forage.

I have &c.,
(Signed) J. DOUGLAS,
Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding 11*th Hussars.*

P.S.—No supply is expected earlier than this afternoon, and that is uncertain.
J. D.

No. 3.

Extract of a Letter from the Major-General the Earl of Cardigan, commanding the Light Cavalry Brigade to the Assistant Adjutant-General.

Camp before Sebastopol,
November 16, 1854.

I HAVE this day, however, visited the hospitals in camp of the regiments forming the Light Cavalry Brigade ; and I am bound to say that every measure to relieve the discomfort and sufferings of these men is necessary at the earliest moment. There are several men of every regiment lying without socks, and most of the sick in boots saturated with wet ; men labouring under dysentery, diarrhœa, fevers, and rheumatism ; complaints all requiring warmth and comfort.

I earnestly, therefore press upon the attention of the Lieutenant-General commanding the division, the expediency of prompt measures being carried into effect for the removal of all the worst cases selected by the staff surgeon on board ship.

No. 4.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. Doherty to Major-General the Earl of Cardigan.

My Lord, *Camp near Sebastapol, November* 16, 1854.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship the state of the regiment under my command, with regard to the clothing and equipments.

All the men's necessaries are worn out, and as yet we have had no means of procuring others; their boots and shoes are useless, the consequence is, a dragoon is always wet and cold, and constantly going into hospital.

On the 25th of last month, at the action of Balaklava, eighty men lost all their kits, together with the blankets, as their horses were killed under them. Such things as are now in possession of the men are in such a bad state as to be perfectly unserviceable.

The horse appointments are likewise the same, being so constantly wet and dirty; they will not bear repair. We have no entrenching tools, in consequence of which the men cannot make themselves comfortable in their tents; neither can they get wood sufficient to make good fires, and get their meals regularly.

The horses' nose bags and picket ropes are from the wet unserviceable, and a great quantity of the corn is lost, and the horses frequently running about the lines gives the dragoon extra and useless trouble, which in wet weather is very injurious to the soldier, and I am afraid if the men do not soon get sufficient warm and good clothing, I shall hardly have a man fit for any service.

I sincerely hope that your Lordship will represent to the proper authorities so that something may be soon done for the comfort of the soldier.

I think it my duty to mention these things, as I feel confident that the necessary means will be taken to effect an alteration.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHAS. DOHERTY.

Lieutenant-Colonel commanding 13*th Light Dragoons.*

No. 5.

Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas to Major-General the Earl of Cardigan.

My Lord, *Before Sebastopol, November* 16, 1854.

I BEG to report to your Lordship the state of the regiment under my command; the clothing and equipment of both men and horses being in such a bad and inefficient state as to be altogether inadequate to meet our present wants.

Having landed in the Crimea on the 17th of September, each dragoon only carried with him a change of things rolled in his blanket; his valise, containing the remainder of his necessaries being left on board the steamer.

No opportunity having ever offered of replacing or repairing any part of the dragoons' kits since our arrival from England, (since which we have been constantly on the move and exposed), every portion is now worn out or deficient; the consequence is, that I have now men without either boots or shoes,—without shirts or drawers,—and very few with stockings; those that have boots are quite out of repair; the overalls are nearly in the same state, and a few weeks will render them unserviceable.

The sufferings of the men, from their inefficient clothing, is now therefore very great, especially from being constantly wet in the feet and legs, the result has been a very great addition to the number of sick; thirty-six cases out of our small number having been reported to me yesterday and to-day.

The horses likewise cannot be properly fed or dressed; most of the corn sacks, nose bags, picket ropes, and posts, being worn out and lost in the numerous moves; and subsequent to the action at Balaklava on the 25th ultimo, at which time when the troops were absent from their lines, a variety of articles of camp equipage and equipments have disappeared.

The men have therefore no means of making their tents comfortable, or having their meals regularly from deficiencies in tent pegs, entrenching tools, and means of cutting wood and drawing water.

On leaving England, I brought with me a supply of everything in the shape of necessaries, together with a bootmaker, boots, and shoes, but no transport being

afforded any of the regiments for the smallest article, everything was left on the beach at Varna on first marching to Deona, with a view of their being sent to Scutari. Whether they are now safe and in store there I have no means of ascertaining. Instructions having been received by me to land the men's valises the first opportunity, this I shall do as soon as they can be obtained from the Trent steamer; but as the supply thereby obtained will be but a temporary assistance, and in no way make up for the want of boots and shoes, the position of the men will be little alleviated thereby.

The duties of a dragoon requiring in his lines (now always wet and muddy from the tread of horses) such constant exposure to the weather, and entailing great extra wear to his clothing compared to the infantry soldier, I cannot contemplate without dread, on the bleak position, the result to the dragoon, unless every man is immediately, suitably to the duties required of him, supplied with warm and sufficient clothing, both outer and under, houses, &c., to meet the inclement weather he will be exposed to this winter.

Yesterday and to-day, at the parade at daybreak, the men could scarcely saddle their horses they were so benumbed with cold; and this morning those men that had boots, and had taken them off, could not put them on from chilblains and wet. A few weeks more, under such circumstances, will render us quite unfit for service, and I cannot any longer be responsible for the efficiency of my regiment unless means are placed at my disposal, suitable to meet the position in which we are now placed; and I, therefore, consider it my duty to place the foregoing facts before your Lordship with as little delay as possible.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. DOUGLAS.

Lieutenant-Colonel commanding 11*th Hussars.*

No. 6.

Major R. de Salis to Major-General the Earl of Cardigan.

Camp before Sebastopol,
November 16, 1854.

My Lord,

I BEG leave to represent to you the state of the regiment and its equipments that I may not be under the responsibility of not having done so, and in the hope that something may be done.

We landed in the Crimea on the 16th of September in patrol order, leaving on board, amongst other things, our valises, second overalls, and stable jackets; in fact, besides the things they had on the men only brought with them a change of linen and shoes. These are nearly all worn out, the jackets are opening, and the overalls to tatters. We have no means whatever of repairing anything.

The men's valises are on board the "Himalaya," which is disabled; and even the help they would afford us would not be sufficient, for next week will complete six months since my regiment landed in the East, and since then, as we have been always in the field, or on the move, we have been debarred the opportunity of replacing deficiencies of clothes, shoes, or necessaries from any stores whatever, nor were we able to carry any with us, from the stringent limitations of baggage.

Our horses' nose bags and corn sacks are completely gone, and we feed even in fine weather with difficulty. We applied for new ones to replace those worn out in August last, but as yet have got none.

Our tents were issued to us without proper pegs, nor had we the means of making them. The tents are consequently much damaged, and many of them almost useless.

When I consider we are now on the top of a bleak hill, without natural shelter of any sort, and under great difficulties of procuring a little brushwood for fuel, as our entrenching and other implements are long ago worn out. I cannot foresee the end to which we shall be reduced from all the above-mentioned wants, but can only say that a supply of warm under and over clothing, and boots and shoes, and gloves, is absolutely indispensable to the very existence of the men.

The muddy work required from the dragoon in wet weather about his lines, has in the last three or four days nearly used up our clothing, and a week more of inclemently wet or severe weather would completely make an end of our men in

their present denuded state. I shudder to think of it. And I doubt whether, even now, of a very sharp cold morning, many of them would be quite benumbed by cold before they could get their horses saddled and bridled.

I feel quite in helpless amazement of what services may be required of my regiment, and the utterly unprovided state it has been left in to meet so many and trying difficulties.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. DE SALIS.
Major commanding 8th Hussars.

No. 7.

Captain Morgan to Major-General the Earl of Cardigan.

Camp before Sebastopol,
Sir, *November* 16, 1854.

THE command of the 17th Lancers having devolved on me since the 25th of last month, and as I find the present position of the corps in a most deplorable state, I have the honour to acquaint you with the facts existing, and causing its almost unfitness for service.

Most of the men's kits left in the several ships—Simla, Himalaya, Jason, Trent, and transport-ship London—the London only having left them, which by chance were found in an open field some days after.

2ndly. The boots, shoes, and stocks of the men in many cases quite worn out, and their clothing generally much so, that, having to go about almost barefoted, and ill clothed, the sick list the last two days has increased fearfully, and the few left to turn out are so benumbed with cold that they can hardly saddle their horses.

3rdly. The want of tents sufficient in strength and number increases the sufferings of all ranks; nor has the requisition for a sufficient supply yet been attended to.

4thly. The worn-out state of the camp kettles and the want of wood is also a positive calamity to the men, and half their time they have to go without food, the number and state of their utensils being insufficient.

5thly. The horses suffer equally with the men for the want of some covering and nose bags to feed out of, the want of which causes the loss of full half their corn.

The regiment is without Adjutant, Quartermaster, or Regimental Serjeant-Major, when the present state of the corps requires the services of those ranks most.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. C. MORGAN.
Captain commanding 17th Lancers.

No. 8.

Major R. S. Shute to Major-General the Earl of Cardigan.

Camp before Sebastopol,
S. D. O. *November* 28, 1854.

THE first and great object of the General Officers commanding Brigades must and will be, to give the men and horses all the benefit in their power, of the driest spots in the neighbourhood of their encampment.

The Lieutenant-General wishes it to be perfectly understood that he relies upon those officers to keep his great object in view; and it is his order, that without reference to that secondary object, uniformity or appearance of any sort, that any commanding officer shall shift his men and horses always at the earliest moment, and to the most suitable places that shall offer.

They will of course communicate their wishes to the Brigadiers personally, if possible; but when this cannot be done immediately, they are hereby authorized to act of their own accord at once, informing their Brigadiers as soon as possible that they have done so.

By order,
(Signed) R. S. SHUTE.
Major, Assistant Adjutant General.

Copies of Letters addressed to Lord Panmure by the Earls of Lucan and Cardigan.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty. 1856.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

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COPY OF

A LETTER

FROM

COMMISSARY-GENERAL FILDER,

COVERING

REMARKS ON THOSE PARTS OF THE

REPORT

OF

SIR JOHN M'NEILL AND COLONEL TULLOCH

WHICH RELATE TO THE

Duties of the Commissariat Department.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
1856.

LONDON:
HARRISON AND SONS.

[2042]

Commissary-General Filder to Mr. Peel.

Sir, *London, February* 27. 1856.

OBSERVING that Lord Panmure is reported to have stated in the House of Peers, that any representation which might be made by Officers who felt themselves aggrieved by the Report of Sir John McNeill and Colonel Tulloch would be presented to Parliament, I have the honour to transmit to you the inclosed remarks on those parts of that document which relate to the Duties of the Commissariat, and request you will have the goodness to obtain Lord Panmure's sanction to their being laid before the House of Commons.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM FILDER.

Remarks on those parts of the Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the Supplies of the British Army in the Crimea which relate to the Duties of the Commissariat.

THE animadversions contained in the Report of the "Commission of Inquiry" recently laid before Parliament, so directly and heavily impugn my conduct in the charge lately held by me, that I am compelled to offer, in my own vindication, the following remarks on those parts of the Report which relate to the Commissariat duties. Though placed at a manifest disadvantage in being driven to this course, since there are neither distinct charges alleged against me, such as could be decided upon by a judicial tribunal, either civil or military, nor have I had any preparatory notice of the intention to put me thus on my defence, I yet hope to be able to show that my proceedings have not rendered me justly liable to the censure cast upon them. That under such a mass of difficulties as I had to contend with, they should have been altogether exempt from error, is a merit that I will not venture to claim; but, after a careful review, I still believe them to have been in the main correct, as far as the then existing circumstances could guide my judgment; and if less success attended them than I was led to expect, and was to be desired, any failure arising from causes beyond control ought not to be imputed to defect of zeal or ability on my part, or that of the meritorious body of officers acting under my direction.

The Commissioners have not, indeed, done us the injustice, committed by some less well informed of facts, of expressly denying to us the praise of having endeavoured to do our duty according to the measure of our ability; but they have, nevertheless, sought to reduce this measure, short as it may be, below its real limits, and by bringing together such a number of alleged instances of improvidence, omission, mismanagement, and even wilful disregard of the best interests of the service, as would, if substantiated, go far towards disproving their own admission in our favour. These instances are given in a scattered form, interspersed with their own general observations and suggestions, and cannot easily be collected together, under specific heads. I must, therefore, answer them in detail, as they stand in the Report; but as they partly arise out of a misconception of the extent of my power and responsibility as head of the Commissariat, it is necessary to the proper understanding both of the passages in the Report and of my explanations in reply to them, that I should premise a few remarks on the nature of the duties which the Commissariat had to perform with the army in the East, during the time of my charge, to which I will add some general notice of the means I had at my disposal for carrying them out. This, and all other needful information, could better have been furnished to the Commissioners on the spot, and would, whether sought or not, have been given by me, had they intimated the probability of any such accusations being brought against me or the Department; but this I was in no way led to expect, and the first knowledge I have of them is derived from the publication of the Report itself, more than seven months after its date, when I am far removed from the official records of my proceedings, as well as from officers whose more immediate acquaintance with facts and details would materially assist me in explaining and justifying them.

The Commissariat has the duty, by the regulations of the service, of raising, of holding, and of paying the funds necessary to meet the whole of the army

expenditure, and of making all purchases required for the service of its own or any other Department. It is responsible for keeping up the supplies of provisions, forage, fuel, and light, according to the regulated scales of allowance, with such additions as may be specially authorized by the Commander of the Forces, but the Commissary-General has no authority to alter, nor has he, except so far as his opinion may be asked or deferred to, any influence in altering the established ration or other allowances in the most minute particular. With respect to supplies of any other kind, such as Quartermaster-General's and hospital stores, the Commissariat, during the time I was in charge of it, only held them on behalf of the Departments, at whose respective disposal they were, and issued them on their requisitions. Stores of this description with the army in the East have recently been given over to storekeepers of the Ordnance Department; but it was, and is still, the duty of the Commissariat, in case of any deficiency in the supply sent out from England, or of any emergency rendering necessary articles of a description not ordinarily in use, to purchase them on the authorized requisition of the proper Departments, the heads of those Departments being responsible for the extent and nature of their demands.

The Commissariat had, likewise, till it was transferred to a separate and independent establishment, the duty of providing all the Land Transport required for the service of the army.

To carry on these extensive and onerous duties, which, indeed, embrace all the civil administration of the army excepting the hospitals, and have since been divided amongst three separate Departments, I had from the first an insufficient establishment both of officers and subordinate employées, which was still further weakened by the great amount of sickness and mortality which prevailed, owing to the nature and excessive labour of the duties to be performed. No one of the subordinate establishments absolutely necessary to the efficiency of a field Commissariat existed at the outbreak of the war, and even the officers had to be collected from the most distant parts of the empire, from Sierra Leone, the Cape of Good Hope, and New South Wales, and of course by slow degrees. In the meantime I had to carry on the duties, with the temporary assistance of gentlemen furnished from other public Departments, and wholly without experience in Commissariat service. This inefficient state of the Department when I took charge of it, necessarily diverted much of my attention from the more important general arrangements of the service to the regulation of details; but I notice it less for the purpose of accounting for my own possible errors and omissions, than with the object of meeting the comparison which has been frequently made elsewhere, and is partially made use of in this Report between the success of the French and British Commissariat operations. That the success has been uniformly on the side of the former, is far from being established; but that generally it ought to be so is quite clear, inasmuch as there is the greatest possible advantage on that side, in the completeness of the establishments on which so much of Commissariat success depends. These are not, as with us, discarded at the termination of a period of active warfare, and wholly neglected during the continuance of peace, but are constantly kept up in an effective, even if a reduced state, and are considered as necessary an accompaniment of every body of detached troops as any other portion of the army, and thus give a facility of action to a French force at the outset, which can be acquired by an English army only after long, and perhaps disastrous, as well as costly experience. I do not presume here to enter into the question, whether or not a similar system ought to be adopted in our service; but the fact that no such system does exist in it should be taken into consideration in estimating the exertions of the British Commissariat Officers, who usually, like myself, are thrown at once upon their own slightly aided resources, and compelled to occupy themselves in creating the means of action at the moment when action is already needed.

A further and, as regards my own immediate responsibility, a yet more important difficulty under which I laboured, was the uncertainty of the intended or probable position of the army during the approaching winter. The supply of a large force in that season requires in almost any country, subject to alternations of climate, timely and extensive previous arrangements; but in a situation like that of the besieging force before Sebastopol, it demanded attention as early even as when the army first landed. I had, indeed, before that expedition was known to be projected, and when it was generally supposed that the

troops would be put into cantonments near Constantinople, applied to Lord Raglan for instructions to guide my preparations. I repeated my application when the expedition was on its way, and renewed it in the early part of October; but it was not till the 12th of that month that his Lordship was able to give me any orders whatever on the subject. They then went no further than directions to lay in a stock of fuel at Scutari, and it was only on the 8th November, when winter had already commenced, that I learnt that the army would remain in the Crimea, and received orders to made provision accordingly. The Commissioners, though apparently aware of these facts, represent, as a defect of intelligence and foresight on my part, that I did not, of my own authority, and on my own responsibility, take measures from which the Officer in Chief command withheld his sanction, and they assume, contrary to the fact, that through adherence to established, but inapplicable usages, I omitted to avail myself of the resources within my reach, by which the extraordinary and unforeseen exigences of the service might have been met. My replies to their more specific allegations will show how far they have misjudged my actual proceedings; but I may here observe that they have widely miscalculated my power of enlarging the bounds of them, without the risk of exposing myself to condemnation, which I had more cause to dread than their censure. Neither the Regulations nor the general character of our service give to the head of a Commissariat Establishment the unlimited range of discretion which they presume; and although he may in solicitude for the ultimate benefit of the service venture far on his personal responsibility, it is hardly to be expected of a subordinate officer, that his zeal should carry him beyond the point which his immediate superior declines to overstep.

See Papers annexed hereto, marked A, B, and C.

OBSERVATIONS OF COMMISSIONERS.

Quantities in Store.

BUT the ration of biscuit having, on the 15th of October, been increased by General Order to 1½lb. in consideration of the severe labour to which the troops were subjected, it was reduced on the 7th of November to 1lb., on the express ground of the "supply of biscuit being insufficient to furnish the increased ration, lately authorized."

Having heard that there had been such a deficiency, or apprehended deficiency, of salt-meat as to make it necessary to apply, on the 21st of January, to the navy for assistance, we inquired into the circumstances: from the returns handed to us by the Commissary-General, and from his statements, it appears that although the Commissariat had at that time in store sufficient for several days' consumption, there was still (in consequence of some mistake, it is stated on the part of the Commissariat officers at Constantinople) cause for considerable anxiety lest the whole army should be left without salt-meat, at a time when no other articles of food were available except biscuit, rum, and the ordinary groceries. The arrival of a vessel with a supply of salt meat before that which had been obtained from the navy was issued, relieved the Commissary-General from the anxiety which he had previously felt upon that subject.

REMARKS.

THE established ration for all troops in the field was not reduced: but the *extra* allowance was discontinued. It was a matter of notoriety that 1½lb. of biscuit was more than the men could eat, and that they sold or gave away a part of what they received to the French troops who frequented our lines. This was before the storm or any deficiencies had occurred. My motive for recommending the discontinuance, under such circumstances, of the extra allowance was, that its issue impeded the progress of the depot which I was then forming in front, that object being, at the same time, further impeded by the appropriation of a part of the Commissariat Transport for the conveyance of ammunition.

Had the extra quantity of biscuit issued to the troops in camp been allowed to accumulate in depot there, the animals, which during the winter were occupied in transporting that article, might have been employed in carrying up other supplies which were then so much needed; the extra quantity issued very greatly exceeded all the deficiencies of biscuit which occurred throughout the winter.

I did not see the General Order before it was issued, or I should have objected to the wording of it.

The Commissioners have omitted to state, what is shown by the evidence annexed to their Report, p. 158, that the salt meat received from the navy, only replaced the quantity which had been supplied from the Commissariat stores for seamen and marines serving on shore. This supply from the navy was not, therefore, a loan, but a restitution of a loan.

OBSERVATIONS.

Short Rations.

On those stations, (foreign) however, in addition to 1lb. of soft bread, the troops had, at all times, either 4oz. of rice or half-a-pint of peas daily; besides which, a portion of their pay was expended in purchasing vegetables in the markets: whereas, in the Crimea, during the greater part of November and December, and also in a great measure during January and part of February, the soldier was confined exclusively to biscuit in addition to his salt meat.

REMARKS.

Notwithstanding that rice was not a ration from 16th November to 27th December, the Commissariat officers issued it by my orders during that period whenever they could get it conveyed to the front. I will advert to this hereafter.

In January, rice had again become a ration, and during the whole of the month it was issued regularly to all the army, with the exception of the 4th Division, which, as stated by the preceding paragraph of the Commissioners' Report, did not receive any "for the first ten days, nor for three other days, and part of the Light Division, which, for six days of the month received only half rations." The extent of the deficiencies to those corps is shown in Paper No. 45 printed in the Appendix to the Commissioners' Report. There was, also, issued to the troops in January, 59,824lbs. preserved and dried vegetables, and 77,250lbs. fresh vegetables; total, 137,074lbs.

In the month of February, all the troops, without exception, received regular rations of rice; more vegetables, also, were issued to them in that month, that is, before the arrival of the Commissioners in the Crimea, than in the month preceding their departure, when, according to their Report, the diet of the soldiers was better than any army had, in any former campaign, been supplied with.

Vegetables issued.

February, fresh	..	559,000lbs.
„ preserved	..	3,780 „
		562,780 „

Average number of troops drawing rations, 32,300, being 17lbs. per man. (See Appendix, page 13.)

May, fresh	..	435,000lbs.
„ preserved	..	53,540 „
		488,540 „

Average number drawing rations, 42,000, being 11½lbs. per man. As shown by the vouchers now at the Audit Office. The troops were not, therefore, as asserted by the Commissioners, confined exclusively to biscuit, in addition to their salt meat, during the period stated.

Observations.	Remarks.
Fresh Meat.	
A return was also furnished at our request by the Commissary-General, from which it appears that the average quantity of fresh meat issued to each man of the five Divisions comprising the army, including the sick in camp, was in December, 6lbs.; January, 9lbs.; February, 8½lbs.	The return shows that the average quantity of fresh meat supplied by the Commissariat during the five winter months, from November to March, was nearly 10lbs. per man per month, exclusive of that furnished for the troops on board hospital ships in harbour, the aggregate force being 158,617 men, and the quantity of fresh meat issued by the Commissariat, 1,525,949lbs. The issues in December fell greatly below the average, that is, to 6½lbs. per man, in consequence of the cattle vessels, which had been damaged in the hurricane, being still under repair during that month. That the healthy did not receive the ration which these figures would indicate, was unfortunately owing to the large numbers of sick, who in some divisions received full rations of fresh meat daily, in others, five days a-week, thus curtailing the rations of the rest of the troops. The French troops, during the greater part of the winter, received a ration of 10oz. of fresh meat one day in three, or 6¼lbs. per month, and sometimes less. The French suffered no losses from the hurricane of the 14th November, nor were the operations of their Commissariat ever impeded, as ours constantly were during the winter, by the occupation of a narrow and confined harbour, which prevented vessels from coming in or going out when the wind blew with any violence, or from discharging their cargoes. I at no time ceased to make every exertion to increase the supply of fresh meat, and before the month of August last, when I was obliged to resign the charge of the Commissariat on account of ill health, I had brought the issues up to five times a-week, which is as much, considering its inferior quality, as the military authorities think desirable.
Vegetable Food.	
When the original order for the issue of 2 oz. of rice per man expired on the 30th of September, the Commissary-General states that, finding there was a sufficient quantity in store, and that bowel complaints still continued to prevail, he suggested as a measure beneficial to the health of the army, the extension of the order to the 15th	I have nowhere stated, as here alleged by the Commissioners, that the prevalence of bowel complaints was a motive for my recommending the continued issue of rice. That would be for the consideration of the medical officers. I recommended its continuance, as is stated in my evidence, because there was a sufficient quantity

Observations.	Remarks.
Vegetable Food.	
of November. It is much to be regretted that, when he subsequently found himself unable, from want of transport, to carry the 2 oz. of rice in addition to the salt meat, he was not induced by the same motives to inform the General commanding, that he had still enough of rice in store to continue the issue, which had become even more necessary than on the 30th September, and that he did not call for a decision as to whether the army, then suffering not only from bowel complaints, but also from scurvy, should be deprived of the only vegetable food besides biscuit, which was immediately available, or should submit to a reduction of 2 oz. in the daily supply of salt meat, which a large proportion of the men did not consume.	in store, and I had transport for its conveyance.
Had Lord Raglan's attention been called to the stores of rice and other farinacious and other vegetable food at his command, or had there been any officer on his Staff who could be held responsible for the proper application of the available supplies, there can be no reasonable doubt that the men would have received in lieu of 2oz of the salt meat, which many of them could not eat, an equal weight of food that would have been both more acceptable, and infinitely more beneficial.	Lord Raglan could not attribute the discontinuance of rice to there being none in store; and his Lordship was perfectly well aware that further supplies could at any time be procured on short notice from Constantinople. If, however, any misapprehension on this point did occur, it was of the less importance; for although I could not recommend, as I had done on a former occasion, that the issue of rice should be continued as a regular ration, when I had not the transport to carry it up. I gave orders to the Commissariat officers to issue it whenever they could find the means of conveying it to the camp, and the receipts from the regiments, now lying at the Audit Office, will show that a considerable proportion of the troops received it during a great part of the period when its issue as a ration had ceased. There was, therefore, no pretext for assuming that there was no rice in store, and if it had been thought preferable to make the substitution here suggested, it was for the military and medical officers to propose it. The Commissariat has no knowledge of the particular articles of diet which are best suited to the troops. This is within the peculiar province of the military and medical officers who are living amongst them, and inspect them daily; and it is upon the representations of these officers that changes in the rations having reference to the health of the men, are ordered by the General Commanding.
The deficiency of transport, which is assigned as the reason why these supplies were not conveyed to the front, need not have affected the corps in and around Balaklava, which were suffering from the same diseases, though not to the same extent.	The period during which rice ceased to form part of the ration, was 42 days. The Highland Brigade, which was stationed in the neighbourhood of Balaklava, received rice during the whole of that period excepting 15 days. I am unable to explain, in the absence of the Commissariat Officer attached to the Brigade, why it was discontinued during that time. The Cavalry Division also, which was stationed not far from Balaklava, received rice, with some occasional irregularities, throughout the whole of the period.
Lime-juice.	
A more unaccountable, and still more unfortunate failure to apply to the use of the army stores of which it	Lime-juice had never been supplied by the Commissariat for general issue to the troops, nor had I received any

OBSERVATIONS.

Lime-juice.

stood in the most urgent need, occurred in regard to lime-juice. On the 10th of December, 278 cases, containing nearly 20,000lbs., arrived by the "Esk," for the purpose of being issued generally to the troops. Small quantities obtained from the Purveyor, and also, it is understood from the navy, had been issued to the hospitals for the cure of scurvy during the previous month, but no measures had been taken to counteract the tendency to that disease, which was rapidly spreading. The necessity for issuing lime-juice as a prophylactic, had been stated in many of the medical reports to the Inspector-General, and had been especially pointed out in those which he transmitted to the Adjutant-General for the months of November and December. In these he anticipates the speedy arrival of a supply that would admit of the issue generally to the troops, of what they so much needed. Yet from the 10th of December the lime-juice brought by the "Esk," was lying in the Commissariat stores at Balaklava, and none of it was issued till the first week in February, an interval during which the sufferings of the army, from scurvy, were probably at their height. Had the General Commanding been informed of the arrival of that supply, it cannot be doubted that it would have been issued to that part of the army which most required it nearly two months earlier.

REMARKS.

intimation that it was to be so for the future. The quantity here mentioned was sent out from England by desire of the Director-General of the Medical Department, consigned to the Commissariat, but was considered (no special instructions having been received to the contrary) as in all cases of stores forwarded by the Medical Department at home to be intended for the Hospitals. The Medical Department in the Crimea was apprised of the arrival of this supply, and if no demand was made upon the Commissariat for it, it may be concluded that the purveyor at Balaklava was provided with a sufficient quantity for the use of the hospitals.

It is clear from the Report of Dr. Hall, the Inspector-General, dated 2nd January, which was in the possession of the Commissioners, and is printed in the appendix, p. 167, No. 6, that at the time referred to, the providing and issuing of this article were entirely regulated by the Medical Department—that Dr. Hall knew of the quantity in store, and that which was expected from England, and that he did not think proper to recommend, with only 10 days' supply in the custody of the Commissariat, an issue to the army generally, until the arrival of further quantities.

It is to be regretted that on a matter which the Commissioners considered of such vital importance, they did not ascertain by questions put to Dr. Hall, or to me, the cause of the non-issue of lime-juice to the troops generally.* It was not till the 29th January that I received a letter from the Adjutant-General, accompanied by one from Dr. Hall, dated the 27th, informing me that the issue of lime-juice was to become general.

When shortly afterwards it was directed that lime-juice should in future be a regular ration, and that the Commssariat was to provide it, steps were promptly taken to procure a supply from Malta and Sicily, the nearest points from which any large quantity could be obtained, and from that time the issues to the troops have been regularly maintained under arrangements made by the Commissariat. Appendix to Commissioners' Report, page 76, No. 25, B.

* The Report of Dr. Hall appears to be the Monthly Memorandum submitted by him to Lord Raglan through the Adjutant-General, his Lordship must have, therefore, known that there was lime-juice in store.

OBSERVATIONS.

Fresh Bread.

Shortly after our arrival, an arrangement was made with those establishments, by Lord Raglan's directions, by which they engaged to supply the Purveyor with a certain quantity daily for the use of the hospitals, to be issued on requisition as a medical comfort.

We are not aware of any sufficient reason why soft bread might not have been baked at any time for the use of the sick, and also for the whole army. The French army has been regularly supplied with fresh bread, and the erection of a sufficient number of ovens, was not an operation involving any great expense, or requiring much skill or much time, if it had been undertaken by the proper public departments. There were bakers enough in the neighbourhood to have worked many more ovens than were required to supply the whole army; and if these could not be spared from their military duties, there was no difficulty in procuring bakers from Constantinople. But there appears to have been an indisposition to make the attempt (see Colonel Tulloch's Memorandum, Appendix, page 20) the Commissary-General understood that a floating bakery had for several months been in preparation in England, and it was considered unnecessary or impossible to do anything till it arrived.

REMARKS.

The demands for the army hospitals being unlimited and uncertain, the Commissariat only provides supplies for that service on special requisitions. When a requisition for bread for the General Hospital at Balaklava was first presented to the Commissariat, immediate arrangements were made for supplying it to the full extent of the demand.

Shortly afterwards I received a communication from Lord Raglan, transmitting a representation from Dr. Hall on the subject, when I informed his Lordship that the necessary measures had already been taken for supplying the hospital with bread on the usual requisition of the Purveyor.

The French army moved to the East with the portable ovens and the military bakers, by means of which it had been supplied with bread in France or Algeira. "The Intendant Général" had no new establishments to create, nor any change to make. It was only necessary to let things go on in their ordinary course; indeed, whilst the French troops are stationary and close to the sea board, there is little or no difference between the manner in which they are supplied at home and abroad. When the French army became too numerous to be supplied with bread by means of the portable ovens, or the ovens had been worn out, 50 artificers were furnished by the "Corps d'Arts et Metiers" for building permanent ones, and at the same time 150 men from the line were furnished, for constructing magazines and sheds at Kamiesch Bay. I could obtain no such assistance from the British army.

I was not indisposed to furnish the troops with fresh bread instead of biscuit I had purchased three month's supply of flour for the army at the commencement of the winter for that purpose, but bread requires 50 per cent. more of transport for its conveyance than biscuit, and it would have been impossible in the then state of the roads and of the transport, to have found the means of carrying it up to the camp during the winter. I had received a semi-official letter from the War Department dated in January, informing me that the floating mill and bakery for which I had applied would leave the Thames about the 13th February, and being fitted up in steam

Observations.	Remarks.
Fresh Bread.	vessels, I had every reason to expect they would arrive about the middle of March. They were delayed, however, in England, and the vessel with the bakery did not reach the Crimea till the 12th of May. In the meantime, as soon as the roads had become passable, and the state of the transport had improved, the experiment was made by order of Lord Raglan, of bringing bread sufficient for an issue twice a week to the whole of the army from Constantinople, which answered so long as the weather was cool. It was not, therefore, deemed unnecessary or impossible, as alleged by the Commissioners, to do anything till the floating bakery arrived. When, on its arrival, I ascertained that its capabilities were insufficient, the construction of ovens was commenced, and I at the same time applied to England for an additional number of bakers, so that when I resigned the charge of the Commissariat, there were the means of baking bread for an issue to the troops on three days of the week. There were several small ovens in the neighbourhood of Balaklava, which might have been used by the Commissariat, but as we could not convey bread to the front, it must have been issued, had we taken possession of the ovens, to the troops near Balaklava, to the exclusion of those in camp before Sebastopol. Lord Raglan, when I pointed this out to him, disapproved of any measure which would have that effect, for by allowing the ovens to remain in possession of private traders, the regiments in front and officers individually, by sending down their bat horses and servants, had the benefit of the supply. The bakers were encouraged by the Commandant, Lieut.-Colonel Harding, under whose control they were, to extend their business by every means in their power.
Green Coffee. When the difficulty about fuel to roast the coffee began to be seriously felt in December, there were 2,705lbs. of tea (equal to 173,000 rations) lying in the Commissariat stores at Balaklava. This would have afforded the usual quantity of a quarter of an ounce per man daily to the corps in front, where the greatest difficulty was experienced in making use of the coffee till a supply could be obtained from Constantinople or other quarters, sufficient to make the	This quantity of tea was reserved for the use of the hospitals, and considering the vast number of sick, it was not more than it was prudent to keep on hand for that purpose. However, as I have stated, all changes of diet which have regard to the health of the troops, are made by order of the Commander of the Forces, on the representations of military and medical officers. Lord Raglan never expressed to me a wish that the troops should

Observations.	Remarks.
Green Coffee.	
issue a general one. A temporary supply, too, might probably have been obtained from the navy, as there are generally large stores of tea on board. Nothing of this kind, however, appears to have been attempted, and the coffee continued to be issued in a green state to the men in front till the month of February, though much of it was not used, in consequence of the difficulty of preparing it.	have tea instead of coffee, not even after it had become usual to furnish him with returns of all supplies in possession of the Commissariat, and when he must have known that there was a large quantity of tea in store at Balaklava, although I believe it was not the practice to furnish him with this information until after the troops had commenced to receive rations of roasted coffee regularly, that is, from 24th January. When I did receive an order from the War Department to supply tea on alternate days, the issues commenced immediately, being made from the quantity which had been reserved for the hospitals, and I was able to obtain from Constantinople sufficient to last till further supplies could be procured from England.
It appears, from the statements of a great majority of the medical and other officers examined, that tea would, on the whole, be preferable to coffee, especially on a march, provided the ration of sugar were increased by one quarter of an ounce, that is, from $1\frac{3}{4}$ oz. to 2 oz. That change would somewhat diminish the weight to be carried, always an important consideration, and would materially diminish the cost of the ration. It was objected by the Commissary-General that tea is more likely to be damaged than coffee, especially on a march; but as the whole of the tea used in Russia, and in some countries of Asia, where it is largely consumed, is carried overland from China, there can hardly be any serious difficulty in carrying a supply with an army.	Military men differ very much amongst themselves as to what is best suited to the troops. Coffee was fixed upon by a Board composed of General Officers and Commanding Officers of regiments, of great experience, and both military and medical officers were examined by the Board, of which I was also a member. The evidence was so much in favour of the use of coffee, that Sir George Brown, who was President, and who objected to coffee, felt himself constrained to give up his opinion. The object for which the Board met was to ascertain which of the different articles the Commissariat was then supplying to the troops, to be paid for by them at cost price, should constitute a fixed ration. In deciding upon coffee, the Board well knew that it was sold to the troops in a green state. Subsequently a small quantity of roasted coffee was sent out from England as an experiment, upon which I was desired to report, but although ordered in July, it did not reach the army till towards the end of September, when we were on the march from Kalamita Bay to Sebastopol, and as soon as I learnt that it was approved of, I recommended that coffee should be sent out roasted, but none arrived till about the 24th January, from which date green coffee ceased to be issued to the troops. In the meantime a few large coffee-roasters were made by the engineer of the "Sanspareil," by order of Captain Heath, Royal Navy, and I believe at his suggestion, out of the damaged funnels of steam-vessels in

Observations.	Remarks.
Green Coffee.	possession of the navy, by means of which a considerable quantity of coffee was roasted, under the superintendence of the Commissariat, for the use of the troops. The precautions used in carrying tea overland from China to Russia as an article of merchandise, proves its great liability to damage, and at the same furnishes the strongest contrast to the usage which tea as an article of Government stores would receive with an army in the field, and the exposure it would then inevitably undergo. The difference is as great as that between peace and war.
Fuel.	
The Commissariat maintained that it was not the practice of the service to issue fuel to the troops in the field. That a soldier was not entitled to a ration of fuel, unless in barracks. Lord Raglan, however, on the 11th of November, instructed the Commissary-General to provide a sufficient supply of fuel for the ensuing winter, and by a General Order, dated the 4th of December, directed the issue of rations of fuel to the troops. But although it appeared that even long before the 11th of November the Commissary-General had provided a depot of fuel at Scutari for the use of the army when in barracks, he was not prepared to issue fuel in the field when it was ordered on the 4th of December. To provide and issue fuel was no doubt a considerable addition to the duties of the Commissariat, and the difficulties arising from the deficient state of the Land Transport, the narrow space for landing stores at Balaklava, and the great amount of labour which the other duties of that Department involved in the peculiar circumstances of the army may have led the Commissary-General to insist upon the alleged previous practice in the Peninsula and elsewhere, of leaving troops in the field to find their own fuel. But the circumstances of the army before Sebastopol were obviously exceptional, and an appeal to precedent was out of the place. In consequence of the representations of the Commissary-General, however, the order of the 4th of December appears to have been modified, and it was not until the 29th of December that the troops in and near Balaklava received rations of fuel.	No such opinion is expressed in my evidence, or in that of any other Commissariat Officer. The Commissioners would, therefore, appear to have taken the opinions of the Commissariat from the evidence of other parties. I may have stated that fuel had never before been issued to an army in the field, as a reason why I was not prepared with transport for its conveyance; but I have never maintained that the troops were not to be supplied with fuel by the Commissariat, if they were so circumstanced that they could not provide themselves with it. On the contrary, there is a paper from me, printed in the Appendix. p. 79, No. 35, in which I point out the difference in this respect between the troops in the Peninsula, which were on one occasion encamped in the winter, but could provide themselves with fuel, and those in the Crimea, and it was only mentioned there to show that issues never having been made in the field, the Commissariat had no guide by which to regulate the allowance to officers. The only scale that had been authorized for the army in the East, was applicable to troops in barracks and quarters, and if adopted in the field the highest ranks might have been supplied to the prejudice of the rest of the army; for the fuel which had been ordered up from Constantinople having been forwarded in sailing vessels, the period of its arrival was uncertain. It had long before been settled, that is, early in November, that the Commissariat was to supply the troops with fuel when they could no longer provide themselves with it, and we were quite prepared to commence the issues whenever ordered. 800,000 rations of char-

Observations.	Remarks.
Fuel.	coal, which had been brought up in steamers by the navy, at the request of Lord Raglan, and given over to the Commissariat early in November, remained untouched up to the 4th December, when the order was given to commence the issues. When that order appeared, notice was immediately sent by me to the Commissariat officers attached to the divisions in front that the troops could receive rations of charcoal from the depot at Balaklava. The only delay was with respect to the issues to the officers of the Staff and Departments, for whom no scale had been fixed; but I, at the same time, gave orders that officers in camp before Sebastopol might receive what was necessary for their immediate use, pending the decision, on this point, of the Commander of the forces, as stated in the memorandum addressed by me to Lord Raglan, which is printed at page 80 of the Appendix to the Commissioners' Report. Between the 4th of December, when the issues commenced, and the end of that month, part of the fuel I had ordered to be sent up from Constantinople, having arrived, there was in the possession of the Commissariat, on the last day of that month, nearly a million of rations for an army consisting, at that time, of about 26,000 men.* But had the Commissariat not been prepared then to commence the issue, it would have been owing to my not having received the order to provide fuel sooner, that is, to bring it up from Constantinople, where Lord Raglan knew I had laid in a store. The day following that on which I received the first intimation of the description of fuel that was to be provided (in respect to which there had been some previous discussion as to what was most suitable for troops in tents), and which was only five days after it had become certain that the army would winter in the Crimea, and I had received directions to purchase materials for hutting the troops, I dispatched the order to Constantinople, to send up the charcoal that had been laid in there in consequence of orders from Lord Raglan. The troops stationed in the neighbourhood of Balaklava were not excluded by the modified General Order from the issue of fuel at my suggestion,

* Exclusive of a large portion of the charcoal which had been received from the navy, and which remained unissued.

Observations.	Remarks.
Fuel.	but because they could still provide themselves with it, which is the rule with armies in the field.
This apparent want of alacrity on the part of the Commissariat to provide fuel for the army in the field, could not have arisen from any difficulty in procuring firewood. The southern coast of the Black Sea is wooded down to the shore for hundreds of miles; firewood could have been procured there in unlimited quantity; but the resources of that coast had not then been explored. Wood has more recently been obtained thence at little more than one-fourth of the price paid for it during the winter at Scutari and Constantinople. Unfortunately, after fuel had been provided at Balaklava, the want of land transport made it impossible to carry it to the front, except in small quantities for the use of the hospitals, and being issued only in the vicinity of Balaklava, it was of no use to the soldier on the heights unless he could find the means of carrying it to the regimental camp.	The fuel was, in the first instance, obtained from Constantinople, because a supply had been laid in there, and was ready for shipment. It could not have been obtained with equal dispatch from any part of the Black Sea where it had not been previously prepared. All subsequent supplies were obtained from the neighbourhood of Sinope. There was never, at any time, a want of fuel at Balaklava. The only difficulty was to find the means of conveying it to the front. Irregularities, no doubt, may have occurred in the issue of it at Balaklava, owing to the total want of the accommodation and of space necessary for transacting the business of a large army. This inevitably led to extreme confusion. But it should be observed, that the want of fuel was as much owing to the soldiers of the British army being overworked as to the deficiency of transport, for neither the French nor Turkish troops were ever supplied with fuel by their Commissariat. They cut it themselves throughout the whole winter, and for the most part in the immediate vicinity of the English encampments.
Abundance of Cattle.	
In December, when scarcely any but salt meat was issued, the Commissary-General says that he had 8,000 head of cattle secured; he attributes the deficiency in the camp to the want of sea transport, the difficulties of the winter navigation, and the delays caused by the use of Balaklava as the port of the army. All these circumstances, doubtless, increased the difficulty of bringing forward a sufficient number of cattle; but looking to the amount of sea transport at his command, after the 11th of December, when the sailing horse-transports were placed at his disposal, for another purpose to which they were not applied, and could have been made available for the conveyance of cattle, in addition to the steam-vessels already at his disposal, and, considering the vicinity of Samsoon, and other ports on the southern shore of the Black Sea, where cattle could not only have been procured, but were actually tendered to him in December, and rejected; we	I was at all times fully alive to the importance of providing fresh meat for the use of the troops, and employed to the utmost all the suitable vessels I could obtain (see paper annexed hereto marked D.), but I consider sailing-vessels to be unsuitable for the service in winter, particularly in the Black Sea. Of all the cattle which were forwarded in sailing transports from Varna at the end of October and beginning of November, more than one-third were lost. Even on board steamers which were not fitted up as cattle vessels, the casualties were very great. To have continued the use, therefore, of sailing-vessels, would have been to destroy the supplies of the army, and must have led to a deficiency, for in winter it would have been impracticable to obtain large supplies of cattle from the interior of Turkey to replace such losses. A contractor who had engaged to deliver cattle in the winter, failed to perform his agreement. The offer of

Observations.	Remarks.
Abundance of Cattle.	
are forced to the conclusion that the Commissary-General was not then sufficiently alive to the importance of that article of food; and that the quantity might have been considerably increased during the months of December, January, and February, if proper measures had been taken for that purpose.	a small number of cattle, 300 head, little more than one day's supply, here alluded to, deliverable at Samsoon, was rejected among other reasons, because Samsoon is an open roadstead, where in winter vessels may lie many days without being able to take in cargo. Constantinople, where I had plenty of cattle, is, at that season, nearer to the Crimea, in point of time, than Samsoon.
The time is not very remote when armies depended upon sailing-vessels for all the supplies transported by sea, but the Commissary-General was deterred from using such vessels for the conveyance of cattle by what he describes as the "frightful" proportion of casualties. This does not appear to us to be a sufficient reason. 3,000 additional bullocks in the three months above mentioned, would, on the average, have give the whole army fresh meat every alternate day; and we cannot persuade ourselves that three or four of the sailing horse-transports could not have landed that number in three months, in addition to all that were brought by steam-vessels chiefly from the Bosphorous.	I know of no large army that has at any former time been dependent upon supplies brought by sea in sailing vessels. When the army in the Peninsula was cooped up within the lines of Torres Vedras, its communication with the fertile country south of the Tagus was open to it. The greater part also of the cattle of the country lying between the Mondego and the Tagus, had been driven by the inhabitants into the lines before the retreating army; and there may have been the means in the cases alluded to by the Commissioners of replacing the losses caused by such a mode of conveyance, but in Turkey, this, as before observed, would have been impracticable in winter.
If there was difficulty in bringing the additional cattle alive, they might have been slaughtered, and at that season of the year the meat might have been carried without much loss. In short, it appears to us that fresh meat in much larger quantities might have been, and ought to have been supplied to the army.	Slaughtered meat was sent by the cattle vessels during the winter, in addition to their cargoes of live cattle, notwithstanding that the plan in a climate where the variations of temperature are so extreme, was attended with much loss. It was possible for the Commissioners to have inquired into the manner in which this important service had been conducted by the Commissariat, and they would have discovered that their suggestion had been anticipated by our practice. The Commissioners cannot, it is presumed, mean that slaughtered meat should have been forwarded in sailing transports, as vessels of that class were often in winter nearly a month in performing the voyage from the main land.
Importance of Fresh Meat.	
But the highest price that has been paid per pound for fresh meat, including freight and casualties, was 5d. or 6d. and, therefore, less than the lowest price at which salt meat has been put into store in the Crimea, and if the casualties which in the winter voyage from the Bosphorus in steam vessels, are variously stated at from 14 to 20	In the circumstances in which the army was placed, the question of expense was never taken into consideration. What was deemed best for the troops was purchased without regard to cost. This is stated in the written answers sent in to the Commissioners by the Quartermaster-General, who consulted me on this point.

Observations.	Remarks.
Importance of Fresh Meat.	
per cent., had been double that amount, or even a larger proportion. that would not have been a sufficient reason for leaving the army without an adequate supply of what was necessary to preserve the health of the troops.	I am not aware of any such preference having been shown in any former campaign, except as a result of necessity, so far at least as concerns the British Commissariat. In the two instances specified, the charge of supplying the troops was in the hands of the East India Company's officers, and I know neither the fact stated, nor the reasons for it which may have existed. Biscuit was certainly the habitual ration of the army under the Duke of Wellington's command, in the Peninsula, but only when the means of obtaining fresh bread were wanting; and salt meat was never issued to that part of the army which was in motion, and sparingly, if at all, to the troops stationary near the coast. The sea-ration may have been a common resource at the commencement of our maritime expeditions, but even in those cases only during the period which intervened between the landing of the troops and the resources of the country becoming accessible. I do not believe that a case similar in all its circumstances to that of the army in the Crimea can be cited.
Considering the preference which has been shown, not only in the present, but in other campaigns, particularly those in the Burmese and Chinese empires, for issuing to the troops salt meat and biscuit, instead of fresh meat and bread, notwithstanding the alarming extension of diseases of the bowels, which usually manifests itself in military operations, there seems reason to apprehend that the facility of obtaining and distributing the former description of supplies, may not unfrequently have had an influence in causing too extensive a use of them.	
The duties of the Commissariat are, then, in campaigns when salt meat and biscuit are supplied instead of fresh meat and bread, in a great measure confined to maintaining an ample store of these in the general depot by shipments from home, which involves little trouble; and the distribution of this supply, according to the numbers in each division, merely involves the simplest operation of arithmetic, but when cattle have to be sought out and purchased, often in remote provinces; have to be fed and cared for, and kept in condition before shipment; when transport has to be provided, forage obtained for the voyage, and subsistence thereafter till they are given over to the troops, the measure, however useful, is one which must necessarily be attended with much extra trouble, great complication of accounts, and no small personal exertion.	As there was a large number of cattle collected in depots at the commencement of the winter, and the animals were shipped to the fullest extent to which suitable vessels could be obtained, no consideration of this kind could have influenced the operations of the Commissariat. The supposed extra labour would, of course, require extra hands to perform it, and would, therefore, add little to the trouble of those otherwise employed, who, being always rather under than over their work, could not, without such extra assistance, perform that and the supposed additional work also. In most cases, however, the unworthy motive assumed by the Commissioners would not exist, even according to their hypothesis, for while salt meat requires transport, and a greater detail of distribution, cattle carry themselves, and the trouble of slaughtering the animals and distributing the carcases is commonly undertaken by the troops.
The preparation for soft bread, in like measure involving, as it does, the purchase of wheat, its conversion into flour, the building of ovens, the hiring of bakers, and extensive superinten-	The papers which I have appended to these remarks will show that I was fully sensible of the importance of supplying the troops with fresh bread, and that I had no desire to save the

Observations.	Remarks.
Importance of Fresh Meat.	
dence, requires a very different amount of trouble and responsibility from what would be created by the receipt and issue of a certain number of bags of biscuit daily. It is, perhaps, but natural, under such circumstances, that those who have the charge of supplying the troops should cling to a system which tends so materially to relieve their difficulties during a protracted campaign.	Commissariat the additional labour and accountability here alluded to. The employment, also, of the floating steam mill and bakery, for which the Commissioners knew I had applied, necessarily involved all these details. But the real obstacle to the regular issue of fresh bread, is the entire absence, in our service, of anything in the nature of a field bakery establishment. In all instances within my knowledge, the local means of supplying the troops with fresh bread have been used to the fullest available extent; but a moving army can never be regularly thus supplied, except by a properly organized establishment for the purpose, attached to the army, like that in the French service, and no such establishment has, I believe, ever been formed in our service.
But as experience has shown that this saving of trouble in the first instance can only be effected at the risk of great suffering, vast expence, and tenfold trouble in the end, the dependence on a diet of salt meat and biscuit only should in future be confined to cases in which the General Officer in command has satisfied himself as to the impossibility of procuring other supplies, and therefore directs in General Orders the issue of that description of food. The restriction to this ration should then be communicated immediately to the home authorities, in order that they may send out supplies of preserved meats and vegetables to counteract its sameness and innutritious quality.	The suggestion here made is only a recommendation of that which has been the long-established practice of the service, the composition of the ration, when differing from that in ordinary use, being always regulated by General Order. With regard to preserved meat and vegetables, the supply of the latter as part of the ration has never before been customary, nor I believe needful. As to the former, I received advice that supplies had been ordered to be shipped from England, but they never arrived.

OBSERVATIONS.

Supplies of Vegetables could be obtained.

The deficiency in the supply of vegetables is even more objectionable, and more unaccountable than that of the fresh meat. If the army was to be fed on salt meat, a sufficient supply of vegetable food was known to be indispensable to the maintenance of health. The Turkish provinces could have furnished, and at a later and more unfavourable season did furnish a considerable amount. There are several varieties which can safely be carried by sea, and which will keep several months, of which potatoes and onions are perhaps the best, and the different varieties of preserved vegetables are available at all seasons and at a moderate cost.

REMARKS.

As I have before observed, it formed no part of the duty of the Commissariat to provide vegetables which had always been supplied under regimental arrangements, the troops paying for them.

On the 24th October, on account of the appearance of scurvy among the troops, I received for the first time an order from Lord Raglan, to send a vessel with a Commissariat officer to purchase vegetables, and on the same day the "Harbinger" was dispatched for that purpose to Constantinople, as being the place where a supply could be obtained with the greatest certainty and dispatch.

It can scarcely have been owing to the long continuance of the use of salt meat that this disease broke out, for at that period the troops had been less than four weeks before Sebastopol, and had received a large proportion of fresh meat; they had been able also, during the earlier part of the period to procure vegetables in the Crimea. As at that time our communications were frequent with the north coast of the Black Sea, Lord Raglan, without my knowledge, desired the Commandant at Varna to forward supplies of vegetables to the army, and every vessel coming from thence brought a proportion, but the quantity that can be obtained from any part of Turkey, on the shores of the Black Sea, is inconsiderable, as compared with the wants of a large army, as I subsequently found, when it having become the duty of the Commissariat to provide vegetables for the troops, I attempted to procure supplies from Samsoon, for they were soon exhausted.

When also in the month of April or May, 1855, I urged the Consul at Trebizond, to forward supplies from thence, he was unable to undertake to do so till the month of November.

The vegetables received by the "Harbinger" having been shipped (owing to the anxiety of the Commissariat officer to meet the urgency of the occasion), in wet and boisterous weather a large proportion of them arrived bruised and damaged. This was in November—in December, vegetables which had been ordered by Government to be forwarded from Trieste and Venice, arrived, but a

Observations.	Remarks.
Supplies of Vegetables could be obtained.	portion of these also were in a damaged state. But for these losses there would probably have been no deficiency in this respect, as in addition, large quantities of onions and potatoes had been brought to Balaklava for sale in good condition by private individuals. During November and December also, preserved potatoes had been offered to the troops by the Commissariat, but were refused by them. Up to the 10th December the troops paid for their vegetables, whether sent out by Government or procured from other sources, but when from that date they were ordered to be issued gratuitously it became obvious that the supply must be wholly undertaken by Government, I accordingly took means for procuring them, and from the time that my arrangements came fully into operation, aided by the consignments which had been ordered by Government and were already on the way from Triest and Venice, large quantities have always been issued to the troops. It being, however, difficult at certain seasons to procure sufficient supplies of fresh vegetables, I sent a telegraphic message to England for preserved ones, in order to insure a regular and uniform issue of vegetables (preserved or fresh) to the troops, but it was not I believe practicable at that time to obtain in England or France sufficient quantities for the purpose.
As a reason for not issuing the preserved potatoes during the winter when they would have been so useful in preventing scurvy, the Commissary-General states that the men rejected them, and returned into store several cases that had been issued. On investigating the circumstances, however, it appeared that they had been returned into store at a time when the troops had a sufficient supply of fresh meat, and when they understood that they were to pay for one pound of the preserved the price of four or five pounds of the fresh potatoes; when they were afterwards issued gratis, and the men had learnt here to cook them, they became exceedingly popular.	No reference is given in the Report to this investigation, but the following copy of a memorandum from the Commissariat officer in charge of the depot at Balaklava, who must have been best acquainted with what had taken place in the matter, will show that no such information could have been obtained from him, and that the preserved potatoes which arrived from Varna in November having been offered to the troops both in that month and December, they were rejected as they had been on former occasions. (Copy.) Preserved potatoes. 32,468 lbs. were landed from Varna in November 1854. Though frequently offered, none were taken, either in November or December. A further supply was received from England in January 1855, and in that month the troops first began to

Observations.	Remarks.
Supplies of Vegetables could be obtained.	take them. The issues were as follows:— January 53,474 lbs. February 3,780 „ during the latter month 558,925 lbs. of fresh vegetables being issued. (Signed) W. H. DRAKE, 22*nd May*, 1855. *D.C.G.*
Note. Among the reserve supplies at Scutari, which were not brought over to the Crimea at a time when they might have been of the utmost service to troops labouring under scurvy and insufficient nourishment, were 147,088 gallons of porter, which remained in store there from the 1st of December, 1854, till April or May last. It might have been impossible, considering the inadequate means of transport to carry any portion of this porter to the head-quarters camp, but there appears no reason why there should not have been issued to the troops in the vicinity of Balaklava, as well as the numerous parties sent there from the camp on fatigue duties, which would by degrees have extended the supply throughout the force in front without the trouble of carriage. It was one of the hardest consequences of the fatigue duty to Balaklava that the men had often to remain there for the greater part of the day without food: a pint of porter and a biscuit would have obviated this, and been of material benefit to their health: such a supply would also have been most valuable for the sick.	Conveyance could not during the winter have been provided for bulky casks of porter, even to the camps of the Cavalry and the Highland Brigade, without appropriating for the purpose transport which was required for more urgent wants. When at a later period I learnt that the use of the porter had been recommended by the medical officer of the Highland Brigade, I ordered a supply to be forwarded from Constantinople, and it was issued to such of the troops near Balaklava as preferred it. Notwithstanding, however, that when it arrived the railroad had been laid down as far as the Col de Balaklava, it was found impossible to obtain conveyance for more than a small proportion of it to the front. The troops that came down to Balaklava on fatigue duty must have received from the Commissariat in camp their ration of biscuit and rum, and no doubt brought with them such proportion of it as they pleased. I never, however, received any intimation that it was desirable that porter should be issued to them at Balaklava.
Supplies of Food now abundant. At a future time we shall be prepared to submit some suggestions as to the rations of troops in the field. Meanwhile we have the honour and satisfaction to report, that before our departure the supplies of food to the army in the Crimea were abundant, and the diet of the soldier, in the opinion of those who are best able to judge, better than any army in the field has in any former campaign been regularly supplied with. We are able to state, that in their entire satisfaction with the rations now issued the men concur with their officers.	Although the Commissioners were required by their instructions only to offer suggestions to Lord Raglan, one of them, Colonel Tulloch, was so good as to undertake to build two ovens, which when delivered over to the Commissariat were found capable of baking about 2,000 rations of bread daily towards the consumption of an army drawing, exclusive of Turks and Sardinians, 42,000. With this exception, the favourable state of the supplies here described was brought about by the ordinary operations of the Commissariat when they ceased to be impeded by impassable roads and continuous storms. The supplies issued to the troops were indeed in all respects

Observations.	Remarks.
Supplies of Food now abundant.	the same when the Commissioners arrived in the Crimea, or within four or five days of my having had any communication with them, and consequently before it was practicable to have made any new arrangements, as when they departed, excepting that in the interval the arrival from England of the steam floating bakery for which I had applied, with the assistance of the two ovens above mentioned built by Colonel Tulloch, enabled the Commissariat to issue a greater proportion of fresh bread to the troops. Salt and pepper had also been added in the interval to the ration; but that was done on the recommendation of a Board of which I was myself a member. I here allude to the issues to the army generally. I have no knowledge of what may have taken place with respect to the hospitals.
The only objection, so far as we can ascertain, is to the inferior condition of the cattle, and as the animals are daily improving in condition upon the new grass, which is now abundant in the grazing countries; but as the natives of those countries are not in the habit of winter feeding their cattle they will begin to fall off after the month of October, unless arrangements are made by the Commissariat to have been properly fed and kept in condition. Such arrangements, instead of increasing the cost of meat, would probably produce a considerable saving, for the oxen, if so attended, would yield nearly double the quantity, and of better quality. We anticipate no difficulty in maintaining, or, if necessary, in largely increasing the supplies of cattle, and also of vegetables from the Turkish provinces.	It is necessary to commence such arrangements early in the year for the following winter. In the month of February, that is, before the arrival of the Commissioners, I ordered the Commissariat officer at Constantinople to apply for firmans from the Ottoman Government to secure all the hay of the approaching harvest in the districts in which cattle depots were to be established, and when I left, the army fodder had been collected, and sheds constructed at the different shipping places in the Black Sea, by my directions for feeding and sheltering many thousand head of cattle, and it is from the depots there formed that the troops in the Crimea are now being supplied with fresh meat. The suggestion of the Commissioners had, therefore, been anticipated by me.
Land Transport.	
From a return prepared by the Commissariat there appears the startling fact that in January 1855, the whole number of effective animals belonging to that department was 333 pack-horses and mules, and 12 camels. The Commissary-General had considered it necessary before the army should move from Varna to have transport at his disposal equal to about 14,000 pack animals.	The transport was in this state for a few days only; but in addition to this number of efficient working animals in possession of the Commissariat, the public bat animals attached to regiments, and those appropriated for the conveyance of ammunition, both of which now form part of the general transport corps of the army, were available and employed in carrying up rations, and though these estab shments were incomplete, the number of animals amounted to several hundreds.

OBSERVATIONS.

Land Transport.

REMARKS.

The number of 14,000 pack animals, or waggons and pack animals equal to that number, was considered necessary by me for all the different services of the army, for the regimental establishments of bat animals, conveyance of ammunition and Commissariat transport, and the estimate had reference to the movement of the troops through Bulgaria to the Danube, a much more extensive scene of operations than the Crimea.

That the efficient transport was for a few days reduced to this low state was owing to the great number of animals which were daily destroyed, or rendered unserviceable, in attempting to struggle, when laden with supplies, through a morass. The transport of the French army did not suffer from this cause. The road from their camp to Kamiesch lay over downs the whole of the way, till it abruptly terminated close to the bay. When one track became impassable, another was used. Nor had its transport to carry up any fuel or huts, with the exception of what might be required for their divisional hospitals in camp. It therefore remained available for the conveyance of the ordinary field rations of the troops.

From the evidence of the Commissary-General, it appears that this diversion of a part of the transport from Commissariat to siege purposes prevented him from completing the formation of a depot near head-quarters, which he had commenced, and which was a measure of great importance to the army, as subsequent events too clearly proved. He was therefore, from the commencement of the operations against Sebastopol, aware that the transport he had collected was not all available for Commissariat purposes, and was not sufficient for all the purposes for which it was required. In answer to the question why, in those circumstances, he did not increase the transport in the Crimea, he states that he had as many animals as he could feed. The measure of the amount of transport to be provided for the army in the Crimea was not, therefore, what was required, but what the Commissariat could feed. The reason for not increasing the amount of transport was not that a greater number of animals was unnecessary, but that a great number could not be fed in the

At the commencement, the transport, exclusive of what had been appropriated to siege operations, was sufficient for all Commissariat purposes. It was not till about the 18th or 20th of October, when, it having become obvious that the effect of our fire on the fortress was not such as had been expected, that I first contemplated forming a depot in front. Up to that time the transport sufficed to carry, not only the daily rations of provisions and forage, but also extra rations of the former; and supplies in advance had been accumulated besides, and were in possession of the divisional Commissariats in camp. Afterwards, the number of animals that could be fed necessarily became the rule.

In answer to the alleged omission of timely arrangements for the provision of forage, I have to state that, so early as when there was full expectation of the army advancing to the Danube, I made a contract for about 3,500 tons of hay, to be delivered loose at different places in the neighbourhood of Constantinople; and I also desired the Commissariat officer

Observations.	Remarks.
Land Transport.	
Crimea. But if proper arrangements had been made to provide the army with forage for the winter, wherever it might be at that season, the forage would have been available for use in the Crimea.	there to form a depot of chopped straw, in case the army should return and occupy cantonments in Turkey during the winter. I took those steps as a precaution, notwithstanding that supplies of chopped straw (the usual forage of the country) can be obtained to almost any amount along the shores of the Bosphorus, the Dardanelles, and the Sea of Marmora; and these arrangements would have been equal to the object in view had the army been cantoned in those districts. Subsequently, when it became known that we were to proceed to the Crimea, the contractors, at my request, were willing to engage to deliver about 500 tons of the hay pressed instead of loose; but learning, in the early part of September, when the army was on the way to the Crimea, that I could not rely on the fulfilment of this contract, I wrote to England, requesting that 2,000 tons of hay might be sent from thence. Of this demand only about one-tenth was forwarded, and that portion reached Balaklava on 30th November; and although, on arriving before Sebastopol, I reported that we should be entirely dependent for this article on England, and from time to time made requisitions for further quantities, the consignments fell greatly short of my wants, the whole of the quantities forwarded from England during a period of six months not amounting to the 2,000 tons for which I first made a requisition for about two months' supply, according to the estimates I had transmitted home. Had my requisitions for hay been complied with, the deficiency in this respect which was felt throughout the winter would have been prevented, and I should have been enabled to maintain a sufficient transport establishment, and to replace the animals, which were rapidly destroyed or rendered unserviceable in attempting to struggle through impassable tracks, and from exposure. No exertion on the part of the Commissariat could remedy the deficiency, it being impracticable to convey across the Black Sea chopped straw or hay loose in sufficient quantities, or to procure the means of pressing enough of either for the consumption of a large army; the latter plan was adopted to the utmost extent to which means could be procured. Notwithstanding that upwards of 25,000 tons of hay

Observations.	Remarks.
Land Transport.	were collected by my directions during the last spring and summer at one port alone in the Black Sea, besides large quantities at other places, it is still found necessary to foward from England supplies of pressed hay, equal nearly to the whole of the consumption of that part of the army which is in the Crimea.
Supply of Hay.	
The Commissary-General has indeed concluded a contract for about 1,000,000 pounds or about 800 tons of hay, to be made at Buyook Tchakmedge, on the Sea of Marmora, and hydraulic presses were sent out from England to compress it for shipment. The contractors failed, it is said, to complete their contract, and only about 600 or 700 tons of hay were made. They appear to have been men without capital, who borrowed money at a high rate of interest to carry out their various contracts with the Commissariat. At length the hay was secured to the British Commissariat. But in the meantime the hydraulic presses had been erected in the vicinity of Constantinople, more than fifteen miles from the place where it had been collected; and it became necessary to carry the loose hay that distance either by land or water before it could be pressed.	The contractors here alluded to were recommended by the Embassy to Deputy Commissary-General Smith, on his first arrival at Constantinople, as competent persons; and they have held several important contracts which, on the whole, they have executed satisfactorily, with the exception of this one for hay. The quantity of 500 tons of pressed hay was to be in lieu of an equal quantity of loose hay, part of the 3,500 tons already alluded to, which the contractors had engaged to deliver in the neighbourhood of Constantinople; and the superintendence of this service, and the erection of the hydraulic presses, were necessarily left to the Commissariat officer at that place. In his absence, and in the absence of my official papers, I am unable to explain the particulars of the transactions as regards the delivery of the hay; but with respect to the erection of the presses, Mr. Smith took the precaution of sending two Commissariat officers to select the most eligible place for putting them up; and it was upon their recommendation that the site was chosen, on account, I believe, of its afforing some facilities for repairing and working the engines. When it was made known to me that the presses were separated from the hay, I strongly censured the arrangement; but to have altered it then would have caused still greater delay in dispatching the forage to the army. These are mistakes in details, however, for which the Commissary-General in the Crimea cannot be answerable.
This operation could not be carried on in bad weather, and thus, by defective arrangements throughout the whole transaction, the only provision for supplying the army was hay which had been made in Turkey, and which was rendered nugatory at a time when 600 or 700 tons in the Crimea would have been invaluable. The Commissary-General admits that if the presses had been erected at the place where the hay was made, he could have fed more animals, and there can be little doubt that every addition to the transport in the Crimea saved the lives of the men.	
At this time however he only contemplated bringing up 250, and the "Jason" sailed for that purpose on the 26th of November, and returned to Balaklava on the 16th of December, having been absent twenty days. The average passage at that season, including coaling, watering, &c., appears to have been about fifteen days. The	The number of horses sent for, was 350, (see Appendix page 61), which was as many as the vessel was supposed to be capable of carrying. The Captain informed the Commissariat officer at Constantinople that he could only convey 250, but when he had shipped that number, he found that his vessel could cake 100 more. The Commis-

Observations.	Remarks.
Supply of Hay.	
"Jason" thus exceeded the average time by a few days, of which two may be accounted for by the time occupied in sending for and bringing the mules from Tchakmedge, where they were recovering from the effects of the journey from Varna. They had been badly cared for, and many were utterly useless; a certain number, however, arrived at Constantinople in very bad condition, about the end of November; 250 of the most servicable were selected to be shipped in the "Jason," but even these appear to have hardly been considered effective by the Commissariat officers when they arrived at Balaklava.	sariat officer very properly, in the circumstances in which the army was placed, dispatched the steamer without waiting till more could be brought up from the depot at Buyuk Tchekmedge. The number of days quoted by the Commissioners, as the average length of the voyage includes the time occupied in cleaning boilers and repairing machinery, which was usually done when steamers went to Constantinople and swells the average. Steam-vessels not requiring repairs that have been dispatched for cargoes of animals which walk on board, have performed the voyage in eight days, and the "Jason" might have done it in the same time instead of twenty days, had she not undergone repairs. It was during her prolonged stay that the army suffered most, and that some of the troops came down to Balaklava. When she returned, they ceased doing so. Sailing transports might have been nearly two months on the voyage going and returning, it was therefore expedient to wait for a steamer.
On the 11th of December, the sailing horse transports of the army were placed at the disposal of the Commissary-General to bring up transport animals, but were not employed for that purpose. On the 24th he applied for a steam-vessel which appears to have been immediately ordered. On the 28th, he applied especially for the "Jason," which had then discharged her cargo of animals, &c., and in pursuance of orders given on the 24th, she was immediately placed at his disposal, and sailed on the 29th for Constantinople; he makes it a ground of complaint, with reference to the reinforcement of the transport in the Crimea, that, having sick on board for Scutari, she was detained till the 7th of January landing them; but having been questioned on the subject, he admitted that, after landing the sick at Scutari, she was sent by the Commissariat, though not by his order, to the Sea of Marmora to take in a cargo of fuel, and he could not say that she might not have been absent a week or ten days for that purpose. The deficiency in the land transport of the army cannot, therefore, be accounted for, on the ground that he could not obtain sufficient sea transport to convey	The "Jason" must on this occasion have reached Constantinople on the 30th or 31st of December, and it is certain that seven or eight days after her arrival there she still had sick on board, when I had understood that she was to be entirely at my disposal for the conveyance of transport animals. This delay, therefore, was in addition to any that may have been caused by her having been sent to the Sea of Marmora for wood.

Observations.	Remarks.
Land Transport.	
the animals he was desirous of bringing to the camp.	
The real cause of the deficiency of transport appears therefore to have been the want of forage, not the want of ships or of animals, and a similar failure to provide the requisite forage would again limit the number of animals available for the army in the Crimea. Whatever might be the number in possession of the Land Transport Corps, it may be hoped that the formation of that corps will prevent the recurrence of any similar calamities from the same cause.	From the time that my requisitions for supplies of pressed hay from England were complied with, there has always been sufficient forage for the Land Transport Corps as well as for every other branch of the army, although the number of animals for which forage was drawn when I left the Crimea amounted to upwards of 23,000.
At this time (14th November to 1st January) several hundred quarters of buck wheat and millet seed, which had been taken at the capture of the town, were lying in a large stone building close to the town under the cattle wharf, and might, it is presumed, have been made available for some of the horses or baggage animals when there was a difficulty in landing corn from the ships, but it remained in this store during the whole of the winter, and was still there when we left Balaklava in June, thus unnecessarily occupying a building which might have been valuable as a store for other purposes, besides allowing a most useful supply for horses or cattle to go to waste.	The destitute inhabitants of Balaklava, Karani, and other villages within our lines, who had remained in their houses on our arrival, but who were not permitted by the military authorities to go into Sebastopol or the interior of the country after siege operations had once commenced, were relieved throughout the winter from the store of captured grain here alluded to. Subsequently, and I believe during the time the Commissioners were at Balaklava, these people were regularly rationed by the French and British Commissariats alternately; the issues from the store may therefore have been less frequent at that period, but assistance from it was still occasionally given to them.
A man of comprehensive views might probably have arisen superior to these disadvantages, and created an organization suited to the circumstances. He would doubtless at once have perceived that the established practice of procuring all supplies by tenders and contracts is not calculated to draw forth the resources of Turkey, or to make them available when required. Finding that his supplies must be drawn from provinces of the resources of which he had little knowledge, and to the inhabitants of which he was unable even to communicate his wants in any language which they could understand, he would probably have turned to good account the knowledge of the country and its resources possessed by a large and respectable body of public servants, Her Majesty's Consuls, and he would then have found those resources more	The Commissioners have here assumed that I obtained no supplies except by means of contracts and tenders, and that I had only followed the beaten track. I am unable to say whence they have derived the opinion, but however derived it is inconsistent with the fact. I obtained supplies by every variety of mode in which it was possible to procure them, that is, by means of agents having a knowledge of the resources of the country and of the language and habits of the people, by direct purchases made by Commissariat officers from the parties holding the supplies without either written tender or agreement, by public competition and by special tender, and, when necessary, by requisition on England. I should have supposed, indeed, that Sir John McNeill must have known that I was employing agents for the

Observations.	Remarks.
Land Transport.	
ample and more easily made available than till lately they were believed to be. But it is unreasonable to expect that every man who may rise to the head of so limited a department, even after a long course of meritorious service, is to display, whenever the occasion may demand it, inventive resources and administrative capacity of a very high order.	purpose, as Mr. Guarracino, the Vice-Consul at Sansoon, a gentleman who has been long resident in Turkey and is well informed of its resources, was engaged by me to make purchases on commission, both at that place and in the interior of Anatolia: and when he came to Balaklava, on the business of his agency, he usually called on Sir John Mc Neill, with whom he had been previously acquainted. Mr. Guarracino had been employed by me in the same manner the preceding year (1854), and I also employed other Consuls, but the result was not always satisfactory. Large purchases were also occasionally made at Constantinople on commission. When offers of supplies are made to Commissariat officers who are stationary, as at Constantinople and Balaklava, they are very properly put in writing in the shape of a tender, to establish the terms and prevent dispute, and whenever we are in a position to do so we also attach a penalty to the non-performance of the agreement. Even if the regulations restricted the mode of proceeding in the way described by the Commissioners, which is not the case, I should not have hesitated, with the sanction of the Commander of the Forces, to disregard them had their observance in any way interfered with the supply of the troops.
The purely executive duties of the department appear to be well performed. The officers attached to divisions and brigades are generally intelligent and efficient; several of them are men of considerable capacity. The Generals commanding divisions and brigades, with few exceptions, expressed their satisfaction with the exertions and services of those officers, and used terms of high commendation in speaking of some of them, especially of Mr. Power, attached to the Second Division, who was absent on duty, and whom we therefore did not see.	I have at all times borne testimony to the great zeal and ability displayed by the Commissariat officers who served under my orders with the army in the east, and to their exertions during the winter in getting up supplies for their divisions from the depot at Balaklava, under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty. As a body of officers, they are not, in point of integrity, gentlemanly demeanour, and intelligence, inferior to those of any department of Government.

I trust that I have now shown that the general conclusions of the Report are far from being established by the arguments or the evidence adduced; and—

That although some partial deficiencies in the established allowances of food did unfortunately take place, they were caused by no want of effort on the part of the Commissariat to prevent them, and were not of sufficient amount, as is indeed admitted by the Commissioners, to have any important effect on the health of the troops.

That the nature of the food supplied to the troops in no degree depends upon Commissariat regulation, and although it may in the present case have been

a source of disease, greatly to be lamented, it was not owing to any defect of practicable exertions or arrangement on my part that the injurious quality of the food was for some time incapable of being remedied; and also that during the period when the troops were without those articles, such as vegetables and lime-juice, which might have corrected the deleterious effects of the diet, the Commissariat had not been ordered to provide them, and that when afterwards it became the duty of the Commissariat to do so, the issues of both were regularly maintained as soon as the necessary arrangements could be brought into operation.

That I have never maintained, as alleged by the Commissioners, that the troops when in the field were not to be supplied by the Commissariat with fuel if they were so circumstanced that they could not provide it themselves; and that there was neither neglect nor indisposition on my part to provide the supply, but that it was furnished as soon as I had the necessary orders to that effect to the full extent to which the means of conveying it could be procured.

That the measures necessary to insure a sufficient supply of fodder for animals were taken by me, and only failed of success through causes which it was not in my power to prevent.

That although the Land Transport was for some time inadequate to the wants of the army, and the insufficiency unfortunately became a source of suffering, the failure was attributable to causes beyond my control, which could neither have been foreseen or guarded against by me.

And finally, that however unequal may have been my ability to cope with the unprecedented difficulties of my position, I did not neglect or overlook any means of overcoming them, which were within my reach, and certainly did not allow any consideration of mere form or usage to interfere with the fullest application of those means.

WILLIAM FILDER,

London, February 26, 1856. *Commissary-General.*

A

Memorandum submitted by the Commissary-General for the consideration of the Commander of the Forces.

I will speak to Mr. Filder.
(Signed) R.

If it should be intended that the army, or any part of it, is to winter in this country, it would be desirable that arrangements for lodging and provisioning the troops should be commenced without delay. With this view the positions to be occupied, and the number of troops to be stationed at each, should be determined upon.

It would be necessary to construct convenient to the barracks, ovens capable of baking bread for the probable number of troops to be cantoned at each station. If Scutari is to be occupied, reliance could not be placed on the communication being kept up during the winter with Pera, from whence the troops were supplied with bread when they were at Scutari in the spring.

It would be requisite that slaughter houses and sheds for the public animals belonging to the Commissariat and Transport service, should also be constructed.

For these purposes the assistance of the Engineer Department would be required.

The work might be done by contract under their supervision.

The provision of fuel is a matter of great importance. I do not apprehend there will be any difficulty in laying in an adequate supply of wood, but it would require time, and it may be for consideration whether coals obtained from the mines at Heraclia, which are now in the possession of the British Government, might not be made available, and be deemed preferable; in the one case the barrack-rooms would have to be fitted up with stoves, and in the other with chimnies.

The stoves and grates must be sent from England.

It might also be desirable that proper persons should be sent from the Tower to repair the tents and camp equipage in charge of the Commissariat, it being doubtful whether men perfectly competent to the business could be obtained from the regiments.

(Signed)
WILLIAM FILDER, *C.G.*
Varna Aug. 1, 1854.

B

Memorandum.

I cannot give these orders at the present moment.

(Signed) RAGLAN.

The Commissary-General begs reference to the memorandum submitted by him on the 1st of August, respecting the arrangements that it would be necessary to make for, for lodging and provisioning the troops if it should be determined that they are to be cantoned in Turkey, during the winter.

The period has arrived, when there is barely sufficient time left before the termination of the present expeditionary service to complete these arrangements, particularly for laying in a store of wood, the construction of ovens, and the necessary preparations for executing the more important contracts.

Instructions are respectfully solicited on this subject, together with information as to the force for which provision is to be made at the different cantonments.

(Signed) WM. FILDER, *C.G.*

At sea, steamship "Hope,"
13*th September*, 1854.

C

(No. 292.)

Commissariat, Pera,
30*th September*, 1854.

Sir,

Not having received any instruction as to providing a winter supply of firewood and charcoal at Scutari, and not being aware whether such a supply will be required to any considerable extent, I take the liberty of bringing the matter under your notice in order that if required, arrangements may be made for the purpose, while there is a prospect of procuring the articles on comparatively reasonable terms. The season I fear already advanced rather far.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. W. SMITH, *D.C.G.*

Commissary-General Filder, *C.B.*
&c. &c.

Balaklava, 8th October, 1854.

I brought this subject under the consideration of the Commander of the Forces, as far back as 1st August, and again more recently, but he is unable in the present state of the military operations to give any definitive orders in the matter.

(Signed) WM. FILDER, *C.G.*

I think it will be better at once to make arrangements for a supply of firewood for 20,000 or 25,000 men.

(Signed) RAGLAN.

Submitted 12th October,

(Signed) W. F., *C.G.*

D

(D 651.)

Memorandum.

I have no objection, provided Captain Christie can send another steamer to Baltjick, instead of the "Emperor" but that condition is imperative.

R.

In consequence of the difficulty in the present state of the roads of conveying a sufficient quantity of salt meat for the troops from Balaklava to the camp, it has become of the utmost importance that the supply of live cattle should be increased by every means, and that every available steam vessel should be appropriated to their conveyance.

There is at present lying in the harbour of Balaklava the steamer "Emperor," well adapted to the transport of cattle, and ready for sea, which is about to proceed to Baltjick in consequence of orders from the Commander of the Forces, but which it is submitted, if the conveyance of cattle should, under present circumstances, be deemed of more importance, might be appropriated to that service.

There are other steamers it is understood in harbour, equally well adapted for the service on which the "Emperor" is about to proceed, but not for carrying cattle.

WILLIAM FILDER, *C. G.*

Balaklava, November 30, 1854.

E

Memorandum.

Commissary-General Filder, at the recent interview with which he was honoured by Lord Panmure, omitted to mention to his Lordship, as it had been his intention to do, that Mr. Guarracino, the Vice-consul at Samsoon, who has been employed in purchasing supplies on commission in Anatolia for the Commissariat, informed Mr. Filder immediately before his (Mr. Guarracino's) departure for England, that proposals had been made to him by the "Intendant Général," to undertake a similar engagement for the French army.

As the Commissariat occupied the district of Samsoon before the French Intendance, and the resources of that part of the country are required for the British army, such an engagement would be prejudicial to our interests, and would seem also to be incompatible under present circumstances with

Mr. Guarracino's duty to the British Government.

Mr. Filder would beg to submit for consideration, therefore, the expediency of a communication being made by the Foreign Office to Mr. Guarracino, who is now, Mr. Filder believes, in England, enjoining him on the grounds above mentioned not to accept any proposal of the nature alluded to, that may be made to him by the French Administration.

57, Eaton Square,
September 10, 1855.

Copy of a Letter from Commissary-General Filder, covering Remarks on those parts of the Report of Sir John M'Neill and Colonel Tulloch which relate to the Duties of the Commissariat Department.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by Command of Her Majesty. 1856.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

ARMY (CRIMEA).

COPY of ROYAL WARRANT appointing a BOARD of GENERAL OFFICERS to inquire into the Statements contained in the REPORT of Sir *John M'Neill* and Colonel *Tulloch*, and the EVIDENCE upon which that Report was founded.

VICTORIA R.

WHEREAS by instructions issued by Our Secretary of State for the War Department, bearing date the Nineteenth day of February One thousand eight hundred and Fifty-five, Sir John M'Neill and Colonel Tulloch were directed to proceed to the Crimea, in order to inquire into the whole arrangement and management of the Commissariat Department, and to acquaint themselves with the mode by which supplies of Food, Forage, and any other articles were obtained for Our Army there, and also to examine carefully into the system of accounting, with a view to its simplification: And whereas, by additional instructions issued by Our said Secretary of State, bearing date the Twenty-second day of February One thousand eight hundred and Fifty-five, the said Sir John M'Neill and Colonel Tulloch were further directed to make inquiries into the alleged delay in unshipping and distributing the Clothing and other Stores supplied for the use of Our said Army: And whereas the said Sir John M'Neill and Colonel Tulloch made to Our said Secretary of State Two Reports, the first dated Constantinople, the Tenth day of June One thousand eight hundred and Fifty-five; and the second dated London, January One thousand eight hundred and Fifty-six; and the same have, by Our Command, been laid before Our Two Houses of Parliament, together with the Evidence taken by the said Sir John M'Neill and Colonel Tulloch: And whereas the conduct of certain Officers on Our General Staff and others in Our Army has been animadverted upon in the said Reports and Evidence: And whereas the said Officers have demanded a full inquiry into their conduct: Now We, taking the whole matter into Our consideration, and being desirous that the truth should be made manifest, and that justice should be done to all parties, think it necessary that an inquiry should be made by the General Officers hereinafter named into the statements contained in these Reports and Evidence affecting Our Officers above referred to; Our Will and Pleasure therefore is, and We do hereby nominate and appoint Our right trusty and well-beloved John Baron Seaton, General of Our Forces, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Our trusty and well-beloved Sir Thomas M'Mahon, Baronet, General of Our Forces, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath; Our right trusty and well-beloved cousin, Henry Beauchamp, Earl Beauchamp, General of Our Forces; Our trusty and well-beloved Sir John Bell, Lieutenant-general of Our Forces, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath: Our trusty and well-beloved Sir William Rowan, Lieutenant-general of Our Forces, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath; Our trusty and well-beloved Jonathan Peel, Esquire, Major-general of Our Forces; Our trusty and well-beloved William Thomas Knollys, Esquire, Major-general of Our Forces, to be a Board, of which We further appoint John Baron Seaton to be President, who are to meet accordingly for the purposes above-mentioned: And you are hereby required to give notice, with as little delay as possible, to the said General Officers when and where they are to meet for the said inquiry; and you are hereby directed to summon such persons as may be judged necessary by the said General Officers to give information upon the said matters: And the said General Officers are hereby directed to hear and examine such persons touching the same; and they are further hereby authorised, empowered and required, after strict examination into the matters before mentioned, to make a Report thereupon, together with their

 opinion,

opinion, whether the said Officers of Our Army, above referred to, be or be not responsible to any and what extent for the unsatisfactory condition of Our said Army, or any portion thereof, noticed by Sir John M'Neill and Colonel Tulloch in their Reports, and the Evidence thereunto attached: All which you are to transmit to Us through Our Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, to be by him laid before Us for Our consideration; and for so doing, this shall be, as well to you as to Our said General Officers, and all others concerned, a sufficient Warrant.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Twenty-fifth day of February One thousand eight hundred and Fifty-six, in the Nineteenth year of Our reign.

By Her Majesty's Command.

(signed) *Panmure.*

To the Judge Advocate-General,
or his Deputy.

ARMY (CRIMEA).

COPY of ROYAL WARRANT appointing a BOARD of GENERAL OFFICERS to inquire into the Statements contained in the REPORT of Sir *John M'Neill* and Colonel *Tulloch*, and the EVIDENCE upon which that Report was founded.

(Presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's Command.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
26 *February* 1856.

66.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENTS, &c.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 13 February 1856;—*for*,

A "RETURN of all Persons in the ORDNANCE DEPARTMENTS who have Retired since the 1st day of January 1853, or been transferred from their Offices to others by Promotion or otherwise; stating the Age, Service, Cause of Retirement, or Transfer, together with the Retiring Allowance granted in each case, and in case of Transfer or Promotion, the Office to which each Individual was transferred, and the Salary of the Office vacated, and of that to which each Person has been appointed:"

"Similar RETURN for the WAR DEPARTMENT, and all Offices under its Control:"

"And, RETURN of the Names of OFFICERS, CIVIL and MILITARY, and of all other Persons employed in the Department for Clothing the Army, stating the Date of each Appointment, previous Employment (if any), and the Age and Salary in each case."

War Department, 31 March 1856.

F. PEEL.

(*Colonel Dunne.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 1 *April* 1856.

RETURN of all PERSONS who have RETIRED since 1st January 1853, or been transferred from their Offices to others, by Promotion or otherwise; stating the Age, Service, Cause of Retirement or Transfer, together with the RETIRING ALLOWANCE granted in each Case, and in case of Transfer or Promotion, the Office to which each Individual was transferred, and the Salary of the Office vacated, and of that to which each Person has been appointed.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

RETIREMENT.

NAME.	OFFICE.	Age.	Service.	Cause of Retirement.	Retiring Allowance Granted.	Salary in Office Vacated.
		Yrs.	*Yrs. Ms.*			£. *s.* *d.*
Henry Roberts	Under Secretary of State.	43	0 4	Resigned; since appointed Commissioner of Inland Revenue.	none	1,500 – –

WAR OFFICE.

RETIREMENTS.

NAMES.	OFFICES.	Age.	Service.	Cause of Retirement.	Retiring Allowance Granted.	Salary in Office Vacated.
1853:		*Yrs.*	*Yrs. Ms.*		£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*
John Borrow	1st Clerk	$66\frac{4}{12}$	50 1	Superannuation	1,000 – –	1,000 – –
Edward Biddle	Clerk	59	43 0	ditto	475 – –	500 – –
Philip Bernand	Ditto	68	50 7	ditto	500 – –	500 – –
T. P. Matthew (since dead)	Ditto	65	47 0	ditto	560 – –	620 – –
1854:						
John Sandham	Ditto	62	48 8	ditto	825 – –	825 – –
Joseph Jackson	Messenger	70	30 0	ditto	68 – –	111 10 –
Edward Robinson (since dead)	Clerk	$60\frac{4}{12}$	43 9	ditto	423 5 10	516 13 4
1855:						
Wm. Moore	Messenger	70	48 9	ditto	105 8 4	105 8 4
1856:						
R. C. Kirby	Chief Examiner	67	51 9	ditto	1,200 – –	1,200 – –
R. H. Stewart	Clerk	63	46 0	Revision of establishment	806 13 4	880 – –
J. L. Parsey	Ditto	62	46 6	ditto	586 13 4	640 – –
H. Kendrick	Ditto	63	46 4	ditto	586 13 4	640 – –
D. Watson	Ditto	60	41 10	ditto	416 13 4	500 – –
T. Tebbs	Ditto	61	43 8	ditto	416 13 4	500 – –

TRANSFERS.

NAMES.	OFFICE.	Age.	Service.	Cause of Transfer.	To what Office Transferred.	Salary in Office Vacated.	Salary in New Office.
		Yrs. Ms.	*Yrs. Ms.*			£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*
Wm. Lyon	Ordnance	– –	15 0	Revision of Office	War Department, Whitehall.	210 – –	350 – –
W. De Burgh	War Office	25 0	2 0	ditto	ditto	90 – –	100 – –
T. Johnson	Ditto	17 0	1 1	ditto	ditto	90 – –	100 – –
J. Maxton, senior clerk	Cash Account Office, late Ordnance.	59 0	41 0	ditto	War Department, Horse Guards.	450 – –	500 – –
S. Bennett	Ditto	54 0	36 0	ditto	ditto	400 – –	400 – –
W. A. Cockburn	Ditto	34 0	18 0	ditto	ditto	360 – –	380 – –
A. L. Brander	Ditto	30 0	19 0	ditto	ditto	340 – –	340 – –
A. Keen, junior clerk	Ditto	31 0	15 0	ditto	ditto	240 – –	240 – –
F. J. Woodgate	Ditto	36 0	12 0	ditto	ditto	230 – –	230 – –
W. W. Veasey	Ditto	27 0	12 0	ditto	ditto	220 – –	220 – –
E. H. Burnidge	Ditto	37 0	14 0	ditto	ditto	200 – –	200 – –
A. G. Hastings	Ditto	20 0	5 0	ditto	ditto	110 – –	110 – –
W. B. Fitzpatrick	Ditto	23 0	3 0	ditto	ditto	110 – –	110 – –
J. O'Neill	Ditto	18 0	2 0	ditto	ditto	110 – –	110 – –
C. Fitzgerald	Ditto	23 0	1 0	ditto	ditto	90 – –	90 – –
P. Rorke	Ditto	21 0	1 0	ditto	ditto	90 – –	90 – –
H. R. Drewry	War Office	55 0	36 0	To undertake the duties of late Ordnance Secretary.	Principal Clerk, War Department, Pall Mall.	1,000 – –	1,000 – –
J. Croomes	Ditto	69 0	48 0	To Principal Clerk	War Department	1,200 – –	1,250 – –
E. A. Vicars	Ditto	28 0	3 0	To Assistant Inspector of Schools.	– – – –	200 – –	450 – –
J. P. Sargeaunt	Ditto	25 0	1 0	ditto	– – – –	100 – –	450 – –
G. D. Ramsay	Ditto	27 9	9 3	To Assistant Director General of Clothing.	War Department, Pall Mall.	450 – –	800 – –

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENTS.

RETIREMENTS.

NAMES.	OFFICES.	Ages.	Services.	Causes of Retirement.	Retiring Allowances granted.
RETIREMENTS, &c., 1853:		*Years.*	*Years.*		£.
J. Fletcher	Senior Clerk, Secretary's Office	62	37	Ill-health	344
A. E. Holmes	Ditto ditto	47	28	ditto	238
J. Owen	Surveyor, Inspector-General of Fortifications Department.	69	47	Age and infirmity	445
W. Maye	Senior Clerk, Cash Account Office	67	47	ditto ditto	559
RETIREMENTS, &c., 1854:					
G. Butter	Secretary to the Board	72	50	Old age	1,200
R. W. Hope	Chief Clerk, Store Account Office	66	52	Age and ill-health	1,020
W. J. Lees	Senior Clerk, Cash Account Office	49	28	Ill-health	221
E. Marston	Senior Clerk, Secretary's Office	48	29	Paralysis	250
G. Lovell	Inspector of Small Arms	65	48	Ill-health	660
W. Lyon	Junior Clerk, Cash Account Office	–	15	Resigned to accept an appointment in War Department, Whitehall	nil.
S. Wright	Ditto Store Account Office	34	19	Ill-health	76
S. Hobhouse	Ditto Secretary's Office	–	4	Resigned to accept an appointment in Home Office	nil.
RETIREMENTS, &c. 1855:					
Lord Raglan	Master-General	–	2	Appointments abolished on re-organisation of Ordnance Department	400
Sir H. D. Ross	Lieutenant-General	–	1		
Sir T. Hastings	Principal Storekeeper	–	9		
	Surveyor-General	–	–		
	Secretary to Master-General	–	–		
W. Durrant	Senior Clerks, Cash Account Office	65	43		442
E. P. Briers		62	46	Age and infirmity and revision of Establishment	394
C. F. Angell		54	40		322
W. Scott		65	47		366
R. Bradley		65	32		213
J. Attree	ditto Store Account Office	72	48	Age	394
J. Milner		63	47	Ill-health	385
Lieut.-Colonel Wilson	Directory of Royal Laboratory	–	–	Revision of Department	200 (gratuity.)
W. A. Gordon	Junior Clerk, Cash Account Office	–	7	Resigned	nil.
Hon. A. E. Vereker	ditto Store Account Office	–	1	ditto	nil.
A. Somerset	ditto Secretary's Office	–	1	ditto	nil.
S. Eccles	Founder, Royal Gun Factories	71	47	Age	170
J. C. Rowland	Junior Clerk, Secretary's Office	–	9	To take appointment of Storekeeper at Hong Kong	nil.
RETIREMENTS, &c., 1856:					
J. Wood	Secretary	67	52		1,200
C. Poignand	Chief Clerk, Secretary's Office	70	52		1,000
T. Scarth	Senior Clerk, Cash Account Office	57	42		382
C. Barnham		59	38		300
S. Roper	Chief Clerk, Store Account Office	67	50	Revision of Departments	939
J. Trenow	Senior Clerk, Store Account Office	70	51		686
R. Welbank		63	49		513
H. Montresor	Senior Clerk, Secretary's Office	51	28		251
F. G. Millar		61	34		300
V. S. Ford	Junior Clerk, Cash Account Office	–	6	Resigned	nil.
G. Marriott		–	13	Dismissed	nil.

TRANSFERS.

NAMES.	OFFICES.	Ages.	Services.	Causes of Transfer.	To what Offices Transferred.	Salary of Office Vacated.	Salary in New Office.
		Years.	*Years.*			£.	£.
TRANSFERS in 1855 from old Ordnance Offices:							
J. Maxton	Senior Clerk, Cash Account Office.	59	41	-	-	450	They carried with them the Salaries of the Offices they vacated.
S. Bennett	ditto	54	36	-	-	400	
W. A. Cockburn	ditto	34	18	-	-	360	
A. L. Brander.	ditto	36	19	-	-	340	
A. Keen	Junior Clerk	31	15	-	-	240	
F. J. Woodgate	ditto	36	12	Duties relating to Military Accounts transferred to	War Office	230	
W. W. Veasey	ditto	27	12			220	
E. H. Burnidge	ditto	37	14			200	
A. G. Hastings	ditto	20	5	-	-	110	
W. B. Fitzpatrick	ditto	23	3	-	-	110	
J. O'Neill	ditto	18	2	-	-	110	
C. Fitzgerald	ditto	23	1	-	-	90	
P. Rorke	ditto	21	1	-	-	90	
J. H. Ash	Chief Clerk, Master-general's Office.	55	29	Military official duties of the late Master-general's Office transferred	-	750	
C. Heneage	Junior Clerk - ditto	21	5		-	200	
W. C. Richards	Assistant Chief Clerk, Secretary's Office.	60	46	-	-	700	
C. H. Connell	Senior Clerk - ditto	34	17	Re-organisation of departments, which rendered their services available for the Army Clothing Department	Army Clothing Department, War Department	360	
J. Bontein	Junior Clerk, Inspector-general of Fortifications Office.	34	8			180	
P. C. B. Lennard	ditto - Secretary's Office	23	3			110	
G. S. Mould	ditto	22	3			110	
A. A. Capel	ditto	18	1	-	-	100	
G. Hanby	Senior Clerk - ditto	60	44	Re-organisation of departments. The contract duties having been transferred from the Secretary's Office to the new Contract Department, these gentlemen, who had been employed thereon, were transferred therewith	Contract Department, War Department	670	
R. Gwyn	ditto	46	29			470	
W. H. Cheetham	ditto	42	24			380	
W. P. Raggett	Junior Clerk - ditto	47	15			280	
G. Byham	ditto	31	14			260	
C. F. Crokat	ditto	28	11			230	
H. Richards	ditto	29	10			210	
A. O. Hawker	ditto	25	6		-	200	
W. J. Stacey	ditto	20	3		-	190	
G. H. Stewart	ditto	22	4		-	100	
J. Connelly	ditto	26	2		-	90	
W. R. Byham	Senior Clerk - ditto	54	32	Re-organisation of department rendered his services available elsewhere	Naval Director General of Artillery, War Department	510	
R. Midford	ditto - ditto	61	45	Re-organisation of departments. The duties relating to barracks performed by these gentlemen in the Secretary's Office being transferred to Inspector-general of Fortifications, their services were transferred therewith	Inspector-general of Fortifications, War Department	690	
J. H. Featherstone	ditto - ditto	52	30			430	
T. Dowling	Senior Clerk, Secretary's Office.	34	16	Re-organisation of departments. The duties relating to barracks performed by these gentlemen in the Secretary's Office being transferred to the Inspector-general of Fortifications, their services were transferred therewith	-	340	
G. H. Rouse	Junior Clerk - ditto	38	14		Department of Inspector-general of Fortifications, War Department	220	
W. H. Cutler	ditto - ditto	27	10			220	
C. J. T. Jones	ditto - ditto	20	4			120	
G. Mariette	ditto - ditto	18	1			90	
E. M. Miller	ditto - ditto	27	1			90	
G. Lawson	ditto - ditto	18	1		-	90	
J. Kendall	Clerk, Engineer Department	25	8		-	100	
Transfers in 1856:							
J. Orde	Junior Clerk, Master-general's Office	25	2	Duties transferred (Royal Military Academy)	Principal Clerk's Office, War Department	110	
Transfers to the Ordnance Branch:							
H. R. Drewry	Chief Clerk, War Office	55	36	Transferred from War Office to undertake duties of the late Ordnance Secretary	Principal Clerk, War Department, Pall Mall. To take the duties performed by the late Secretary to the Board of Ordnance	1,000	
W. W. Veasey	Junior Clerk, War Office	27	12	-	Principal Clerk's Office, Pall Mall	220	520
Transfer from Ordnance Branch:							
C. F. Hawker	Senior Clerk, late Master-general's Office	34	17	-	To Chaplain General's Department, Whitehall	470	520

COMMISSARIAT BRANCH OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

RETIREMENTS.

DATE.	NAME.	Age.	SERVICE.			Cause of Retirement.	Retiring Allowance Granted.
			Years.	*Months.*	*Days.*		£. s. d.
1 January 1854 -	Thomas Archer - - -	71	50	2	- -	Advanced age - -	1,000 – – p' annum.
1 April 1856 - -	James Roraner - - -	72	42	11	23	- ditto - - -	396 13 4 „

TRANSFERS.

DATE.	NAME.	——	Age.	Service.	Office to which Transferred.	Salary of Office Vacated.	Salary of Office to which Appointed.
			Years.	*Years.*		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
11 February 1853	Douglas E. Jerrold - -	Junior Clerk -	22	2	Clerk in Foreign Commissariat.	110 – –	– 7 6 per diem.
5 December 1854	John P. Collier - -	Assistant Clerk -	35	14	Assistant Clerk in Treasury	280 – –	300 – –
1 March - 1854	James S. Slade - -	Junior Clerk -	25	7	Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary-General with Army in the East (temporarily).	136 17 6	– 14 6 per diem.
23 December 1854	Samuel Petrie - - -	Principal Clerk -	57	15	- - - - -	1,000 – –	1,000 – –
	Philip Hughes - - -	Chief Clerk - -	57	41	- - - - -	600 – –	600 – –
	Thomas J. Crafer - -	Senior Clerk -	52	34	- - - - -	490 – –	490 – –
	James Roraner - -	- ditto - -	71	41	- - - - -	460 – –	460 – –
	Frederick Crafer - -	- ditto - -	42	27	- - - - -	400 – –	400 – –
	Frederick W. Dickens -	Assistant Clerk -	34	16	- - - - -	300 – –	300 – –
	Francis Byron - - -	- ditto - -	43	15	From Treasury to War Department - -	300 – –	300 – –
	Ralph Buchan - - -	- ditto - -	36	16		250 – –	250 – –
	Henry Clark - - -	- ditto - -	35	14	- - - - -	250 – –	250 – –
	Henry B. Jackson - -	Junior Clerk -	28	11	- - - - -	180 – –	180 – –
	James S. Slade - -	- ditto - -	25	7	- - - - -	136 17 6	136 17 6
	Rudolph G. Glover - -	- ditto - -	19	1	- - - - -	100 – –	100 – –
	Benjamin P. Viret - -	- ditto - -	18	- -	- - - - -	90 – –	90 – –
	Philip Hughes, jun. - -	- ditto - -	16	- -	- - - - -	90 – –	90 – –

Commissariat, War Department, 5 March 1856. *Sam. Petrie.*

ORDNANCE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

NAME.	Rank.	Age.	Service.	Cause of Retirement.	Cause of Transfer.	Retiring Allowance.	The Office to which each Individual has been Transferred.	Salary of the Office Vacated.	Salary of the Office to which each Person has been Appointed.
		Years.	*Years.*					£. s. d.	£. s. d.
J. W. Cheshire -	1st Clerk	55	$23\frac{7}{12}$	- - -	Amalgamation of Ordnance with Army Medical Department.	- - -	Army Medical Department.	177 6 –	200 – – rising to 350 – – per annum.
W. J. Rudd -	3d Clerk -	$33\frac{9}{12}$	$20\frac{3}{12}$	- - -	Ditto - -	- - -	Ditto - -	157 – –	157 – – rising to 300 – – per annum.

Army Medical Department, 6 March 1856. *A. Smith*, Director General.

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

NAME.	Rank.	Age.	Service.	Cause of Retirement.	Cause of Transfer.	Retiring Allowance.	The Office to which each Individual has been Transferred.	Salary of the Office Vacated.	Salary of the Office to which each Person has been Appointed.
		Years.	*Years.*			£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
G. S. Clarke -	1st Clerk	62	40	Ill-health -	- - -	278 – – per annum.	- - -	350 – – per annum.	—
S. Roberts -	Junior Clerk	24	$3\frac{4}{12}$	- - -	At his own request.	- - -	The Commander-in-Chief's Office.	100 – – per annum.	90 – – per annum.
E. Dwyer -	Messenger	70	$24\frac{5}{12}$	Ill-health -	- - -	26 10 –	- - -	80 – – per annum.	—

Army Medical Department, 6 March 1856. *A. Smith*, Director-General.

DEPARTMENT FOR CLOTHING THE ARMY.

RETURN of the NAMES of the OFFICERS, CIVIL and MILITARY, and of all others Persons employed in the DEPARTMENT for CLOTHING the ARMY, stating the Date of each Appointment, previous Employment (if any), and the Age and Salary in each case.

Names, &c. of the Officers.	Date of Appointment.	Previous Employment.	Age.		Salary.		
			Yrs.	*Ms.*	£.	*s.*	*d.*
DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF ARMY CLOTHING:	1855:						
Colonel Sir Thomas St. Vincent Troubridge, Bart, C.B., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen.	7 June -	- - Served in the 73d and 7th (Royal Fusiliers) Regiments of Infantry, from January 1834 to October 1854; was compelled to retire on half pay, from wounds, which incapacitated him from active service.	39	0	1,000	-	-
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR-GENERAL:							
George Dalhousie Ramsay, Esq. -	7 June -	- - Appointed a Clerk in the War Office in December 1846; was Private Secretary to the Right Hon. Fox Maule, Secretary at War, from 1st October 1849 to January 1852, when he was appointed Private Secretary to the President of the Board of Control till 27th February 1852; was Private Secretary to the Right Honourable Sidney Herbert, Secretary at War, from 28th December 1852 to 8th February 1855; was Secretary to the Royal Commission on Promotion in the Army in July 1854; was Private Secretary to Lord Panmure, Secretary of State for War, from 8th February 1855 to 7th June 1855.	27	9	800	-	-
SENIOR CLERK (1st Class, 2d Section):							
William Cook Richards - -	22 June -	- - Was appointed in the Commissary in Chief's Office, 28th November 1809; was transferred to the Commissariat Department of the Treasury 1st October 1816; and was appointed to the Ordnance 1st July 1834.	60	6	700	-	-
SENIOR CLERKS (2d Class):							
Charles H. Connell - - -	22 June -	- - Was appointed Junior Clerk in the Office of the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance, March 1839; was made Senior Clerk, June 1851.	34	10	360	-	-
James Bontein - - - -	3 September	- - Was appointed Temporary Clerk, Royal Engineers' Office, Chatham, 1847; Established Clerk, Ordnance Storekeeper's Department, Malta, 7 June 1847; transferred to the Office of Inspector-General of Fortifications, 1st October 1851.	34	0	315	-	-
THIRD CLASS:							
Percy C. B. Lennard - - -	22 June -	- - Was appointed Junior Clerk in War Department, 8th November 1852.	23	0	120	-	-
George Sterling Mould - -	22 June -	- - Was appointed Temporary Clerk in the Office of the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance, March 1853; placed on Establishment, June 1853.	22	9	110	-	-
Arthur Algernon Capel - -	22 June -	- - Was appointed Junior Clerk in the Office of the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance, 12th September 1854.	18	0	100	-	-
Thomas H. Tucker - - -	15 August -	- - Was appointed Temporary Clerk, Master-General's Office, 12th February 1855; was placed on Establishment, and transferred to Cash Account Office, 6th July 1855.	28	10	100	-	-

Names, &c., of the Officers.	Date of Appointment.	Previous Employment.	Age.	Salary.
THIRD CLASS—*continued.*	1855:		*Yrs. Ms.*	£. *s. d.*
Francis Rodney Murray	1 July	Was appointed Temporary Clerk in the Secretary's Office, 2 January 1855.	17 10	100 – –
William Charles Bryant	27 October	None	18 8	100 – –
Francis Ram	16 November	None	20 10	100 – –
Charles Edward H. Jay	20 November	Was appointed Clerk in the Custom House, 5 April 1854.	18 5	100 – –
Alexander J. Black	16 November	Was appointed Temporary Clerk in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, 23 October 1855.	22 8	100 – –
Matthew O'Hea	28 November	None	18 10	100 – –
TEMPORARY CLERKS:	1856:			
Edward H. Harbour	10 January	None	21 9	100 – –
Henry F. Speed	10 January	None	20 0	100 – –
Thomas H. Scarth	11 January	Was appointed Junior Clerk, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, 1 December 1854.	21 6	100 – –
William R. Buck	10 January	None	18 4	100 – –
Esmonde T. White	12 January	Was appointed Temporary Clerk in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, 4 June 1855, and an extra Clerk 13 October 1855.	21 3	100 – –
PATTERN KEEPER:	1855:			
David Thomas	17 July	Served in 1st Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards, from 12 May 1831 to 14 December 1852; was appointed to Board of General Officers in charge of Army Clothing Patterns, &c., 17 November 1852.	44 1	75 – –

ESTABLISHMENT AT WEEDON.

Names, &c., of the Officers.	Date of Appointment.	Previous Employment.	Age.	Salary.
SUPERINTENDENT (Army Clothing Depôt):	1855:		*Years.*	£. *s. d.*
James Sutton Elliott	24 October	20 June 1822, Clerk in Barrack Department, Ireland; 25 December 1822, transferred to the Ordnance; 1 July 1837, transferred to the Clerk of the Ordnance Office, London; April 1840, Commissioner to inquire into the Military Expenditure in Canada, during 1837-8-9; November 1845, Storekeeper (1st Class) at Head Quarters in Canada; January 1851, Member of the Commission to inquire into Naval and Military Establishments Abroad; returned to Canada in 1852; appointed Superintendent at Weedon, 24 October 1855.	50	800 – –
INSPECTORS:				
1st. (Cloth) H. Hoile	28 December	Employed 10 years in the firm of Costaker & Co., Cloth Merchants, since then one year in Mr. Bliss' Cloth Factory	33	300 – – to 350 – –
2d. (Saddlery) —— Smith	subsequently	Brought up as a Saddler and Ironmonger; was Serjeant Saddler of the 6th Dragoon Guards, and Quartermaster Cavalry Depôt, Brighton.	– –	200 – – to 290 – –

Names, &c., of the Officers.	Date of Appointment.	Previous Employment.	Age.	Salary.
INSPECTORS—*continued.*			*Years.*	£. s. d.
3d. (Cloth) T. Mallett	9 Feb. 1856	Ten years as woollen salesman in Bartleet's Cloth Hall, London; 2 years in similar situation in Bull & Wilson's, St. Martin's-lane, London.	34	100 – – to 190 – –
4th. (Made-up Clothing) W. Hebden	5 Jan. –	Chief Viewer at the Tower in November 1854; 20 years' previous experience as Army and general Cloth Worker.	35	100 – – to 190 – –
5th. (Boots, &c.) N. Watson	9 Feb. –	Eleven years a manufacturer of boots and shoes in London; and in employment of Grand Junction Canal Company, as Audit Clerk.	29	100 – – to 190 – –
6th. (Boots, &c.) J. L. Folkerd	„ „ –	Fourteen years a leather cutter, manufacturer, and dealer in London; has been all his life connected with the trade.	40	100 – – to 190 – –
TEMPORARY CLERKS:				
W. J. Baker	28 Dec. 1855	Three years an articled clerk in London Dock Company's Office.	19	100 – –
W. J. Manson	„ „ –	Fourteen months in a merchant's office, and eight months in Union Bank.	22	100 – –
FOREMEN OF LABOURERS:				
George Cook	„ „ –	Brought up as a shoemaker with Mr. Marshall, Wandsworth; subsequently employed in the Oxford and Cambridge Club.	44	127 15 –
Samuel Boyd	„ „ –	Twenty-six years in Royal Artillery; 23 as non-commissioned officer; superintendent of Convicts, Van Diemen's Land, 1842; sub-officer of Local Artillery in New Zealand, 1845-46; foreman of Ordnance stores, Jersey, January 1849 to 1854, when he joined the Expedition to the Crimea as chief storekeeper in Quartermaster General's Department, till July 1855.	63	127 15 –
FOREMAN OF SADDLERY:				
Brodie	– – –	Serjeant Saddler, 1st Regiment Dragoons.	– –	127 15 – to commence 1st April 1856.
VIEWERS:				*Per Week.*
Cloth – J. Elmer	April – 1843	Thirteen years a Viewer; transferred from Tower.	38	1 2 –
Cloth – E. Stocker	July – 1854	Formerly a draper in trade; transferred from Tower.	42	1 2 –
Made-up Clothing, W. Dee	April – 1824	Tailor; transferred from Tower	55	1 10 –
Boots, &c. – J. Groves	March – 1855	Shoemaker, 30 years in trade; transferred from Tower.	45	1 7 –
Boots, &c. – G. Marsh	July – 1848	Shoemaker, 6 years in trade; transferred from Tower.	26	1 7 –
Boots, &c. – E. Thornton	March – 1855	Shoemaker, 30 years in trade; transferred from Tower.	43	1 2 –
Boots, &c. – T. Allen	„ –	Shoemaker, 13 years in trade; transferred from Tower.	29	1 2 –
Boots, &c. – E. Mansbridge	August –	Shoemaker, 14 years in trade; transferred from Tower.	26	1 2 –
Boots, &c. – W. Walters	October –	Shoemaker, 14 years in trade; transferred fron Tower.	24	1 2 –
Labourers in Boot Rooms – T. Mann	Dec. – –	Shoemaker, from Tower	40	– 15 –
Labourers in Boot Rooms – W. Joss	March – –	Labourer – ditto	21	– 16 –
Labourers in Boot Rooms – J. Phillips	Dec. – 1852	Ditto – ditto	19	– 15 –
Labourers in Boot Rooms – W. Hall	March – 1855	Ditto – ditto	45	– 15 –
Labourers in Boot Rooms – T. Horton	August –	Ditto – ditto	34	– 15 –
Labourers in Boot Rooms – J. Holmes	Sept. – 1854	Ditto – ditto	23	– 15 –
Labourers in Boot Rooms – E. Leader	„ – –	Ditto – ditto	40	– 15 –
Labourers in Boot Rooms – J. Dunt	Nov. – 1855	Serjeant in Rifle Brigade, from Tower	41	– 15 –
Labourers in Boot Rooms – J. King	Dec. – –	Labourer	18	– 15 –
Labourers in Boot Rooms – E. Gudgeon	„ – –	Ditto	17	– 15 –
Labourers in Boot Rooms – T. Allen	26 Jan. 1856	Ditto	19	– 15 –
Labourers in Boot Rooms – R. Basford	„ „ –	Ditto	18	– 15 –
Labourers in Boot Rooms – J. Handcock	Dec. – 1855	Ditto	19	– 15 –
Labourers in Boot Rooms – W. Quelch	28 Jan. 1856	Shoemaker	40	– 15 –

Names, &c., of the Officers.		Date of Appointment.	Previous Employment.	Age.	Salary.
				Years.	*Per Week.* £. s. d.
Labourers in Cloth Room	J. Pierce	March - 1854	-- Pensioned from Life Guards; transferred from Tower.	54	- 16 -
	W. Phillips	March - 1848	Transferred from Tower	20	- 16 -
	C. Field	July - 1855	- - ditto	37	- 15 -
	J. Southgate	„ -	- - ditto	23	- 15 -
	R. Cardy	March - 1853	- - ditto	21	- 15 -
	F. Moore	July - 1855	- - ditto	19	- 15 -
	J. Bradgate	August -	- - ditto	26	- 15 -
	F. Clarke	April -	- - ditto	27	- 15 -
	R. Cooke	Jan. -	- - ditto	20	- 15 -
	H. Brownjohn	April -	- - ditto	23	- 15 -
	E. Perry	Sept. - 1854	- - ditto	24	- 15 -
	H. Shirley	July -	- Pensioner, Goldstream Guards; transferred from Tower.	45	- 15 -
	H. Clarke	Sept. -	Transferred from Tower	21	- 15 -
	H. Brown	July - 1855	- - ditto	26	- 15 -
	W. Osborn	March - 1854	- - ditto	33	- 15 -
	C. Cousins	July - 1855	- - ditto	21	- 15 -
	J. Izzard	Dec. -	Labourer	38	- 15 -
Labourers in Made-up Clothing Room	J. Potter	Nov. -	Transferred from Tower	25	- 15 -
	W. Buckley	March - 1853	- - ditto	44	- 15 -
Store Labourers	J. Cook	16 Dec. 1855	Pensioner, 12th Foot	38	- 15 -
	J. Towers	„ -	Labourer	29	- 15 -
	G. Towers	„ -	- ditto	34	- 15 -
	J. Thompson	22 Dec. -	Shoemaker	28	- 15 -
	J. Riley	24 Dec. -	Labourer	24	- 15 -
	E. Mudiman	„ -	- ditto	34	- 15 -
	J. Loveday	„ -	- ditto	28	- 15 -
	S. Greenham	„ -	- ditto	29	- 15 -
	R. Reeves	„ -	- ditto	35	- 15 -
	M. Duffy	„ -	Pensioner, 21st Foot	34	- 15 -
	T. Basford	„ -	Labourer	26	- 15 -
	J. Cummins	7 Jan. 1856	- ditto	30	- 15 -
	T. Thompson	„ -	- ditto	31	- 15 -
	W. Littlemore	28 Jan. -	- ditto	23	- 15 -
	J. Loveday	„ -	- ditto	25	- 15 -
	S. Sutton	13 Feb. -	- ditto	49	- 15 -
Police	T. Robinson	12 Feb. -	Pensioner from 48th Foot	46	- 11 8
	J. Bissikes	„ -	- ditto - 19th Foot	46	- 11 8
	S. Dainty	„ -	- ditto - 48th Foot	45	- 11 8
	T. Charley	22 Feb. -	- ditto Sergeant, from 81st Foot	44	- 11 8
Gatekeeper	J. Barge	28 Dec. 1855	Foreman, Railway	63	- 17 6
Officekeeper	D. Sims	„ -	Labourer	40	1 1 -
Messenger	F. Paisey	„ -	- ditto	17	- 15 -
Female Assistants, Cloth Room	M. A. M'Donald	October -	Transferred from Tower	36	- 10 -
	A. Walsh	„ -	- - ditto	42	- 10 -

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENTS, &c.

RETURN of Persons in the War Department, the Ordnance Departments, the Commissariat Branch, and the Army Medical Department, who have Retired since 1 January 1853, or been Transferred from their Offices to others by Promotion or otherwise; and Return of the Names of Officers, Civil and Military, and of all other Persons employed in the Department for Clothing the Army.

(*Colonel Dunne.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
1 *April* 1856.

124.

Under 2 oz.

IRON ORDNANCE.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 10 March 1856;—*for*,

A "RETURN of all Experiments made on English and Foreign IRON ORDNANCE at *Woolwich* from 1846 to 1850, both inclusive; the CALIBRE of the GUN; the usual SERVICE CHARGE; the Number of ROUNDS fired from each Gun, with the Weight of POWDER and Number of SHOTS used on each Round."

War Department, 8 April 1856.

F. PEEL.

RETURN of Experiments made on English and Foreign IRON ORDNANCE at *Woolwich*, from 1846 to 1850, by the Select Committee.

DATE of Experiments.	NATURE of GUN, and its SERVICE CHARGE.	CHARGE. Pounds of Powder.	CHARGE. Number of Shot.	CHARGE. Number of Wads.	Number of Rounds.	Total Number of Rounds Fired.	REMARKS.
September and October 1846 -	42-pounder; 67 cwt. iron gun; Lieut.-Colonel Dundas's construction; service charge, 10 ½ lbs. - - - -	10 ½	1	1	305	- -	Gun bouched.
		10 ½	2	2	40		
		10 ½	3	3	10	370	
		12	3	3	10		
		14	3	3	5	- -	Gun burst.
	42-pounder; 67 cwt.; iron gun; Mr. Monk's construction; service charge, 10 ½ lbs. - -	10 ½	1	1	305	- -	Gun bouched.
						323	
		10 ½	2	2	18	- -	Gun burst.
	42-pounder; 67 cwt.; iron; intermediate construction; service charge, 10 ½ lbs. - -	10 ½	1	1	305	- -	Gun bouched.
		10 ½	2	2	40		
		10 ½	3	3	10	356	
		12	3	3	1	- -	Gun burst.
July 1847	32-pounder; 50 cwt.; Mr. Monk's (No. 1) construction; service charge, 8 lbs. - - -	8	2	2	40		
		8	3	3	20		
		9	3	3	20		
		10	3	3	20	130	
		11	3	3	20		
		12	3	3	10	- -	Gun burst.
	32-pounder; 50 cwt.; Lieut.-Colonel Dundas's (No. 1) construction; service charge, 8 lbs. - - - - -	8	2	2	40		
		8	3	3	20		
		9	3	3	20		
		10	3	3	20	141	
		11	3	3	20		
		12	3	3	20		
		13	3	3	1	- -	Gun burst.
	32-pounder; 50 cwt.; Mr. Monk's (No. 3) construction; service charge, 8 lbs. - - - -	8	2	2	40		
		8	3	3	20	96	
		9	3	3	20		
		10	3	3	16	- -	Gun burst.
	32-pounder; 50 cwt.; Lieut.-Colonel Dundas's (No. 3) construction; service charge, 8 lbs. - - - - -	8	2	2	40		
		8	3	3	20		
		9	3	3	20	121	
		10	3	3	20		
		11	3	3	20		
		12	3	3	1	- -	Gun burst.
May and June 1848 -	32-pounder; 58 cwt.; A 1; Bloomfield's construction; service charge, 10 lbs. -	10	2	2	40		
		10	3	3	20		
		11	3	3	20	110	
		12	3	3	20		
		13	3	3	10	- -	Gun burst.

(*continued*)

DATE of Experiments.	NATURE of GUN, and its SERVICE CHARGE.	CHARGE. Pounds of Powder.	CHARGE. Number of Shot.	CHARGE. Number of Wads.	Number of Rounds.	Total Number of Rounds Fired.	REMARKS.
June 1848	32-pounder; 58 cwt.; A. 2; Monk's construction; service charge, 10 lbs.	10	2	2	40	77	
		10	3	3	20		
		11	3	3	17	-	Gun burst.
July 1848	32-pounder; 58 cwt.; A 3; French construction; service charge, 10 lbs.	10	2	2	40	94	
		10	3	3	20		
		11	3	3	20		
		12	3	3	14	-	Gun burst.
July and August 1848	32-pounder; 58 cwt.; A 4; Dundas's construction; service charge, 10 lbs.	10	2	2	40	85	
		10	3	3	20		
		11	3	3	20		
		12	3	3	5	-	Gun burst.
August 1848	32-pounder; 58 cwt.; B 1; Bloomfield's construction; service charge, 10 lbs.	10	2	2	40	64	
		10	3	3	20		
		11	3	3	4	-	Gun burst.
August 1848.	32-pounder; 58 cwt.; B 2; Monk's construction; service charge, 10 lbs.	10	2	2	40	46	
		10	3	3	6	-	Gun burst.
August 1848	32-pounder; 58 cwt.: B 3; French construction; service charge, 10 lbs.	10	2	2	40	86	
		10	3	3	20		
		11	3	3	20		
		12	3	3	6	-	Gun burst.
August and September 1848	32-pounder; 58 cwt.; B 4; Dundas's construction; service charge, 10 lbs.	10	2	2	40	105	
		10	3	3	20		
		11	3	3	20		
		12	3	3	20		
		13	3	3	5	-	Gun burst.
September 1848	Mr. W. Morgan's 9-pounder malleable iron gun; weight 5 cwt. 0 qr. 18 lbs.; service charge of brass 9-pounder gun, 2½ lbs.	2½	1	1	10	43	
		2½	2	1	10		
		3	2	1	5		
		3	3	1	5		
		3½	3	1	5		
		4	3	1	5		
		4½	4	1	3	-	Gun burst.
November 1848 to January 1849	8-inch 65 cwt. iron gun; Low Moor Foundry; service charge, 10 lbs.	5	2	1	70	243	
		7	2	1	10		
		8	2	1	10		
		9	2	1	10		
		10	2	1	10		
		11	2	1	10		
		12	2	1	10		
		13	2	1	10		
		14	2	1	10		
		15	2	1	10		
		16	2	1	10		
		17	2	1	10		
		18	2	1	10		
		19	2	1	10		
		20	2	1	10		
		21	2	1	10		
		22	2	1	10		
		23	2	1	10		
		20	2	1	3	-	Gun burst.
September 1850	Mr. Holroyd's malleable iron 9 pounder gun	2½	1	-	100	150	Gun removed by Mr. Holroyd after 150 rounds being fired.
	Service charge of iron 9 pounder gun, 3 lbs.	2½	1 Case shot.	-	50		

Ordnance Select Committee Office,
Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, 28 March 1856.

W. Cator,
D.G.

RETURN of Experiments made on English and Foreign IRON ORDNANCE at *Shoeburyness*, from 1846 to 1850, by the Select Committee.

DATE of Experiments.	NATURE of GUN, and its SERVICE CHARGE.	CHARGE. Pounds of Powder.	CHARGE. Number of Shot.	CHARGE. Number of Wads.	Number of Rounds.	Total Number of Rounds Fired.	REMARKS.
August 1849	56-pounder gun; 98 cwt.; Mr. Monk's construction; service charge, 16 lbs. - - -	16	1	- -	36	36	To test the accuracy of these guns.
August 1849	56-pounder gun; Colonel Dundas's construction; service charge, 16 lbs. - - -	16	1	- -	36	36	
August and September 1849 -	32-pounder gun; 50 cwt.; Mr. Monk's construction; service charge, 8 lbs. - -	8	1	- -	48	64	To test the accuracy of these guns.
		8	1	- -	16		
August and September 1849 -	32-pounder gun; 50 cwt.; Colonel Dundas's construction; service charge, 8 lbs. - -	8	1	- -	48	64	
		8	1	- -	16		
August 1849	24-pounder iron howitzer; 15 cwt.; service charge, 2 lbs. -	2	1	- -	72	72	To test ranges.
September 1849 -	56-pounder gun; 101 cwt.; Colonel Dundas's construction; service charge, 16 lbs. -	16	1	- -	40	40	In continuation of practice in August with the same gun.
July and August 1850	32-pounder gun; 61 cwt.; service charge, 10 lbs. - -	10	1	- -	18	48	To test ranges, &c.
		8	1	- -	30		
	32-pounder rifled gun; Baron Wahrendorf's; 80 cwt.; service charge of English 32-pounder, 61 cwt., 10 lbs. -	10	1	- -	15	30	
		8	1	- -	15		
	32-pounder rifled gun; Cavalli's; 65 cwt.; service charge of English 32-pounder, 61 cwt., 10 lbs. - - -	8	1	- -	6	9	
		10	1	- -	3	- - -	Gun disabled.
July and August 1850	32-pounder rifled gun; Cavalli's; 65 cwt.; service charge of English 32-pounder, 61 cwt., 10 lbs. - - -	8	1	- -	15	16	To test range, &c.
		1	1	- -	1	- - -	Gun burst.

Ordnance Select Committee Office,
Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, 28 March 1856.

W. Cator,
D. G.

IRON ORDNANCE.

RETURN of all Experiments made on English and Foreign Iron Ordnance at *Woolwich* from 1846 to 1850, both inclusive; the Calibre of the Gun; the usual Service Charge; the Number of Rounds fired from each Gun, with the Weight of Powder and Number of Shots used on each Round.

(*Colonel Boldero.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
11 *April* 1856.

Under 1 *oz.*

MORTARS.

CORRESPONDENCE with reference to CONTRACT of Messrs. *Grissell* for MORTARS.

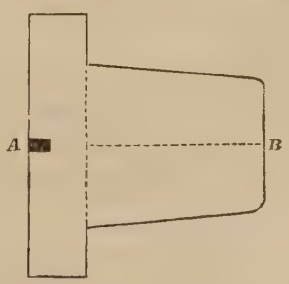
SUPERINTENDENT, Royal Gun Factories, relative to 13-inch Sea-service Mortars, which were supplied by Mr. *Grissell*, Westminster.

Sir, Woolwich, 10 March 1856.

I HAVE the honour to report that two mortars, 13-in. sea-service, five tons, made by Grissell & Company, were sent to Shoeburyness, to be tried by firing the ordinary service charge, after they had been subjected to the usual proof-fire at Woolwich.

At the tenth round one of these mortars burst in a vertical direction through the centre of the bore, and it was discovered that a plug had been screwed into the rear of the breech about two inches long, 1½ inch in diameter, seriously weakening the mortar in that direction, and thus rendering it more liable to burst.

The line A B shows the direction of the fracture, and the thick line at A shows where the plug was inserted.



This led to an examination of the rest of the mortars at that particular point. There were found three other mortars that had been plugged in a similar manner, one of which had already been rejected on account of having plugs inserted in the face to fill up flaws in the metal. It is probable that the holes at the breech were made in the process of manufacture, and were not flaws in the metal.

Another of the mortars supplied by Messrs. Grissell burst on the usual proof, such being an extraordinary instance of inferior metal. The officer, Lieut.-Col. Mitchell, R. A., under whose orders the mortars were fired at Shoeburyness, writes that "the screw had evidently been inserted with great care, and could not be detected unless specially sought for."

I have, &c.
(signed) *F. Eardley Wilmot*, Lieut.-Col., R. A.,
Superintendent, Royal Gun Factory.

The Right Hon. W. Monsell, M. P.,
&c. &c. &c.

H. & M. D. Grissell to the Right Hon. Lord *Panmure*.

Regent's Canal Iron Works, London,
My Lord, 18 March 1856.

IN obedience to your note of yesterday, we have procured the signatures of Mr. Brunel, C. E., &c. &c., and Mr. John Fowler, C. E., &c., to a letter which, as your Lordship desires, we have attached to our statement of the 14th, and which we now re-enclose to your Lordship.

We have, &c.
(signed) *H. & M. D. Grissell.*

I. K. Brunel and *John Fowler* to the Right Hon. Lord *Panmure*.

My Lord, Westminster, 18 March 1856.

In compliance with your Lordship's wish on the subject of Messrs. Grissell's statement respecting the defective mortars, we have no hesitation in saying that, in our opinion, the description of iron which he procured, and his mode of proceeding generally, indicated a desire to perform a work, to which he was not accustomed, in a creditable manner, and we do not see anything which could reasonably be considered a fraudulent intention in the course which he took to finish off the breech where indentations had been left by the lathe centre. As regards the air-holes at the muzzle, we apprehend that no serious importance was attached to it. It is clear to us that no fraud was intended, and we believe that it is not alleged that the strength of the mortar was affected; but, of course, it is for the proper authorities alone to determine whether such superficial imperfections should be admitted or not. We wish to add that our only reason for complying with Messrs. Grissell's request to inquire into the matter, and subsequently to accompany Mr. H. Grissell to your Lordship, was, that from our acquaintance with them as highly respectable manufacturers, known especially for the quality of the work executed by them, we felt that it was our duty, alike to your Lordship and to the public, as to Messrs. Grissell, that such men should not, through error or otherwise, be unjustly suspected of fraud or incompetence.

We have, &c.
(signed) *I. K. Brunel.*
John Fowler.

H. & M. D. Grissell to the Right Hon. Lord *Panmure*.

My Lord, London, 14 March 1856.

1. We have to thank your Lordship for the prompt opportunity of explanation afforded us this morning, in reply to our request of the 12th instant, and we now proceed to recapitulate as briefly as we can, in writing, the statements we had the honour of making to your Lordship orally.

2. Sometime in the middle of last year, when the Government was, as we understood, exceedingly pressed for mortars, your Lordship will recollect that a great number of founders were requested to contract for the supply of them; and that contracts having been taken by parties who had no power to fulfil them, the Government were, after a considerable loss of time, nearly in the same position as they were at first.

3. In this difficulty of the Government, our firm (although not mortar makers) was requested by the authorities to manufacture some of the mortars required, and one of the officers of the Royal Arsenal sent us a printed circular on the subject, and stated the price (24 *l.* per ton) which would be given.

4. After consultation with our foremen, we estimated that they would cost us, out of pocket, about 28 *l.* per ton, and we therefore felt that, as a matter of ordinary business, something like 32 *l.* per ton would be necessary to enable us prudently to undertake the work. We therefore waited on the Director-general of Contracts, and in conversation with him stated that we must ask 32 *l.* per ton, but we found the price ordinarily paid was, as previously stated to us, 24 *l.* per ton, and a discussion then ensued, in which we expressed (as we really felt) that we had better not engage in the matter at all, as it was a perfectly new business to us, and one in which we were totally inexperienced; but at the same time we stated that we anticipated no real difficulty, and that as we had been entrusted with extensive works for the Government during many years, we should be glad at such a period to render all the assistance in our power, although we might lose a few hundred pounds by the work, and therefore we ultimately agreed to undertake eight mortars at 24 *l.* per ton.

5. We immediately gave orders for the patterns, so that no time might be lost, and one of our firm personally visited the most experienced ordnance makers, in order

order that we might have the best information we could acquire, and thus compensate, as far as possible, for the want of experience.

6. As regards details, we could get no suggestions; but we learned generally that we must use a mixture of the best and strongest materials we could obtain.

7. We have, my Lord, been in the iron trade all our lives, and believe that, so far as iron is concerned for all the purposes of machinery and engineering, we knew our business as well as any men in Great Britain. We believe it will be generally conceded that the cold blast iron, manufactured by Messrs. Grazebrook, in Staffordshire, is the best that this country does or can produce, and, of course, proportionately expensive. To them, therefore, we went, telling them we had contracted with the Ordnance for the manufacture of mortars; and we entered into an arrangement for a supply of their best material for the purpose.

8. Having thus secured a supply of iron from Messrs. Grazebrook, we next selected such a proportion of red hematite, or Cumberland iron, and of old metal of the best description, as would, according to our experience, produce the greatest possible strength of cast iron, when mixed and molten together. The plan adopted by us was to cast the mortars vertical of a solid lump of iron, with a dead head of six tons weight, and that the metal should be run through an aperture made by the side of the mould, so that the iron might enter into the bottom of the mould, and flow equally up it.

9. We considered that we had thus secured the best quality of material, and that we had also adopted the mode of execution which our information pointed out as the best, without regard to cost.

10. Four mortars were thus made; and on placing them in the lathe, to cut off their heads, it became necessary, according to the usual practice in a workshop, to make a small conical indentation at the back of each mortar, for the lathe centre to work in. We cast the mortars numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4 in this manner; but on going down to the Arsenal, one of our firm observed that the backs of the mortars there were finished off smooth, and we accordingly determined not to leave the centre marks, and ordered a hole to be drilled deep enough to receive a screw, which was inserted, and the surface filed off smooth.

11. This is an ordinary practice; but it afterwards occurred to us as better to cast a small extra piece of metal upon the end of the mortar and to put the lathe centre into it, and afterwards chip it off. This was done with the remaining 19 mortars supplied by us. As no instructions were given to us at the time of our contract, calling our attention to this or any other like detail, this matter did not occur to us as material, except as affecting facility and neatness in manufacture.

12. Upon our commencing the boring of No. 1, we discovered that our machinery (which was that of a large mill capable of boring cylinders 100 inches in diameter) was not suitable for boring the mortars we had undertaken, and we were, in consequence, occupied 10 weeks with one mortar, notwithstanding every exertion on our part, whilst we had hoped to deliver eight in less time; and, for the first time in our lives, we found ourselves in the position of being unable to perform what he had undertaken. Meantime the Government were anxious for the mortars, and were pressing us very much for them. Hereupon one of our firm proceeded at once to visit all the best mortar-makers' and engineers' shops in Staffordshire, Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Scotland, and the journey ended in an outlay of nearly 1,000 *l.* in machinery for enabling us to complete little more than 1,000 *l.* worth of work, the profits of which had already vanished. It had never happened to us to undertake what we could not fulfil, and we were determined it should not be so in this case.

13. Whilst we were boring the mortars with the new machinery we had provided, we took samples of the borings and turnings to the Arsenal, and showed them to the officers of the yard, who, as we understood, highly approved of them, and pronounced the material very good. We proceeded with the work, and delivered the number agreed upon, having for months been engaged night and day on a known loss.

14. After the delivery of our first contract, we received a further order at an increased rate (viz. 27 *l.*) per ton, and we felt every reason to believe that our mortars had been highly approved of.

15. The mortars No. 1, 2, and 3, had each been cast by pouring in the metal at the side and allowing it to rise from the bottom as previously described, but upon the casting of No. 4, our foreman thought he could obtain a still greater density of metal if he poured in two-thirds of the metal as before, and about one-third upon the top of it. We saw no objection at the moment and three or four other mortars were cast in this way, but upon cutting off the dead head of No. 4, we discovered on the face of the muzzle some small air-holes, varying from an eighth of an inch to half an inch in depth. This evidently resulted from the meeting of the two currents of metal, and not from any sponginess in the quality of the metal itself. Seeing the cause, and that these air-bubbles were confined to one part where they could not affect the strength of the gun (which bored out beautifully sound), we screwed in, for the sake of neatness to fill up, some small pieces of iron in the bubble holes on the surface, instead of leaving, as we have reason to believe is not unfrequently admitted in such cases; but there was no fraud or disguise or a thought of such a thing, for as we drilled these small holes out and inserted a piece of other metal, the insertions were as plain as the spectacles upon a man's face.

16. These imperfections on this particular mortar were known in November last, and the question whether it was admissible for trial or not was then discussed, and it appears that its reception or rejection was left in doubt. We now understand that it has since passed the powder proof.

17. The rest of the mortars were then completed, and, as we believed, satisfactorily; No. 13 (being the same as your Lordship has spoken of as No. 5) burst at the second round. On receiving notice of its fracture we proceeded to inspect it. We at once came to the conclusion that there must have been something wrong in the treatment at our own works, from the appearance of the metal, the mixture of which we know to be the same as that of the others. The external skin of the casting for some thickness seemed to be changed, and the Proof Master, in assaying a piece of that metal, found that its specific gravity was 7·08, or about the density of ordinary good iron, but still (as the Proof Master, to our own regret, informed us) below that of most of the mortars which the Government had received.

18. We lost no time in making a full investigation, and commenced by directing our foreman to cut off a piece from the dead head of No. 2 mortar, which happened to be uppermost in our yard (the metal of all the mortars being, as before stated, the same), and it was sent to the Arsenal. The Proof Master was good enough to assay it for us, and he found the specific gravity to be high, viz., 7·28, and the fracture was so much like that of the celebrated Russian iron that, on being compared, the difference could scarcely be distinguished.

19. In an important Blue Book lately published, entitled the "Report of the Committee appointed by the Government for the investigation of the casting of Ordnance on the Continent," your Lordship will find that the structure of the iron described in that report as used at Liege and other celebrated manufactories is precisely the same as that in our mortars, and that the mixture of materials which we have used, viz., of Staffordshire cold blast iron, hematite, and fine old cast iron, is precisely that recommended in the Report.

20. As the result of our further investigation into all the causes which might have influenced this casting, we found that owing to the stoppage of a neighbouring drain the sand in the pit had been observed to be damp, but no evil effect having apparently resulted at the time, the cause had been remedied and the circumstance forgotten.

21. In the absence of any other explanation, however, we now assume that this had chilled the casting.

22. We have thus given your Lordship the circumstances under which we took the contract, and the course we pursued respecting it; and we venture to observe that the "traitorous Russian sentiments" which have been ascribed in Parliament to contractors were scarcely the motives which actuated us at the time when we endeavoured to assist the Government in what we understood to be an emergency, by undertaking a description of work we had never executed before, and which we knew, from the first, must be a source of great inconvenience and loss to us.

23. Next, my Lord, as to the question of the defects themselves. Our own impression most distinctly is, that the centre holes have not in the slightest degree weakened the mortars; but, inasmuch as nearly all the mortars which have hitherto burst (without centre holes) have burst in the direction of their length and through the touch-hole, parting the mortar almost into equal halves, such a fracture would of course pass also through the site of the centre hole plug, although not caused by it.

24. We are, however, not desirous to set our opinion against that of your officers; but, on the contrary, we should have been most happy to have followed their instructions in every detail if we had received them, or if our experience had suggested the points on which to ask for instructions. We must be permitted to add, for our justification, that we have consulted many very eminent men in the engineering profession, and they assure us that, in the absence of special instructions to the contrary, we have done nothing in the execution of our work for which we can reasonably be blamed; and that, as regards material, we have supplied that which we might reasonably consider the very best.

25. Not having access to your officer's report, we have been careful, my Lord, to confine ourselves at present to the charges we see made against us in the newspaper accounts of your Lordship's speech, and Mr. Monsell's, and we therefore must be understood to reserve any further explanation which such report may hereafter appear to call for.

26. My Lord, since the appearance of your Lordship's speech in last Wednesday's "Times," our time has been occupied and our minds painfully harassed by this unfortunate—this wholly unmerited charge. Not a few expressions of strong and honest indignation have reached us from strangers; more numerous have been the sneers and ill-concealed gratification of competitors in trade; but we thankfully add, far, far more numerous than either have been the anxious assurances of our friends and of eminent and scientific men on whom we have no other claim than that which our conduct in business with them has established for us, that one and all believe us to be incapable of the fraud imputed to us, and are looking confidently for our explanation as certain to bring with it our full and complete acquittal.

27. On the question of character, my Lord, we think we are not mistaken in assuming that your Lordship was disposed, after our explanation of this morning, to withdraw all imputation of fraud; and if the time permitted or need called for it, we entertain no doubt that satisfaction with our past conduct as contractors would be certified to any extent we could desire by the most eminent of our engineers and architects for whom we have worked. Your Lordship is already personally aware of more than one eminent instance in which we are thus supported.

28. On the question of the quality of our materials, we fortunately retain ample portions of every mortar as originally cast, and justice to the public, as well as to ourselves, require that these should be inspected and reported upon by some competent authority. We shall be ill content with the result if it do not then appear that our materials have been carefully selected, without reference to cost, and have been, in fact, of the best. Should the Government become manufacturers, they will not be long before finding that, until they acquire much more knowledge and experience than we pretended to possess, such imperfections as those in our mortar No. 13 will occasionally happen, in spite of every precaution, and without their being perceived at the time.

29. And lastly, on the question of the real importance of the imperfections which have mainly led to this discussion. We retain our opinion, my Lord, as mechanical engineers, that these lathe centre holes, and our dealing with them, were wholly alike immaterial to the strength of the mortars produced; and in this opinion we are backed in every direction in which we have had time to inquire. Nevertheless, we deeply regret that our want of experience in a kind of work wholly new to us should have led us to consider unimportant points, which it now appears are considered by the proper authorities material defects, and that we should have seemed to conceal that which we did not know to be objectionable otherwise than to the eye.

30. Your Lordship will, however, feel that it is of the lightest comparative

importance to us whether our judgment here has misled us or not. The gist of the matter is, have we intended fraud? On this issue we fearlessly claim from your Lordship and our fellow-countrymen an unqualified acquittal.

We have to thank your Lordship for the great patience and kindness with which our statement was received this morning, and have only now to request that the effect of these explanations may be stated as early as possible, in our exoneration, in both Houses of Parliament.

We have, &c.
(signed) *H. & M. D. Grissell.*

MEMORANDUM relative to the Documents forwarded by Messrs. *Grissell & Co.*, on the subject of the Plugs inserted in some of their Mortars.

Woolwich, 24 March 1856.

IN obedience to the directions of Lord Panmure, I have carefully perused the letter sent by Messrs. Grissell & Co., in explanation of the circumstances connected with a plug inserted in the breech of their mortars Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and with five plugs inserted in the "face" of No. 4.

Also, the letter signed by Mr. Brunel and Mr. John Fowler.

The letter of Messrs. Grissell enters into various matters connected with the contract for, and the manufacture of, these mortars; and as the statements contained in it require some explanation, it is desirable to enter somewhat more fully into the question.

Immediately on my appointment, on the 7th of June 1855, to be Superintendent of the Royal Gun Factories, the question of a further supply of iron ordnance, and mortars more especially, was examined. As Mr. Anderson, the Inspector of Machinery, had formerly been attached to this department of the Arsenal, and is therefore well known to all the parties doing business with it, besides being conversant with the wants of the service, I requested him to forward a circular letter, on which we had agreed, to many of the best houses of this country. This letter, a copy of which is enclosed, is dated 14th June, only seven days after that of my appointment.

Appendix 1.

Appendix 2. Appended is a list of the firms to which this circular was sent.

Appendix 3. On the receipt of replies which appeared to me to be likely to lead to results, the Circular No. 2 was sent.

The replies from the various firms are some to one effect, and some to another. Some had much Government work in hand, and could not conveniently do more; some had premises rebuilding; some could undertake to supply, but only after some delay; some could only do this class of work at considerable inconvenience, and at a proportionably extravagant cost.

Appendix 4. Contracts have been made with the firms specified in Appendix, No. 4, the prices being those agreed on by themselves.

Messrs. Grissell state that, "in consequence of contracts being taken by parties who had no power to fulfil them, the Government were, after a considerable loss of time, nearly in the same position that they were at first. In this difficulty of the Government, our firm, though not mortar makers, were requested by the authorities to manufacture some of the mortars required, and one of the officers of the Royal Arsenal sent us a circular, and stated the price (at 24 *l.* per ton) which would be given."

I am not aware to which of the above houses Messrs. Grissell attributes incompetency, nor am I aware from whence he obtained this important information; but considering that the date of the order given to him is the 16th July, the same day on which it was given to nearly all the other contractors then introduced, it does not appear that his information was good.

I believe that the firm of Messrs. Grissell undertook to make mortars under the following circumstances. They were carrying on some work in the Arsenal at this time, and volunteered, either through their foreman or by themselves, to make mortars; in consequence of which, Mr. Anderson, with my concurrence, sent them a "circular."

With reference to these "circulars," I need hardly say, that while the first merely indicates the price, in order to save the frequent reference made in conversations

versations to this part of the question, the second circular leaves this an entirely open question to each separate contractor. Nor am I aware of ever having given any hint to any one that could lead him to suppose that the question turned at all upon price. On the contrary, when a demand was made in August for a particular class of mortar, the general statement contained in Appendix (III.)[2], was made to all those contracting. I am not acquainted with the circumstances detailed in paragraph 4 of Messrs. Grissell's letter. That they should have undertaken these mortars with the certainty of losing "a few hundred pounds" by the work (supposing, I conclude, that all their mortars were received into the service), is certainly an instance of zeal calling for the highest commendation. I can only regret that I did not know this at the time, because although the question of price does not come strictly within my province, I should have felt it to be my duty to point out the impropriety of the War Department being placed under such a false obligation.

In paragraph 6 of their letter, Messrs. Grissell state, "We could get no suggestions, but learned generally that we must use the best and strongest materials." This is specified in both the circulars; and though they found, as they stated to Lord Panmure verbally, that the firm of "Gospel Oak" declined imparting to them any of the secrets that long experience had supplied them with, this does not appear to have abated the confidence with which they "anticipated no real difficulty."

As regards the steps taken to procure the "best and strongest materials," I am naturally diffident in expressing an opinion, when I see the authority of such names as Mr. Brunel and Mr. John Fowler. These gentlemen both certify "that the description of iron procured, and his mode of proceeding generally, indicated a desire to perform the work, to which he was unaccustomed, in a creditable manner."

Such an opinion, coming from such distinguished men, will probably be considered by Lord Panmure as conclusive. I trust, however, that I may be excused in remarking, that this testimony must be classed under two heads,—viz., facts and opinions.

As regards opinions, I gather that these gentlemen are satisfied that the irons named by Mr. Grissell come under the denomination "of the best and strongest iron that can be made." It would ill become me to mislead his Lordship by any opinion of my own, and therefore he will only attribute to it what it may prove to be worth; but I confess that, after frequent conversations with some of the most eminent men in the country, I do not feel satisfied that the Staffordshire iron of Messrs. Grazebrook, though standing high, is the *highest* on the list of strong irons. I have been taught to consider Blenavon and Pontypool among the best.

Doubtless these gentlemen have satisfied themselves on that most important fact, namely, the peculiar mixture or proportion of each nature of iron quoted; and also as to method, precautions, and particulars, relative to the casting. I am satisfied, from their testimony, as to the fact of the purchase of these irons, and their use for this particular purpose; and lastly, as to the expenditure of 1,000 *l.* in machinery for the sole purpose of completing the mortars.

It is an interesting experimental datum now arrived at, that this mixture has entirely failed.

The first contract made with Messrs. Grissell is for eight mortars. Of these, No. 3 was proved with powder on the 13th of October, and no defect was discovered in it. Nos. 2, 4, 1, 6, were proved with powder on the 20th of December, and on applying the water proof, it was discovered that five plugs had been inserted in the face of No. 4, when it was at once condemned. Mr. Grissell waited on me, and expressed his surprise and annoyance at the occurrence. He stated that it was an ordinary custom in large castings; that it had been done by his foreman without his knowledge, it being a common custom; that the mortar was not a bit the worse for it; that it was inferior to none in the kingdom; and in the most urgent manner tried to induce me to receive it. I told him that I would not enter into the question as to the injury to the mortar, and that if I had known that it had been plugged, I would not have even looked at it again; that it was a question, probably, of life and death to some of my brother soldiers; one of the deepest importance to the navy, on which, in addition, the success of an enterprise might turn; and moreover, supposing that I was to adopt his opinion, that the mortar was not injured, yet if the mortar burst on service, and a soldier

or seaman was killed or injured, and it was subsequently found to be plugged, I should be justly blamed by all reasonable men, if I had knowingly and willingly received it.

At this very time, this mortar and three others had plugs in the breech, of about 2⅝ inches deep.

At this time there were lying opposite the door of my office the remains of the mortars which had burst at Sveaborg, split along their whole length, and through the exact spot where Mr. Grissell had, in his mortars, inserted a plug.

Although he may not have thought that this plug was injurious, yet it is to be regretted that he did not then point out that it was in three other mortars. And considering that he failed to persuade me to think lightly of the plugs in the face, I do not believe that he imagined that I should look upon the others as of no consequence.

As regards paragraph 15 and the system of casting, Mr. Grissell has already stated to me the same facts as accounting for the flaws in No. 4 mortar. The explanation does not satisfy me, but I should be sorry to put my opinion against that of an experienced ironfounder.

From his statement it appears,

1st. (Paragraph 8.) That he provided a dead head of six tons.

2d. That two-thirds of the metal was poured from the bottom, and one-third from the top.

The dead head would therefore be of about equal length, if of the same diameter with the mortar. Consequently there would be about 52 inches of mortar, and 52 inches of dead head; giving a total of 104 inches, in which the point of junction of the metals would be at about 69 inches from the bottom, or 17 inches above the face of the mortar. But let it be stated at seven instead of 17, and it is a question whether with proper care such a result as described by Messrs. Grissell would follow. In any case it appears to have been an experiment on their part, and one on which their experience might have previously informed them. In this case Mr. Grissell told me most distinctly that it was a fancy of his foreman, and implied that he had no control over it.

In paragraph 15 they go on to say, "There was no fraud or disguise, or thought of such a thing, for as we drilled these small holes out, and inserted a piece of other metal, the insertions were as plain as the spectacles on a man's nose." And in conversation with Lord Panmure, Mr. Grissell stated, that when the mortars left his yard, the plugs were quite evident, and he accounted for their not being seen immediately, at Woolwich, by the fact of their being left to get rusty, &c., &c. It is quite possible that under ordinary circumstances there might have been some grounds for this suggestion, as it must happen that among so many mortars and guns arriving, some must be left and become rusty. And, again, under ordinary circumstances, as the rust of wrought iron, the material with which such plugs are most easily and usually made, differs in its appearance from that of cast iron, it might be supposed that the insertion of these plugs could not but be evident. It is not a little remarkable, and may perhaps be better explained by some one in the iron trade, that these plugs are all made of cast iron, a most unusual and troublesome undertaking, requiring skill and care. And, in addition, I beg to state, that these four mortars were delivered at Woolwich Arsenal painted.

When iron ordnance are received at Woolwich, they are gauged and generally examined. If found correct as to measurement, they are proved with "gunpowder," next with "water," and then searched and examined. The "powder" and "water-proof" usually expose flaws and defects, which are otherwise hidden.

I beg to state most distinctly, and I particularly called the attention of Mr. Brunel to this, in the presence of Lord Panmure, that Messrs. Grissell never pointed out or alluded to these plugs, and that when they were discovered he attributed the insertion of them to his foreman without his knowledge, but in accordance with a usual and recognised custom.

It was on this ground that I felt bound, as a servant of the Government in these particulars, to adopt on their behalf the course which appeared to me as suitable to an honourable man dealing with those that appeared to be desirous of doing what they could in a time of some difficulty. The mortar was rejected, and the matter dropped.

But

But there are some facts connected with the statements in paragraph 15, which I am bound to make known. In consequence of the assertions contained in this paragraph 15, "we discovered on the face of the muzzle some small air-holes, varying from $\frac{1}{8}$th of an inch to $\frac{1}{4}$ an inch in depth," I have this day extracted the five plugs. The heads are all about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter, and from $\frac{5}{10}$ths to $\frac{7}{10}$ths of an inch deep. The screw part is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter, and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long. Two of the holes abut on one another, and make one large opening. The nearest hole is five inches from the bore, the most distant is $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches distant. This might be sufficient to meet the statement about "small air-holes" about "$\frac{1}{4}$ an inch deep," all the screws being inserted to the depth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches nearly.

But a more particular description will explain to Lord Panmure the nature of these "small holes."

On examining No. 1 hole, I find that the plug does not entirely fill up the openings, but that there are two more distinct flaws leading from it, one extending in depth for $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches into the face of the piece, and the other $4\frac{2}{10}$ inches. There appears to be a sort of hollow chamber beyond, not easy to measure.

No. 3 has a flaw leading off, $1\frac{2}{10}$ inches deep, at about an angle of 45° with the plug. Also the thread part of the screw is not of sufficient diameter to fill entirely the original flaw for which it appears to have been inserted.

No. 4. A flaw leads off from the plug-hole in the above manner, about $2\frac{6}{10}$ inches deep.

No. 5 has a hole diverging from the part that takes the head of the screw, and about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep.

The use of cast-iron plugs is a peculiarity in this arrangement which appears to me to indicate a desire for their concealment. In this respect they differ from those in the breech, which are of wrought iron. The use of cast iron is so unusual, that I cannot explain it except by a desire that their insertion should escape detection, when the surface of the iron face was examined.

Mortars No. 5 and 7 were proved on the 22d December, and No. 8 on 2d February. All stood the proof.

As regards the mortars furnished under the second contract, in connexion with which the plugs in the breech were discovered, although inserted in those which had been furnished under the first contract, it must be observed that this second contract was made on the 7th December, and the five plugs were not discovered until the 20th December.

In consequence of further demands for mortars, it became necessary to apply to several iron founders, and the circular and specification were sent to Messrs. Grissell and to other founders. Nothing is stated in these relative to price. So far from it, that in forwarding the names of some parties who had expressed their willingness to supply mortars, one at a higher rate than Messrs. Grissell, I stated "of the prices one or two are high, but there is no help for this." Appendix 5, 6.

Nos. 9, 11, 12, 13, 16 were proved on the 8th of February, when No. 13 burst, and struck No. 16 violently. On account of the possibility of such accidents, only mortars by one maker are proved at the same time. The custom of the service has hitherto been, that if one piece in ten burst under proof, the whole are condemned. Considering the whole bearing of this custom, I am not prepared to defend the reasonableness of it, as so much depends on peculiar and independent circumstances, attending the casting of each individual piece. After having another conversation with Mr. Grissell, in which I pointed out to him, as before, the responsibility that attached to me, in reply to his assertion as to the goodness of his material, and the accidents of casting, I wrote to him the following letter. (Appendix 7.) And feeling what a serious loss accrued to him from the undertaking he had entered upon, I wrote to him (Appendix 8), in reply to his request to be allowed to send mortars by another maker, which I felt I could not legally object to. Appendix 7. Appendix 8.

In paragraph 14, Messrs. Grissell state, "After the delivery of our first contract we received a further order, at an increased rate (27 *l.* per ton), and we felt we had every reason to believe that our mortars had been highly approved." A reference to the above dates will show that though this belief might have been very natural, it could only have arisen from negative evidence.

In paragraph 13. "Whilst we were boring the mortars with the new machinery we had provided, we took samples of the borings and turnings to Woolwich, and showed them to the officer of the yard, who, as we understood, highly approved

of them, and pronounced the material very good." To suppose that Mr. Grissell would attach a value to a few conversational remarks, relative to the goodness and strength of iron, arising about some borings and turnings, does not accord with my experience of that gentleman's opinions and remarks on such matters. Nor do I think that any contractor could pretend to build an argument for using a particular sort or mixture of iron upon any remark not founded on experiment.

In consequence of various circumstances, it was considered desirable that before sending any mortars, made by new contractors, to actual service, a further trial of them should be made at Shoeburyness. Accordingly, two from each maker were ordered to be sent for the above purpose; to be tried with the ordinary service charge of 20 lbs., and the shells, weighted with sand, to the weight of a loaded shell, 202 lbs. Inasmuch as this is a proof not contemplated in the contract, it was necessary that the pecuniary risk should not fall on the contractor. Of Messrs. Grissell's mortars, Nos. 1 and 2 went to Shoeburyness.

On Friday, the 7th March, I received a report from Lieutenant-colonel Mitchell, stating that No. 1 mortar had burst at the 10th round, when there was found that a plug about 2½ inches long, and 1½ inch in diameter, had been inserted into the rear of the breech, at the centre. On minutely examining No. 2, which had not been fired, he found a similar plug in it. He says, "although looking for it, we had difficulty in discovering it, as it had evidently been inserted with great care, and could not be detected unless specially sought for." Immediately on receiving this letter, I caused the other mortars furnished by Mr. Grissell to be examined, and learned that two more, of those in the Arsenal, had been plugged. I requested Colonel Mitchell to return the fractured mortar, and that which he had not fired, writing on the same day to Messrs. Grissell the letter (Appendix 9).

Appendix 9.

In conversation with Lord Panmure, Mr. Grissell was under the impression, until corrected, that the piece of metal alluded to in paragraph 18 was from the dead head of the mortar that burst a Shoeburyness. He stated, however, that it is of "the same material," and could only account for No. 1 bursting by its having been subjected to unusual treatment. It was subjected to the same as was every other mortar, and the firing of the ten rounds occupied ten minutes, whereas some of the mortars from Low Moor have stood 75 rounds in 60 minutes. In place of mortar No. 2 returned from Shoeburyness, I sent there No. 11 of Messrs. Grissell's, selected as being the most perfect in form, and having 2 cwt. of metal over the usual allowed weight. I requested Colonel Mitchell to fire this mortar at the rate that had actually occurred in action, viz., one round in two minutes. The trial took place on the 20th instant, and the mortar burst at the ninth round, the nine rounds being fired in 20 minutes.

The question of quick firing is one of considerable importance. Colonel Mitchell inclines to the opinion, after carefully watching many trials, that it is anything but injurious. It however forms a very easy method of answering the fact that mortars do burst: there is no proof whatever that it is a fact. But supposing it to be so, so much the more need is there of sparing no exertion to procure an iron that will resist this test. For the naval service, rapidity of fire is of vital importance. The narrowness or shallowness of channels may prevent more than a few boats being engaged, and these few being but small objects, and at long ranges, may, if capable of a rapid fire, destroy or silence a far superior force. But as regards the similarity of the portion of iron, alluded to in paragraph 18, to that in No. 1 mortar, I have had a portion cut out of the body of the burst mortar, and the specific gravity is only 7·089, and the appearance of the fracture bears only a partial resemblance to the sample alluded to, as I shall be happy to show to Mr. Brunel and Mr. Fowler, if anything should bring them to my office.

As regards the plug inserted in the breech, no doubt the statement of Messrs. Grissell is correct, that the holes were made in the process of manufacture. It does not appear a very skilful way of treating a casting of this peculiar character. The insertion of a plug of such dimensions, while the lathe centre hole need not have been one-third of the length, in the direct line where the fracture of a good iron mortar usually takes place, cannot fail to be injurious. There may be differences of opinion as to the amount of injury likely to ensue. Many artillerists (I may say most), whether British or foreign, look with great jealousy on the making of the smallest opening in iron ordnance. In any case it would have been well to have "declared" that the plug was there, because (paragraph 24)

"though

"though many eminent in the engineering profession" may be of opinion that it is of no consequence, it is obviously evident that the persons concerned in the purchase and the subsequent use of the article are those entitled to be consulted and heard.

As regards paragraph 28: "Should the Government become manufacturers, they will not be long before finding that until they acquire much more knowledge and experience than we pretended to possess, such imperfections as those in our mortar No. 13 will occasionally happen, in spite of every precaution, and without their being perceived at the time." I do not exactly know what were the limits of Mr. Grissell's pretensions to this knowledge, but I think that Lord Panmure will admit that I endeavoured, on behalf of the Government, to act on the principle here implied, and had dealt with Messrs. Grissell as if believing that everything could be classed under the above "occasional happenings."

As regards paragraph 25, Lord Panmure is aware that my report on the matter of these plugs is simply a statement of the facts of the case, as far as they were then known to me. The additional facts stated in this paper appear to me to show somewhat strongly, that if there was not fraud, there was concealment.

It must be evident that as far as giving "instructions" to any iron founder, that was quite impossible, as the Government had been entirely dependent on the trade for this class of weapons of war, and must necessarily be too glad to leave those that they regarded as best skilled to produce what their experience pointed out as the best.

It may, however, be interesting to Lord Panmure to be made aware of the evidence of my desire not to throw any difficulties in the way of those contractors who were undertaking this class of work for the first time. There are certain limits and allowances over or below gauge which are usually made on such occasions. Those limits are in most cases larger in our service than in that of any other nation, but on the arising of the above necessity I at once *doubled* these limits, in every case, except those relating to the truth of the axis and the truly cylindrical form of the bore.

Such is a general statement of the way in which these transactions with Messrs. Grissell have occurred. Such also is a general view of the method and system which appeared to me the best to pursue in the then difficulties of the service. Time was then an important element, and this alone excluded some eminent firms from being able to assist.

If a better method of proceeding can now be pointed out, yet I am sure that there is no firm with which I have had any dealings on the part of Her Majesty's Government, that have had cause to complain of any difficulties being thrown in their way, nor do I expect to be called upon to make such statements as those in this paper, with regard to any of them.

It appears to me that the statement of Messrs. Grissell, as to the plugs in the face of the mortar, is not consistent with the facts displayed on the plugs being extracted, models of which are herewith enclosed. All the plugs are two-and-a-half inches long, and there are at least two flaws of above four inches deep. The plugs are of cast iron, which is very unusual. The mortar was delivered painted, and on the discovery and rejection of this mortar, no evidence appears of a desire to point out and explain the cause of the plugs in the breech. These four were the only mortars that were delivered painted, but as these were the first four made, doubtless this may be considered as accounting for the rest being not painted, as directions would certainly be given to that effect.

F. Eardley Wilmot,
Lieutenant-Colonel Royal Artillery,
Inspector of Royal Gun Factories.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

Circular No. 1.

Inspector of Machinery's Office, Royal Arsenal,
Gentlemen, Woolwich, 14 June 1855.

As the Ordnance are in immediate want of a large number of heavy mortars, we have taken the liberty of requesting your assistance.

Hitherto mortars have been supplied with the outside surface turned and nicely finished in all respects; it is proposed to dispense with this for the present, and to receive them as they come from the foundry.

They will, of course, have to be bored, and, if possible, have the trunnions turned; they have to be cast of the strongest quality of iron that can be found, and capable of resisting the ordinary proof.

The sizes required vary in weight from one to five tons, and from 10 to 13 inches in the diameter of the bore.

The price which is usually paid for the service mortar is from 21 *l.* to 23 *l.* per ton.

If other arrangements will permit you to assist in this matter, we have to beg the favour of an early reply, when I shall do myself the honour of waiting upon you with a drawing and full particulars.

I am, &c.

Inspector of Machinery.

No. 2.

Firms written to on the subject of making Iron Mortars, the "Gospel Oak" and "Low Moor" Works being at work to their utmost; June 1855.

Messrs. Penn & Co., Engineers, Greenwich.
Millar & Ravenhill, Blackwall.
Maudsley & Field, Lambeth, London.
Rennie & Sons, Holland-street, London.
Mare & Co., Blackwall.
Scott Russell & Co., Millwall.
Butterly Iron Company, Alfreton, Derbyshire.
Carron Iron Company, Falkirk.
Messrs. R. Napier & Sons, Engineers, Glasgow.
Todd & McGriggor, Engineers, Glasgow.
W. Fairbairn, Manchester.
Smith B. & Tannett, Leeds.
Peel, Williams & Peel, Soho Iron Works, Manchester.
J. Nasmyth & Co., Patricroft.
B. Hick & Son, Bolton.
Haigh Foundry, near Wigan.
Messrs. Fawcett & Co., Liverpool.
Sharpe Brothers & Co., Atlas Works, Manchester.
Hawks, Crawshaw & Co., Newcastle.
Losh, Wilson & Bell, Walker Iron Works Company, Newcastle.
Neilson & Co., Hyde Park Foundry Company, Glasgow.
Scott, Sinclair & Co., Greenock.
Armstrong & Co., Elswick Works, Newcastle.
Omrod & Son, Engineers, Manchester.
J. Whitworth & Co., Portland-street, Manchester.
E. B. Wilson & Co., Railway Foundry, Leeds.
D. Y. Stewart & Co., St. Rollox, Glasgow.
Mr. Hall, Dartford Kent.
Messrs. W. Collier & Co., Salford, Manchester.
Stephenson & Co., Engineers, Newcastle.
Bellhouse, Engineers, Manchester.
Dunlop & Co., Marlborough-street, Manchester.
Cochrane & Co., Woodside Iron Works, Dudley.
Mr. Sampson Moore, late Messrs. Garnett and Moore, North Foundry, Liverpool.
John Galloway, Galloway Brothers & Co. Engineers, Manchester.
Clarence Foundry, Liverpool. (Not known in Liverpool.)

Messrs.

Messrs. Daglish & Co., St. Helens, Lancashire.
Eddington & Co., Phœnix Iron Works, Glasgow.
Bailey, Pegg & Co., Bankside, London.
Graham & Son, Thames-street, London.
Downie & Co., Woodside Iron Works, Glasgow.
Blackie & Co., Footdee Iron Works, Aberdeen.
Abernethy & Co., Aberdeen.
Bryan, Donkin & Co., Engineers, Bermondsey.
Humphreys, Tennant & Dykes, Engineers, Deptford Pier, London.
Gourley Brothers, Machinists, Dundee.
Beyer, Peacock & Co., Gorton, near Manchester.
Seaward & Capel, Canal Iron Works, Poplar.
Wright & Brown, Regent-street, Newcastle.
W. Muir & Co., Britannia Iron Works, Manchester.
Hood & Cooper, Iron Works, Leeds.
T. S. Begbie, 4, Mansion House Place, London, Tipton Works.
J. Walton, Partner to Mr. Begbie.
J. Buckton & Co., Well House Foundry, Leeds.

No 3.

Circular No. 2.

Inspector of Machinery's Office, Royal Arsenal,
Gentlemen, Woolwich, June 1855.

I have to thank you for the ready reply given to my letter of the 14th instant, on the subject of mortars.

As a large number are required immediately, it has been deemed advisable to apply to most of the leading engineering establishments, in order to secure, if possible, the whole delivery within the month of July.

With this view, I take the liberty of enclosing a drawing a inch service mortar, supposing that you are already provided with most of the tools or appliances necessary to produce it, and request that you will have the goodness to inform me of the number which you can make certain of in the time named, stating also the price per ton at which they will be delivered at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.

While we are desirous of affording every facility towards obtaining mortars, it is at the same time most essential that in certain points they should be as perfect as those now received. This remark applies more especially to the quality, strength and perfect soundness of the casting; to the truth and correctness of the bore, with regard to its shape and dimensions; to the diameter of the trunnions, and their correct relation to the bore; and also with regard to the size of the vent, and its positive position.

In other respects the present rigid examination, on points which may be considered as non-essential, will be dispensed with, providing the mortar withstand the usual proof, and have an ordinarily smooth exterior surface.

So far as relates to the quality of iron employed, we do not insist upon any particular mixture, but merely state that none but the strongest mixtures will resist the effect of the proof charge.

Several have attempted to cast mortars with a core, but nothing satisfactory has resulted therefrom; on the contrary, it is considered best by those who have large experience in their manufacture, to cast them solid, with the breech downwards, and a dead-head of several feet. This remark is made, not to dictate, but merely to avoid the chance of a failure at the present time.

The enclosed drawing will convey the necessary instruction to prepare the castings, so far as the exterior dimensions are concerned; but probably it might be advisable to have a sheet-iron template of the bore and exact position of the vent made to a pattern mortar, which may be seen in the Royal Arsenal.

If you have the means of casting, and have lathes suitable for boring and turning cannon, that can be made available at the present time, I shall feel obliged by your informing me of the same.

I have, &c.

Inspector of Machinery.

No. 4.

Extract of LETTER sent to Messrs. *Walker* & Co., and containing the Terms offered to those engaging to make the Mortars required at this time.

Gentlemen, Woolwich, 21 August 1855.

There being a sudden demand for 10-inch sea-service mortars, 52 cwt., I shall be glad to know if you can supply any to be landed at the Arsenal, or sent by rail, if necessary, by

the 16th September. I imagine it will occupy about a week to make the patterns, &c., and I presume you have the means of boring, &c., say half-a-dozen.

The charge for these might be the usual price *in addition* to the expense of the patterns and the *additional* wages of gangs of men to work at night as well as by day.

I have, &c.
F. Eardley Wilmot, Lieut.-Col. R. A.,
Superintendent, Royal Gun Factory.

No. 5.

List of Firms under Contract with the Government for Iron Ordnance.

Mr. T. Astbury, Smethiovick Foundry, Birmingham.
Messrs. Armstrong, Elswick Works, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Abernethy, Ferry Hill Foundry, Aberdeen.
Mr. T. S. Begbie, 4, Mansion House Place, London.
C. T. Bellhouse, Eagle Foundry, Manchester.
Messrs. Blackie, Iron Works, Aberdeen.
Butler, Stanningley Iron Works, near Leeds.
Collier, Salford, Manchester.
Mr. Crosskill, Iron Works, Beverley.
Daglish, St. Helens Foundry, Lancashire.
Messrs. Dunlop, Marlborough-street, Manchester.
Downie, Woodside Iron Works, Glasgow.
Fairbairn, Canal-street Works, Manchester.
Forrester, Vauxhall Foundry, Liverpool.
Faucett, Preston & Co., Foundry, Liverpool.
Graham & Son, Upper Thames-street.
Grissell, Wharf-road, City-road.
Mr. Gordon, Heaton Foundry, Stockport.
Messrs. Hood, Low Moor Iron Wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars, London.
Mr. E. Tayleur, Bank Quay Foundry, Warrington.
Messrs. Hick & Son, Soho Iron Works, Bolton.
Hughes, Uskside Ironworks, Newport, Monmouth.
Losh, Wilson & Co., Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Mr. Malzy, 11, St. Clement's-lane, City.
Muir, Britannia Works, Manchester.
Messrs. Maclea & March, Leeds.
Peel & Co., Soho Iron Works, Manchester.
Mr. Pegg, Bankside.
Messrs. Stewart, St. Rollox, Glasgow.
Shanks & Co., Robert-street, Adelphi, London.
Walker, Gospel Oak Works, Tipton.
Witham, Charlton-street, Portland-street, Manchester.

No. 6.

Sir, Woolwich, 19 November 1856.

I beg to forward a specification for 13-inch mortars, and request that you will inform me whether you are willing to undertake to deliver before 28th of February next. I request, in the *most urgent manner*, that you will not pretend to undertake this if you have not a reasonable assurance of being able to complete them. Be good enough to state how soon you could commence to deliver some at the Arsenal. State also the price per ton. In the event of your offer being suitable, the usual form of tender will be sent to you.

Yours, &c.
(signed) *F. Eardley Wilmot*, Lieut.-Col. R. A.,
Superintendent of Royal Gun Factory.

To Messrs. Grissell and Others.

No. 7.

Specification for 13-inch Sea Service Mortars.

19 November 1856.

To be cast of the strongest cold blast iron that can be obtained. The particular mixture is left to the judgment of the contractor.

With a dead-head of not less than 36 inches.

It is recommended that the casting remain in the jacket at least 72 hours.

It is a growing opinion that guns and mortars are strongest when cast on a core. It is recommended, but not insisted on, that this method be employed.

The

The proof will consist, as regards firing, of two rounds. Charge 21 lbs. shot, a solid cylinder 15 inches long.

The mortar will be received unturned, if preferred, provided it is not smaller than the given dimensions. The following parts only will require to be rigidly accurate: the bore, the vent, the dimensions of the trunnions, and the straight edge of the breech, where it fits on the bed. This last is very important, as the beds are prepared to scale.

(signed) *F. Eardley Wilmot*, Lieut.-Col.

No. 8.

Sir, Woolwich, 16 February 1856.

In reply to yours of the 14th, I beg to inform you that the custom of the service hitherto invariably acted upon is, that if one mortar or gun out of 10 laid for proof, should burst, the whole number are condemned. Under the present circumstances it is not intended to enforce this practice. But as regards the mortar struck by the half of the burst mortar, it has received so severe a blow, that it cannot be admitted into the service without risk, and must be condemned. With reference to replacing those that are rejected, the permitting this is likely to lead to so many difficulties among numerous contractors, and is not likely to be of advantage to the public service, that as far as I am concerned I cannot consent to it.

I have, &c.
(signed) *F. Eardley Wilmot*, Lieut.-Col., R. A.,
Superintendent of Royal Gun Factory.

H. Grissell, Esq.

No. 9.

Sir, Woolwich, 21 February 1856.

With reference to the supply of 13-inch 5-ton mortars, I beg to say that any which you may send to the Arsenal to complete the number, before the limit of time named in the contract, will be received for examination; but that to extend the time will introduce so many difficulties involving so many interests, that I am not able to recommend its being done.

I have, &c.
(signed) *F. Eardley Wilmot*, Lieut.-Col. R.A.,
Superintendent of Royal Gun Factory.

H. Grissell, Esq.

No. 10.

Office of the Superintendent of Royal Gun Factories,
Sir, Woolwich, 7 March 1856.

I am directed by the Superintendent of Royal Gun Factories to inform you that one of the 13-inch mortars supplied by you burst at Shoeburyness on the 10th round, when a plug was discovered screwed into the breech of the mortar; in consequence of which your mortars at Woolwich have been minutely searched, and in cut No. 3 a similar plug was found, and has therefore been condemned; and in No. 4, condemned for other defects, a plug also was discovered.

I am, &c.
(signed) *T. H. Monk.*

H. Grissell, Esq., City Road.

No. 11.

Sir, War Department, Pall Mall, 2 April 1856.

In accordance with your request, I beg to transmit for your information the following observations which I have to offer, after examining the 13-inch sea-service mortars supplied by Messrs. Grissell & Co., with reference to the insertion of iron screw-plugs into the face and breech, with a view of filling up holes and cavities which are found to exist in the same.

1. As to the hole which has been made midway between the trunnions and directly in the line of the vent and the axis of the mortar—

It is possible that this hole may have been made for the purpose of centering the mortar in the lathe for boring and turning; but, admitting that it has been done for this purpose, it certainly is unnecessarily deep, being about three inches from the exterior surface of the metal.

In my long experience with guns and naval gunnery, I have never heard of any such similar case as that of boring into that part of any gun or mortar a hole of such a depth; nor can I conceive any person, however ignorant of the explosive force of gunpowder, not having some misgivings as to the effect of such a hole in reducing the strength of the piece of ordnance, and rendering it more liable to burst.

From the bursting of the mortars at Sweaborg, and since, we find that they invariably split in halves longitudinally in the line of least resistance, viz., through the vent. It consequently follows, that this hole, from being in such line, and reducing the thickness of the metal at that point from about one calibre, or 13 inches to 10 inches (13—3=10), must decrease the power of endurance of the mortar in a very high degree, and on no account should any hole have been there.

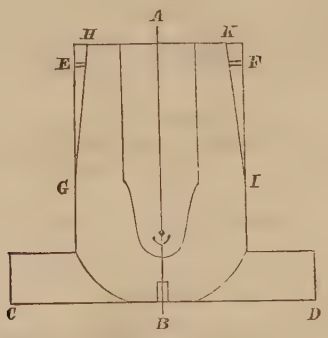
2. With reference to that mortar which has several cavities (honeycombs) in its face, most ingeniously converted into screw-holes, and into which plugs have been inserted, it would have been impossible to say to what extent this mortar may be weakened, from the difficulty of ascertaining how deep these flaws extend into the body of the mortar. They have, I believe, been traced several inches. But that the mortar ought to have been condemned by the contractor immediately he discovered these flaws, there cannot be a doubt.

I have only further to remark, that if, as I have supposed, the hole in the centre of the breech was made for the purpose of fixing the mortar in the lathe, it implies great ignorance in the manufacture of ordnance. But with reference to the flaws or honeycombs in the face of the other mortar, the excuse of ignorance cannot be admitted. And in either case I cannot but feel the heavy responsibility which rests upon that man who could designedly send such defective pieces of ordnance into the service, to be used against the enemy, but in fact, seriously endangering the lives of our own countrymen.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Crawford Caffin*,
Director-general of Naval Artillery.

To the Right Hon. W. Monsell, M.P.

P.S.—The following theory is advanced to account for the splitting of our mortars through the vent on line A B.



A B is the line through the vent; C D the trunnions.

Upon firing the mortar, its recoil is in the line A B; but as the mortar is a fixture, its bed on the line C D, the trunnions C D become in their position levers to arrest the recoil, tending to split the mortar at B; the expansive force of the gas, at the same time acting upon the chamber, and through the vent on its wedge or conical form, to produce the same effect.

If this be the correct explanation of the bursting or splitting of our mortars in the line A B, it is obvious that any hole in the base of the mortar at B must accelerate such effect.

Some two or three mortars mounted upon a swing bed, proposed by Captain Roberts, had a hole bored into them on the side near the muzzle.

These holes, from their position E and F, were considered comparatively harmless, as the sides of a mortar are parallel, and it was conceived that no strength would be lost if a mortar were made slightly a conic frustrum, as shown by the lines G H and I K. But a committee of naval and military officers, appointed to report on the question of mortars, on the 4th December 1855, recommended "that no holes should be allowed to be made in the body of the mortar for slinging or other purposes."

J. C. Caffin.

H. & M. D. Grissell to the Right Honourable Lord *Panmure.*

Regent's Canal Iron Works,
My Lord, London, 3 April 1856.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter through Mr. Drewry, of the 1st instant, covering Colonel Wilmot's letter to your Lordship of the 24th March last: this we received on the morning of the 2d April. We have also to acknowledge a second letter from your Lordship, through Mr. Drewry, of the 2d April, requesting us to forward our observations upon Colonel Wilmot's letter by Thursday evening—this evening; we only received this letter to-day.

It would have afforded us much pleasure to have obeyed your Lordship's instructions, if it were in our power.

Your Lordship is aware Colonel Wilmot's letter is of extreme length (24 pages, with the addition of a long Appendix), and requires some attention in reply. We will not fail to forward your Lordship our observations at the earliest possible moment.

We are, &c.
(signed) *H. & M. D. Grissell.*

Regent's Canal Iron Works,
My Lord, 9 April 1856.

Soon after we had the honour of addressing you on the 14th ultimo, in recapitulation of our verbal explanations respecting the mortars which were the subject of the public complaints made against us in Parliament by your Lordship and Mr. Monsell, we received a note from Mr. Gascoyne, requesting that there might also be a communication in writing from Messrs. Brunel & Fowler on the subject.

To this note Messrs. Brunel & Fowler were kind enough to reply on the following day, and we trust that the voucher we were thus called on to supply was such as Mr. Gascoyne's note was intended to ask.

Since that time (26th ultimo), we have felt it necessary to call your Lordship's attention to a letter we had received from a former employé of our firm, intimating that he had been requested by the Government to give them information on the subject of these mortars. We added, that whatever further explanation the Government might desire, by examination of our servants or otherwise, we were ready to facilitate; but we assumed that your Lordship would hold in no approval the course of inquiry which appeared to have been resorted to.

To this letter we have had no reply.

On the 2d instant we had the honour of receiving a letter from Mr. Drewry, dated the previous day, by which our attention was directed to a copy of a report to your Lordship on this subject, from the Superintendent of the Royal Gun Factories, and we were informed that although your Lordship "may acquit us of an intention of fraud, your Lordship cannot release us from an evident intention to conceal what we must have known to be defects in workmanship."

Permit us, my Lord, with perfect respect, but with that plainness which becomes men who having acted honestly—and deserved well—have been held up by leading representatives of Her Majesty's Government, in their places in Parliament, to public scorn and reprobation as guilty of the meanest frauds, and as such removed from the list of Government contractors—to say, that this halting expression of opinion is, after the infliction of a very deep and unmerited injury, neither generous nor just. Neither can we accept or appreciate the distinction which your Lordship would seek to establish. To impute "an evident intention to conceal known defects"—implying those defects to be material ones—is to repeat an accusation of fraud. We cannot read this expression of your Lordship's considered opinion in any other sense; nor can we hope that Parliament or the public will do so.

Before addressing ourselves more closely to Colonel Wilmot's report, we must take leave to remind your Lordship of the terms of the charges against us. Adopting the "Times" report of the 8th March, we find Mr. Monsell stating in the House of Commons:

"In consequence of the great pressure on the Government, they were, at that time, obliged to apply to other than the two great houses with which they were in the habit of dealing, and they of course selected those houses which had the highest reputation. They obtained a considerable number of mortars, but the result was most unsatisfactory. Several failures took place, and he was sorry to say that one house, which he would not name, was found to have made attempts at deception in the manufacture of five mortars, by inserting pieces of iron in order that the flaws in the material they had used might escape observation."

And when an Honourable Member subsequently remarked, that the name of the firm thus charged ought to be published, that every honourable man would treat him as a felon, and he would be consigned to the infamy he deserved, Mr. Monsell, who, of course, must be supposed by The House to be fully cognisant of the facts, deemed it his duty in no way to mitigate the inference thus drawn, but left The House and the public under the full impression that he had deliberate and full cause for the condemnation he had expressed, and the comments which it immediately provoked.

On reading these matters in the newspapers we had not the remotest notion that our firm was the one alluded to.

We need scarcely remind your Lordship that Mr. Monsell's statement was made without any previous communication with us; and your Lordship thought it right on the 10th March substantially to adopt and repeat it in the House of Lords, again without any previous communication with us, although previous notice had been given you of the question which elicited your Lordship's statements.

In the House of Lords the subject was introduced by Lord Derby; and there can be no surprise or complaint that, on observing what had taken place elsewhere, his Lordship should, as reported in the "Times" of the 11th ult., have said, that "charges of this kind should not be made, unless they were capable of being fully and entirely substantiated, and especially when they received a double importance from being made in Parliament, by a Member of the Government," and "if substantiated, that no punishment could be too great for those who trifled in such a manner with most sacred duties, and exposed the lives of our troops to serious danger." His Lordship expressed himself yet more strongly. In your Lordship's reply there does not appear a word to mitigate the heinousness of the fraud imputed. On the contrary, your Lordship is understood to have said that there were "too good grounds" for Mr. Monsell's statement, that mortars had been "found to be tampered with in order that they might pass the supervision of the proper authorities," and more particularly "with respect to these five mortars on Thursday last, an experiment took place; * * * they were part of a contract entered into by the house of Messrs. Grissell. Two of them stood the proof at Woolwich Arsenal, and were afterwards sent down to Shoeburyness to undergo a third proof before being placed in store for the use of the service. One of them burst after the tenth round had been fired, and this led to the detection, behind the breech, of a piece of metal screwed into the mortar in the most skilful manner, in order to cover a flaw which had previously been removed. The piece of metal had been let in with such skill that the most vigilant eye might well have failed to detect it. The result of the experiment upon this mortar led to the immediate examination of the other, and in that also a piece of metal was found to have been inserted very nearly at the same part. A third mortar had already been rejected, flaws of the same nature having been detected upon the base by the authorities at Woolwich Arsenal. Similar flaws were also found upon the base of the fourth; and the fifth, although no flaws were discovered in it, burst during the experiment, having been manufactured from material altogether unfitted for the service for which it was intended." Your Lordship added that, of course, the mortars had been rejected, and the firm which had supplied them erased from the list of those with whom contracts might in future be entered into by the Government, and that it was under consideration whether the Government could take legal measures against us.

We do not stop here to point out the minor errors in this statement; but having thus recalled your Lordship's memory to the terms and circumstances of the heavy charges thus publicly made against us, we confidently ask whether in common justice we are not entitled to as public a withdrawal of them? Would your Lordship ever have made these charges if you had then known what you know now? And if not properly made, can they be properly retained against us?

Or

Or can it fairly be expected that we should rest with the partial exculpation—or, as we must consider it, this reiterated charge contained in Mr. Drewry's letter?

Of course, however, in thus pausing to put the matter before you as it stood when the charge was made, we are not desirous, nor do we intend, to omit explanation and reply in respect of the other points which have since become mixed up with the original charge.

After the full and frank statements made personally to your Lordship and the several gentlemen with you on the 14th ult., (the general effect of which we repeated in writing at your Lordship's request in our letter of the same day), it cannot be necessary, and it is not our intention, to trouble your Lordship with any recapitulation of the facts and explanations then given. From them we have not a syllable to retract; and to them we only propose to add what the perusal of Colonel Wilmot's paper appears to call for.

This document is doubtless a very proper paper for your Lordship's information; but your Lordship cannot have failed to observe that a comparatively small part of it properly relates to us and our alleged "treasons."

It opens with an explanation of the course taken by Colonel Wilmot in bringing the necessities of the Government in the last summer to the notice of certain contractors. On this we have only to say, that without controverting for an instant that the course here indicated was generally adopted (whether it was or not is to us utterly immaterial), we have in our letter of the 14th ult. truly stated what in our case took place, and the impressions and motives under which we acted; and as regards communications in writing or print, the first and only one which at that time came to us was that which, with the price upon it, we have, in our letter of the 14th ult., already alluded to, and which is in form appended to Colonel Wilmot's Memorandum, and marked "Appendix 3 (2), Circular No. 2."

It is next suggested, that the information on which we at that time assumed that the Government was in difficulty as to a supply of mortars was incorrect. My Lord, except as explaining why we undertook this (to us) new description of work, this must be entirely immaterial; but it is at all events impossible to read Mr. Monsell's statements in the House of Commons, the Circulars issued by the Government, or even Colonel Wilmot's Memorandum, without arriving at the conclusion that the pressure was indeed great; and that we might well be justified in thinking ourselves, as old Government servants, scarcely at liberty to decline taking part in the duties required. We are not assuming to be eminently patriotic; but we also hope to have it acknowledged that we are not without a proper sense of our responsibilities.

In a succeeding paragraph of his memorandum Colonel Wilmot seems to feel that we complain of inability to obtain from the Government suggestions as to the materials we should use, but we intended no such complaint. From the circular handed to us we had learned, that, "so far as relates to the quality of iron employed, we do not insist on any particular mixture, but merely state that none but the strongest mixtures will resist the effect of the proof charge" (a statement, we think, of some significance in its general bearing on this case); and from the Government, therefore, we expected no more. We had to seek the details elsewhere or in our own experience; and what we have previously intended to state, and now repeat, is, that after inquiries we found that it was on our own experience we must act.

On that experience we accordingly did act, honestly and without regard to expense; and, my Lord, although it may doubtless be of no mean interest to discuss as an abstract question whether the Welsh or Staffordshire irons are entitled to be first selected for work of this description, we must respectfully protest against this or any such question of speculative metallurgy being imported into the present (to us) most grave inquiry. We know, and we unhesitatingly re-affirm, that we selected Messrs. Grazebrook's Staffordshire iron because we considered it of the best, if not the very best, for the purpose; and as men who have passed the whole of their lives, and until now with unblemished character, in the manufacture and use of iron, we remain of this opinion; and if we had the work to do again we should certainly, without consideration of price, prefer Messrs. Grazebrook's cold blast iron to that produced at Pontypool or Blenavon. The relative price of Messrs. Grazebrook's iron is a satisfactory proof of the general estimation in which it is held; but this is no occasion for such specula-

tions; the assertion on this part of the case being, on the one side, that we have fraudulently used materials altogether unfitted for the intended service, and on our own part, that we acted for the best; and (although this we are scarcely called on to show) that we did in fact select materials, not only of the most costly, but as founders generally believe, of the best and strongest description.

We may add, that in December last, in reply to a Government inquiry, we communicated to Colonel Wilmot the particulars of the iron we were using. Not a word of dissatisfaction ever reached us.

Colonel Wilmot remarks, that whatever the mixture of materials used by us, "it is an interesting experimental datum now arrived at, that this mixture has entirely failed." Practical and unbiassed men must see that this conclusion is far too hastily adopted, as the Government on becoming their own manufacturers will not be slow to find.

We are at least gratified in finding that Colonel Wilmot is "satisfied, on the testimony of Messrs. Brunel & Fowler, as to the fact of the purchase of these irons and their use for this particular purpose." This contrasts strangely with the charge against us as to the fraudulent quality of our materials.

We now come to that part of Colonel Wilmot's paper which relates to what has been called "the plugging."

And, first, of the mortar, No. 4, being that in which plugs on the face were observed in December last, "when," as stated in Colonel Wilmot's Memorandum, "it was at once condemned;" "the mortar was rejected, and the matter dropped," being "the course which," on the explanation then given, "appeared to Colonel Wilmot, as a servant of the Government, as suitable to an honourable man dealing with those who appeared to be desirous of doing what they could in a time of some difficulty."

Now, however, my Lord, (as we must suppose that your Lordship puts forward Colonel Wilmot's Memorandum as containing that which we must answer,) this "dropped" matter, which formed no part whatever of Mr. Monsell's charge or your Lordship's, is made the principal point against us.

On the fairness of this proceeding we make no comment, but we must be indulged with this preliminary remark, that, if as regards this mortar, we felt that we had anything to conceal or anything to fear, why have we left it in the hands of the Government since December last? Why, after failing in our alleged attempt at deception, have we given the Government authorities three months of unwatched opportunity to make the further inspections they have since (without any authority from or communication with us) thought fit to institute? It can scarcely be from this part of our conduct that the "evident intention to conceal known defects" has been inferred.

We explained, as Colonel Wilmot reports, in December last, how it was that the defects on the face of this mortar arose, and how they came to be treated by us as in fact they were. Whilst commercially responsible for all acts and omissions of our workmen, it must be perfectly clear to all who are concerned in large operations, that principals cannot be held morally answerable, or chargeable as fraudulent, merely because there are defects in works manufactured on their premises. It must and does constantly occur that the existence and extent of such defects remain unknown to the principals; and when we, on the 14th ultimo, spoke of the depth of the air-holes on the face of this mortar, we admit that we were speaking of things our own eyes had not seen; and we admit, further, that had we known that there were holes of such dimensions as now reported by Colonel Wilmot, we should not have delivered the mortar.

The fact is, that when our foreman, who is a person in whom we have a generally well-merited confidence, first reported these defects to us, he had already filled up two of them, and he spoke of the whole as so slight (naming, as he admits, the very dimensions stated by us in our letter of the 14th) that, although at first objecting to their removal at all, we at length told him he might do with the others as he had already done with the first two.

It never occurred to us that we were taking any steps to remedy or to conceal any real defect; but, in conformity with ordinary practice, we considered that we were merely removing what appeared to the eye a blemish, and which, as a measure of neatness and finish, it was better not to leave. We have it from other contractors that air-holes, such as we believed these to have been, passed by your authorities upon the face of mortars; and although we consented to our workman's suggestion,

suggestion, we by no means felt that we were doing anything which was necessary to help the passing of the mortar.

Our foreman now repeats to us that he was not aware that any of the holes were as deep as now reported; that they certainly were not so at first; and he suggests that they must have been in part concealed from his observation by the tool-filings when they were drilled out to admit the screws.

As regards the material used for stopping these holes, if your Lordship thinks well to credit the above explanation of our motives, a moment's consideration will show that, in using cast iron, our workmen (who took their own course, and with no special direction from us) did that which alone men understanding their business could do. Had wrought iron been used, the desire to make a neater finish on a polished surface would have been at once foiled; for on exposure to wet, the red oxide of wrought iron would have stained the face of the mortar a bright red; and so far as neatness was concerned would have left things worse than before. Colonel Wilmot suggests that the adoption of cast iron for the purpose is a most unusual and troublesome undertaking, and must have been resorted to in "a desire that the insertions should escape detection." We protest the contrary, and, as practical men, we would add that the use of cast iron would in every such case be resorted to if the surface were a bright one; and that wrought iron, as causing less trouble, would be so used if the surface were a rough or unpolished one.

It will be observed that this, which we allege to be the practice, agrees with the course we took, using cast iron for the bright surface work, and wrought iron for the other.

But again, if we had known the defects to be important, and had really desired to hide them, a more bungling attempt could hardly have been perpetrated; for we repeat, and there is abundant evidence to show, that when this mortar left our premises on the 29th October, "the insertions were as plain as the spectacles upon a man's face," the iron inserted being iron of a different grain, and the tool and other marks on their heads (the insertions having been formed into screws on the lathe) being perfectly apparent.

If so apparent, why, it will be asked, were they not observed? Simply, my Lord, because, being delivered in October and examined in December, this bright surface had been rusted in the meantime. This we conscientiously believe to be the truth; and Colonel Wilmot seems inclined to admit that it may have been so; but whatever his opinion may be, and without thinking any one to blame for the interim omission, we may be permitted to urge the high comparative probability of our suggestion, for a reason we shall presently adduce.

Before doing so, however, it is proper to remark that the discovery of these insertions could not have resulted from the hydraulic tests. It is easy enough to account for water falling on the face of the mortar and settling round the lines or indentations caused by the margins and marks on the so-called plugs, and so giving the semblance of water forced through the metal, by the hydraulic pressure, to these points; but it seems to us impossible to reconcile Colonel Wilmot's hypothesis with the fact that this mortar has, since the opening of the orifices, by the removal of the insertions by the Government authorities, (although Colonel Wilmot's Memorandum does not mention it,) been again subjected to hydraulic pressure, and that no leak has on this occasion come through the holes.

It is proper also that we should notice Colonel Wilmot's remark upon the manner in which this mortar was cast, and which he would treat as an experiment made by us in compliance with a "fancy" of our foreman. In a matter of this gravity, we think any such peculiarity of phrase as is here said to have been used by Mr. Henry Grissell, and which he neither remembers nor denies, is scarcely worth bringing forward; but at all events, we refer your Lordship to our former explanation on this point, and repeat our statement, that thinking this practical man's suggestion worthy of attention, and hoping improvement through it, we adopted it.

We could not have spoken of the man's "fancy" in any other sense. Upon the arguments now raised that what we so did was unwise, and not the best practice, we decline to enter; the failing for which we are impeached, not being lack of wisdom, but lack of honesty.

And now, my Lord, for the reason we proposed to adduce for giving preference to our suggestion respecting the state of the mortar, No. 4, when delivered:

Your Lordship will of course have it strongly in mind, that a point made prominent in the history of this mortar, No. 4, by Colonel Wilmot, and evidently relied upon by him (and, as we must believe, by your Lordship also) as an unmistakeable badge of fraud in so suspicious a case, is, that "these four mortars" (Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4) "were delivered at Woolwich Arsenal painted."

We were perfectly staggered when we read this statement; so contrary was it, as regards Nos. 2 and 4, to our confident impression, and so entirely at variance with our orders, the statements of our workmen to us, and our own statements to others. Yet it seemed impossible that upon such a point as this, Colonel Wilmot, after actually and recently handling the mortar, should be in error. And yet, my Lord, it actually turns out that this mortar was not delivered by us painted; and of this there is the best evidence in the fact, that it has never been painted, and may be seen at this hour at Woolwich in its unpainted state. Mr. Henry Grissell has, with our friend Mr. R. Stephenson, M. P., so seen it during the present week.

No wonder that this fact has led our friends and ourselves to think afresh that our explanations and testimony are entitled to great comparative weight, and to feel fresh grievance at the kind of evidence on which these grave charges have been hazarded; but let us not be misunderstood as implying, even remotely, that this or any other matter urged against us has been so urged with intentional injustice. We solely complain here, as heretofore, of the making of unfounded inferences and statements, to result possibly in our ruin, inconsiderately and without proper care.

Next, as to the mortars 1, 2, and 3, all said to have been "delivered painted:"

The asserted painting of No. 2, by us at least, (we know not its present condition,) is again a mistake. It was delivered 5th November unpainted. Nos. 1 and 3 (our first deliveries on the 8th and 9th October) were alone painted; and having been then told by the Woolwich authorities that this was contrary to their practice, and that the paint would be scraped off, (as it afterwards was,) we, as of course, from that moment desisted. With all makers of best work, when orders to the contrary are not given, it is customary to paint the black or rough parts of the work, and to grease the polished or bright parts, or to paint the latter, if it be known that the work is to be ultimately finished with paint. We were, as regards Nos. 1 and 3, acting upon our usual practice, and in nowise dreaming of eking out a fraud.

We have already fully explained how and why the pieces of wrought iron were inserted to fill up the indentations made by the lathe centres in our mortars Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4; and find that we have nothing to add beyond one remark on Colonel Wilmot's statements.

Colonel Wilmot states, that as regards the plugs inserted in the breech (he greatly overstates the size of that found in No. 1, of which breech plug alone he gives the dimensions), "No doubt the statement of Messrs. Grissell is correct, that the holes were made in the progress of manufacture, and that it does not appear a very skilful way of treating a casting of this peculiar character." There are many mortars in the Arsenal lying in the accepted rows with these lathe centre holes still apparent in them, precisely of the same character as those which were originally in our mortars; and we trust that, not merely on our statement only, but from the above circumstance, and the position of each insertion being mathematically the same (a fact which your Lordship seems not, on the 10th March, to have been informed of), the cause which led to them is satisfactorily established. How strongly, my Lord, does the now admission of Colonel Wilmot contrast with Mr. Monsell's statement, that these insertions were made "in order that the flaws in the material used might escape observation."

As to the real importance of the defects to which we are now referring, our opinion remains unchanged, and our judgment has been daily confirmed by the same kind of high scientific testimony as that to which we have before referred; but, whilst repudiating most indignantly all intention to conceal known material defects, we need scarcely repeat our regret that we were led to consider unimportant points, which we now painfully know that the proper authorities treat as far otherwise.

My

My Lord, there are several other points in Colonel Wilmot's Report upon which, however proper for discussion and consideration between your Lordship and a gentleman in his position, it is neither necessary nor becoming for us to enter. There are positions and opinions there expressed which, were our objects different, we should doubtless comment upon and dissent from; but it is not on the present occasion our wish or our business to do more than lay facts and give explanations sufficient for our exculpation, and we purposely therefore avoid many of the topics in Colonel Wilmot's Memorandum. As, however, that gentleman seems to feel that he is called upon to explain, and as it were defend, his course of dealing with us in the business of these contracts, we must be permitted to state, and are glad to take an opportunity of doing so, that with respect to this or other contracts, so far from experiencing any undue difficulties at the hands of Colonel Wilmot, or any other of the Government officials with whom we have been brought in contact, we have uniformly been treated with courtesy, and hitherto with respect.

We have only, my Lord, to add that if, on further consideration of all the circumstances of this case, your Lordship's mind cannot be brought fully to acquit us of "intention to conceal known defects," as well as of "fraud," the impartial investigation we have asked, and the examination of our servants and materials, which we again tender, may be at least accorded to us.

We entreat you, my Lord, to remember that our characters as men and as tradesmen are at stake, and that as it is not only clear, but admitted, that more has been imputed than can be justified, the earliest and most public reparation is, to this extent at least, due to us.

We are, &c.
(signed) *H. & M. D. Grissell.*

Since writing the above, we find ourselves in a position to state that every one of our mortars which has been subjected to the contract proofs (except No. 13, the casting of which is so fully spoken of in our letter of the 14th instant, and including No. 4), have passed those ordeals. We cannot consider the supposed leakage of No. 4, at its first hydraulic proof, calls for any qualification of this statement.

To the Right Honourable the Lord Panmure,
Secretary of State, War Department.

MEMORANDUM relative to the Letter of Messrs. *Grissell*; dated 9 April 1856.

Woolwich, 11 April 1856.

THERE are one or two points in this letter on which it is necessary that I should make some remarks.

Before doing so, however, I would observe that I received information of the discovery of these plugs in the breech on the 7th March, and when mentioning it to Mr. Monsell on that day, in general terms, used the word "flaws," which relates to badness of material, as the flaws in the face, instead of "defects," which applies more particularly to inferiority or mistakes in workmanship, as the plugs in the breech. In both cases, however, there was presented for acceptance an imperfect article.

As Messrs. Grissell rightly conjecture, a large portion of my former memorandum is intended for the information of Lord Panmure, and only indirectly relates to them; but such information was given to enable his Lordship to judge of the question on those points introduced by Messrs. Grissell themselves. They had given the impression: 1st. That the Government was in difficulty about mortars; 2d. That the difficulty arose from the non-fulfilment of contracts by other parties; 3d. That in consequence they were solicited to make some mortars, at much inconvenience to themselves. To which I replied, That the Government were in difficulty as regards the supply of mortars; 2d. That the difficulty did not arise from the cause stated by Messrs. Grissell; 3d. That they were not solicited to make mortars, but that they made the offer to do so.

My letter to Messrs. Grissell in December, asking for the mixture which they proposed to use, was simply, that when experiments were made with the portions of the dead head of the mortar, I might record the nature of the mixture opposite the result obtained by experiment, as to strength, not by any means to criticise their judgment.

As regards the failure of this mixture so far, I have sent another mortar to Shoeburyness, No. 15. This mortar has burst at the 116th round, the left half breaking into three fragments, the right half being entire, showing a superiority over those previously fired.

It was not my intention "to charge" Messrs. Grissell with "fraudulent quality" of materials, but merely to state what appeared to me, until I had learnt the opinion of Messrs. Brunel, Fowler & Grissell, the general opinion as to what was classed under the head of the "best" and "strongest."

As regards the "dropped" question of the five plugs in the face of No. 4 mortar, on the "fairness" of introducing which Messrs. Grissell decline to comment, it must be obvious that the point having been introduced into their letter, it necessarily called for comment. The matter had "dropped," because Mr. Grissell stated that the arrangement had been made by his foreman without his knowledge, and he volunteered to find out all about it from that foreman. After a short interval he again came to Woolwich, and handed me the letter from his foreman.* I thought that this letter would have been unnecessary had Messrs. Grissell such perfect knowledge as they appeared to possess, and therefore was obliged to extract the plugs, after reading their letter addressed to Lord Panmure. As regards the plugs themselves, there were no "tool and other marks on their heads;" they were perfectly smooth.

* Appendix (A.) on next page.

As regards the discovery when the water proof was applied, I did not state that the water came through the plugged places; but merely that this was the time of the discovery, in contradistinction to their statement. I certainly did "not mention" that the hydraulic pressure had been applied after the plugs were removed, because this was not done until after my letter was sent.

I used the word "fancy," as being the word used by Mr. H. Grissell, and which struck me as a very good one, to show how entirely free he was from any knowledge of the matter until it was known to me, and how completely it bore out the oft-repeated statement that the master is at the mercy of those he employs.

As regards the painting of No. 4 mortar: I made the statement on the authority of those charged with the examination of the mortars, and though I did not expect to find any paint on the face of the mortar, which has been scraped for examination, I certainly did believe that there was the remains of it on the body of the mortar. A more strict examination, and a careful cross-questioning of the persons employed, leads me to the conclusion, that while the examiner still maintains that three were "painted," to use a general term, he cannot prove that No. 4 was one of them; nor is there evidence of "paint" now on the body of the mortar so visible as to be conclusive. The chemist to the War Department has subjected to analysis what appeared to me to be paint, and which he removed from the mortar in my presence, and reports that he "cannot speak decidedly as to the evidence of paint in those portions detached from the exposed surfaces of the mortar, but that in particles removed from crevices in the trunnions, he has distinctly detected the presence of oily matter; and that his examination of these portions leaves little doubt in his mind as to the existence of some coating material, probably similar in nature to that termed 'anti-corrosion.'"

In the absence, therefore, of more positive proof, the question as to the painting of this mortar, on its face at least, may rest on the positive statements of Messrs. Grissell.

That these plugs were not discovered until after firing the mortar, is certain. I believe that they would have been discovered (if their presence had been so evident as described by Messrs. Grissell) immediately on the mortars being brought into the Arsenal, even in the act of placing them on the ground, as so remarkable and unusual an occurrence would have attracted the attention of everybody connected with the yard.

Under any circumstances, as Messrs. Grissell must have known that such defects were at variance with the terms of their "articles of agreement," in which it is stated, that the "mortars shall not be defective or inferior in size, shape, strength, make, quality, weight, or goodness, in any respect, to the patterns;" it is obvious that

that the only proper course for them, was to have pointed out and explained the defects in four mortars, and not to have left a matter of such importance to a chance discovery, made more difficult by the care and "neatness" displayed.

(signed) *F. Eardley Wilmot*, Lieut.-Col. R. A.,
Superintendent of Royal Gun Factory.

Only three of the mortars furnished by Messrs. Grissell have been fired with service charges at Shoeburyness. Of these one burst at the 10th round; one at the 9th; one at the 116th.

APPENDIX.

(A.)

13-INCH MORTARS.

Regent's Canal Iron Works, Eagle Wharf Road,
Gentlemen, 2 January 1856.

IN reply to your inquiry respecting the plugs which were put into one of 13-inch mortars, I beg respectfully to say, that upon cutting off the runner head of this mortar, three or four small holes appeared on the face, about half an inch deep, but the metal was so good and tough, equal to any of the others, that I considered the mortar was not the less strong for these small defects, and therefore drilled out the holes large enough to put in the cast-iron plugs (for appearance-sake only), as I did not believe that the mortar would in the slightest degree be weakened or deteriorated by so doing. I beg also to refer you to the book kept for the purpose of registering observations, on the appearance and quality of the metal of each mortar while in the process of turning and boring; you will there find the following observations with respect to this mortar:—

No. 4. "Mortar turns well and tough, but three or four small holes appear on the face; the metal in the centre is very good and perfectly sound."

I am, &c.
(signed) *Geo. Sheaves*,
Messrs. Grissell. Foreman of the Engineer Department.

Sir, War Department, Pall Mall, 14 April 1856.

I AM directed by Lord Panmure to inform you that he has carefully considered the charges that have been made against your firm, and the evidence on which they rest.

It is now admitted on all hands that four mortars had plugs inserted into the breech, and that one of these mortars (No. 4.) had five plugs inserted in the face.

Lieut.-Colonel Wilmot, on the discovery of the five plugs in the face, on the 20th of December, although he was assured that these plugs were so inserted merely to fill up air-holes, peremptorily rejected the mortar, and in reply to Mr. Grissell's remonstrances, informed him that it would be a gross neglect of duty on his part to receive it.

Mr. Grissell then stated to Colonel Wilmot that this was an ordinary custom, and that, as such, it had been done by his foremen without his knowledge.

It now, however, appears by paragraph No. 15 in Mr. Grissell's letter of March 14th that the Messrs. Grissell had been originally aware of the existence of these holes and of the insertion of the plugs, which had been deliberately and carefully inserted by their directions, and they contend in that letter that the plugs were plainly visible.

It also appears, by Messrs. Grissell's letter of the 9th inst., that these air-holes, and the insertion of the plugs as a remedy for the defect, had been the subject of discussion between Messrs. Grissell and their foremen before all the plugs were inserted.

It appears, therefore, that Mr. Grissell's statement to Colonel Wilmot on the 20th of December, of his previous ignorance of the existence of these plugs, was not correct.

At this very time three other mortars supplied by Mr. Grissell were lying in the Arsenal with plugs in their respective breeches.

Mr. Grissell, who must have been aware that if a mortar were rejected for plugs in the face, it would *à fortiori* have been rejected for a plug in the breech, omitted to mention to Lieut.-Colonel Wilmot the existence of these plugs.

It further appears by Mr. Grissell's letter, paragraph No. 11, that even before this conversation of the 20th of December, it had occurred to the Messrs. Grissell that the casting of an extra piece of metal on the back, and inserting the centre hole in that extra piece, was preferable to its insertion in the breech.

Lord Panmure considers Mr. Grissell to have acted most improperly in not having stated to Colonel Wilmot the existence of these centre holes.

Upon a close investigation it turns out that the holes in the face of the mortar were not merely small air-holes as described by Messrs. Grissell, but that they had flaws diverging from them: 2 from No. 1 hole, in depth $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. and $4\frac{2}{10}$ in. respectively, with a hollow chamber beyond; 1 from No. 3, $1\frac{2}{10}$ in. in depth; 1 from No. 4, $2\frac{6}{10}$ in. deep; and 1 from No. 5, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. in depth. In the case of No. 3 the diameter of the plug inserted was insufficient.

There was, therefore, a deception practised, for which Mr. Grissell is responsible, whether it was practised with or without his knowledge.

One of Mr. Grissell's mortars (No. 13) burst in the proof, although that proof is admittedly, though necessarily, of a most inefficient character.

The only three mortars of Mr. Grissell's which have been tried with the ordinary service charge burst, one at the 9th, one at the 10th, and one at the 116th round.

This proves incontrovertibly that the material of which these mortars were made was not of such quality to insure their fitness for service.

Upon the other hand, Lord Panmure willingly admits that the plugs inserted in the mortars, with the exception of those in the face, were not placed there for the purpose of concealing flaws, but for filling up holes made in the process of manufacture.

Lord Panmure thinks it right to state that he concurs in the opinion expressed by Colonel Wilmot and Captain Caffin, that the boring of these holes in the centre of the breech was injurious to the strength of the mortar; and although the Messrs. Grissell may have formed the opinion that these centre holes were not material defects, Lord Panmure thinks that the Messrs. Grissell, being aware of their existence, should have communicated it in the first instance on the delivery of the mortars, and not have deferred their explanation till the discovery of these defects by the Government officers.

I am, &c.

Messrs. Grissell. (signed) *H. R. Drewry.*

MORTARS.

CORRESPONDENCE with reference to a CONTRACT of Messrs. *Grissell* for MORTARS.

(Presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's Command.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
14 *April* 1856.

151.

Under 4 *oz.*

MORTARS AND GUNS.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 14 March 1856;—*for*,

"COPIES of the AGREEMENT or CONTRACT made with Messrs. *Grissell & Co.* for the Supply of MORTARS or GUNS (IRON):"

"Of SPECIFICATION of IRON to be used:"

"Of the CORRESPONDENCE between the PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS and CONTRACTORS:"

"Of the DATES on which PAYMENTS have been made, together with the AMOUNTS:"

"And, RETURN of the Number of GUNS and MORTARS (IRON) proved at *Woolwich*, from the 1st day of January 1850 to the 1st day of January 1856; stating the Number Rejected, and the Cause of Rejection in each case."

War Department, April 1856.

F. PEEL.

(*Colonel Boldero.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 15 *April* 1856.

— No. 1. —

ARTICLES of AGREEMENT made and entered into, this 22d day of January 1856, between Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the War Department (for and on behalf of Her Majesty) of the one part, and *Henry Grissell* and *Martin Delagarde Grissell*, both of Eagle Wharf Road, in the County of Middlesex, iron founders, of the other part, and hereinafter designated as the Contractors.

THE said Contractors, in consideration of the covenant and agreement hereinafter contained, on the part of the said Principal Secretary, do hereby for themselves, their executors, and administrators, covenant, promise, and agree to and with the said Principal Secretary of State, and his successors, in manner following; that is to say, That they, the said contractors, their executors and administrators, shall and will, at his and their costs and charges, find, provide and furnish, and into the custody of the Ordnance Storekeeper for the time being, at Woolwich, in the county of Kent, deliver, for the service of Her Majesty, the following articles and things; that is to say, Fifteen 13-inch sea-service iron mortars, at or for the price or sum of 27*l.* per ton weight each: And shall and will deliver all the said mortars into the custody aforesaid, on or before the 28th day of February 1856. And also, that all the said mortars shall be equal in size, shape, quality, and goodness to the patterns or specification to be produced to and inspected by the said contractors at the office of the Superintendent Royal Gun Factories at Woolwich aforesaid; they personally applying for duplicates of the same patterns and specifications at the office aforesaid, and paying the full value thereof. And further, that all the said mortars so to be delivered as aforesaid, shall and may, previous to the same being received into store, be viewed and compared with the said patterns and specifications, or such duplicates thereof respectively, by the Superintendent Royal Gun Factories aforesaid, or by such other person or persons as shall be appointed by the said Principal Secretary of State, or his successors, for that purpose. And if upon any such view or comparison, the said mortars, or any of them, shall be found defective or inferior in size, shape, strength, make, quality, weight, or goodness, in any respect, to the patterns or specifications wherewith the same shall be compared, then it shall be lawful for the said Principal Secretary of State, or his successors, or the Superintendent Royal Gun Factories, or the person or persons by them appointed as aforesaid, to reject all such of the said mortars as shall be found defective or inferior in all or any of the respects aforesaid: And thereupon, the said contractors, their executors or administrators, shall and will, at their own costs and charges, remove and take away all such of the said mortars as shall be so rejected, within 10 days next after they shall be thereunto required, without being entitled to receive any allowance whatsoever for the same: Provided always, and it is hereby expressly declared and agreed, by and between the said parties hereto, that if it shall happen that the said contractors, their executors or administrators, shall refuse, fail, or neglect to find, provide, and deliver into store the said several quantities of mortars, in the portions or quantities and at or within the days or times hereinbefore mentioned, for the purpose and according to the true intent and meaning of these presents, then and in such case, and when and as often as the same shall happen, it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Principal Secretary of State and his successors, immediately thereupon or at any time or times thereafter, upon giving or leaving at the then most usual place of abode or business of them, the said contractors, their executors or administrators, notice in writing of such their intention, at the option of the said Principal Secretary of State, either wholly to put an end to and determine this contract or else to contract and agree with any other person or persons for the finding, providing and delivering into store all such portions of the said several quantities of mortars as the said contractors, their executors or administrators, shall have

so refused, failed or neglected to find, provide and deliver into store at such rates and prices, and on such terms and conditions, as the said Principal Secretary of State or his successors shall in his or their discretion think proper, for the benefit of Her Majesty's service. And the said contractors do hereby, for themselves, their executors and administrators, further covenant, promise and agree to and with the said Principal Secretary of State and his successors, that if, in the event lastly above mentioned, and upon a comparison of the rates and prices at which the said several quantities of mortars by these presents stipulated to be found, provided and delivered into store by them, the said contractors, their executors and administrators, with the rates or prices at which the said mortars respectively shall have been contracted or agreed for by the said Principal Secretary of State for the time being, in pursuance of the proviso lastly above contained, any loss shall arise to Her Majesty's service by reason of the difference in the rates and prices given or to be given for such mortars, then and in such case, upon the said Principal Secretary of State or his successors giving or causing to be given or left at the then most usual place of abode or business of them, the said contractors, their executors or administrators, notice in writing of his or their having so entered into such contract or agreement as last aforesaid, and of the rates and prices paid or therein stipulated to be paid in respect thereof, such loss as aforesaid shall have arisen or shall appear to arise, they the said contractors, their executors or administrators, shall and will, within 14 days then next following, well and truly pay or cause to be paid unto the said Principal Secretary of State or his successors, or to such person as the said Principal Secretary of State for the time being shall appoint to receive the same for the use of Her Majesty, the full amount of all such loss or apparent loss as aforesaid, and permit and suffer the said Principal Secretary of State or his successors to deduct and retain the same out of the moneys (if any) which shall be then due and payable to them, the said contractors, their executors or administrators, under or by virtue of this contract. And also that in case of breach or non-performance of this contract on their parts, they the said contractors, their executors or administrators, shall and will, within 14 days next after he or they shall be thereunto required, forfeit and pay unto the said Principal Secretary of State or his successors, or to such person as the said Principal Secretary of State for the time being shall appoint to receive the same as aforesaid, for the use of Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors, a sum of money not exceeding 20 *l.* per cent. upon the amount of the moneys to be paid under this contract, by way of liquidated damages, in order to cover all such loss, charges and expenses as may be sustained in consequence of any such breach or non-performance. And also, that in case they the said contractors, their executors or administrators, shall refuse, fail or neglect to find, provide and deliver into store the said several quantities of mortars, and at or within the day or time hereinbefore mentioned for that purpose, then, and in such case, the said Principal Secretary of State for the time being, or his storekeeper, as aforesaid, shall not be bound to receive into store, or otherwise, or to pay for any such mortars as aforesaid as shall at the time of such neglect, failure or refusal remain unperformed or unsupplied: Provided always, and it is hereby agreed and declared, that in case the said contractors, their executors or administrators, shall, at any time during the continuance of this contract, become bankrupt or bankrupts, or assign their estate and effects, or any part thereof, or this contract, or any benefit due, or to become due, or to be derived therefrom, unto or in trust for his or their creditors, or to any other person or persons, or for any other purpose whatsoever, or shall take or apply to take the benefit of any Act or Acts of Parliament, passed or to be passed, for the relief of insolvent debtors, that immediately thereupon this agreement, and all and every clause, stipulation and thing herein contained, shall thenceforth cease, determine and be utterly void to all intents and purposes whatsoever, save and except as to any right of action or other right which the said Principal Secretary of State for the time being shall or may have against the said contractors, their executors or administrators, for any breach, neglect, or non-performance of all or any of the covenants, conditions, or agreements in these presents contained. In consideration whereof the said Principal Secretary of State doth hereby (for and on behalf of Her Majesty, Her heirs

and successors) covenant and agree with the said contractors, their executors and administrators, that payment shall be made within two months after the completion of this contract, or if the deliveries under this contract be divided into portions, then within two months after the completion of any specified quantity thereof; provided a further delivery shall in the meantime have been made towards the completion of this contract, and that thereupon the said contractors, their executors or administrators, shall and may be paid for the said mortars, according to the usual course of office, that is to say, within 16 days next after the bill for the same shall have been examined and passed by the proper officer, the usual certificate of the due supply thereof having been first delivered, the full amount of the money which shall be due and payable for the same, according to the respective prices hereinbefore mentioned, in respect only of the number of mortars which shall have been provided, and delivered and accepted as aforesaid, according to the true intent and meaning of these presents; and thereupon notice shall be sent from the office of the Accountant-general to them the said contractors, their executors or administrators, that payment will be made accordingly, and they shall then, but not sooner, be at liberty to draw a bill at seven days, except upon Her Majesty's Paymaster-general, for the amount which shall be due to them as aforesaid. And lastly, it is hereby mutually covenanted and agreed by and between the said parties to these presents, that the said Principal Secretary of State shall not, in any manner, be liable, in his own person or estate, to any action of covenant, or in any other manner answerable in his private capacity, by reason or means of his being on Her Majesty's behalf party to these presents. In witness whereof, the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals, the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the War Department, in the presence of

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the above-named Henry Grissell and Martin Delagarde Grissell, in the presence of

Henry Grissell. (L. S.)

Martin D. Grissell. (L. S.)

James Banks,
34, St. James-street, Islington.

— No. 2. —

SPECIFICATION OF IRON TO BE USED.

Inspector of Machinery's Office,
Gentlemen, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, 14 June 1855.

As the Ordnance are in immediate want of a large number of heavy mortars, we have taken the liberty of requesting your assistance.

Hitherto mortars have been supplied with the outside surface turned and nicely finished in all respects; it is proposed to dispense with this for the present, and to receive them as they come from the foundry.

They will, of course, have to be bored, and, if possible, have the trunnions turned; they have to be cast of the strongest quality of iron that can be found, and capable of resisting the ordinary proof.

The sizes required vary in weight from one to five tons, and from 10 to 13 inches in the diameter of the bore.

The price which is usually paid for the service mortar is from 21 *l.* to 23 *l.* per ton.

If

If other arrangements will permit you to assist in this matter, we have to beg the favour of an early reply, when I shall do myself the honour of waiting upon you with a drawing and full particulars.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John Anderson,*
Inspector of Machinery.

Inspector of Machinery's Office,
Gentlemen, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, June 1855.

1. I HAVE to thank you for the ready reply given to my letter of the 14th inst., on the subject of mortars.

2. As a large number are required immediately, it has been deemed advisable to apply to most of the leading engineering establishments, in order to secure, if possible, the whole delivery within the month of July.

3. With this view, I take the liberty of enclosing a drawing of a inch service mortar, supposing that you are already provided with most of the tools or appliances necessary to produce it, and request that you will have the goodness to inform me of the number which you can make certain of delivering in the time named. Be pleased also to send at your earliest convenience an official offer to the Director-general of Contracts, Ordnance Office, Pall Mall, London, stating the price per ton at which they will be delivered at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.

4. While we are desirous of affording every facility towards obtaining mortars, it is at the same time most essential that in certain points they should be as perfect as those now received. This remark applies more especially to the quality, strength, and perfect soundness of the casting; to the truth and correctness of the bore, with regard to its shape and dimensions; to the diameter of the trunnions, and their correct relation to the bore; and also with regard to the size of the vent, and its positive position.

5. In other respects, the present rigid examination on points which may be considered as non-essential will be dispensed with, providing the mortar withstand the usual proof, and have an ordinarily smooth exterior surface.

6. So far as relates to the quality of iron employed, we do not insist upon any particular mixture, but merely state that none but the strongest mixtures will resist the effect of the proof charge.

7. Several have attempted to cast mortars with a core, but nothing satisfactory has resulted therefrom; on the contrary, it is considered best by those who have large experience in their manufacture to cast them solid, with the breech downwards, and a dead-head of several feet. This remark is made, not to dictate, but merely to avoid the chance of a failure at the present time.

8. The enclosed drawing will convey the necessary instruction to prepare the castings, so far as the exterior dimensions are concerned; but probably it might be advisable to have a sheet iron templet of the bore and exact position of the vent made to a pattern mortar, which may be seen in the Royal Arsenal.

9. If you have the means of casting, and have lathes suitable for boring and turning cannon, that can be made available at the present time, I shall feel obliged by your informing me of the same.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Yours most respectfully,

Inspector of Machinery.

Sir, Woolwich, 19 November 1855.

I BEG to forward a specification for 13-inch mortars, and request that you will inform me whether you are willing to undertake to deliver —— before the 28th February next. I request, in the most urgent manner, that you will not pretend to undertake this if you have not a reasonable assurance of being able to complete them. Be good enough to state how soon you could commence to deliver some at the Arsenal; state also the price per ton. In the event of your offer being suitable, the usual form of tender will be sent to you.

Your, &c.
(signed) *F. Eardley Wilmot*, Lieut.-Col. R. A.,
Superintendent Royal Gun Factory.

SPECIFICATION for 13-inch Sea Service Mortars.

19 November 1855.

To be cast of the strongest cold blast iron that can be obtained. The particular mixture is left to the judgment of the contractor.

With a dead-head of not less than 36 inches.

It is recommended that the casting remain in the jacket at least 72 hours. It is a growing opinion that guns and mortars are strongest when cast on a core It is recommended, but not insisted on, that this method be employed.

The proof will consist, as regards firing, of two rounds; charge 21 lbs.; shot, solid cylinder, 15 inches long.

The mortars will be received unturned, if preferred, provided it is not smaller than the given dimensions. The following parts only will require to be rigidly accurate: the bore, the vent, the dimensions of the trunnions, and the straight edge of the breech, where it fits on the bed. This last is very important, as beds are prepared to scale.

F. Eardley Wilmot, Lieut.-Col. R. A.,
Superintendent Royal Gun Factory.

EXTRACT from Articles of Agreement.

"And shall and will deliver all the said mortars into the custody aforesaid, on or before, &c. &c. And also that all the said mortars shall be equal in size, shape, quality, and goodness to the patterns of specifications to be produced and inspected (*see* Letter, June 1855, par. 8) by the said contractors, at the office of the Superintendent Royal Gun Factories at Woolwich aforesaid, they personally applying for duplicates of the same patterns and specifications at the office aforesaid, and paying the full value for the same.

"And if upon such view or comparison the said mortars, or any of them, shall be found defective, or inferior in size, shape, strength, make, quality, weight, or goodness, in any respect to the patterns," &c. &c.

— No. 3. —

CORRESPONDENCE between the Public Departments and Contractors.

9 July 1855. (G—486.)

I ACCEPT your offer, dated 7th instant, for the supply within a period of six weeks from this date, at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, of eight 13-inch naval mortars, at the rate of 24 *l.* per ton, and request you will therefore fill up, sign, and return the accompanying terms and conditions.

Terms and conditions.

(signed) *Thomas Howell*,
Deputy-general of Contracts.

Messrs. Grissell,
Regent's Canal Iron Works.

Gentlemen,

Gentlemen, 8 December 1855. (C—781.)

I BEG to acquaint you that your offer for the supply of fifteen 13-inch sea-service mortars by the 28th February next is accepted, at 27 *l.* per ton, and you will be required to execute a contract for the due fulfilment of this engagement.

(signed) *Thomas Howell.*

Messrs. Grissell,
Iron Works, Eagle Wharf Road.

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27 July 1855. (G—495.)

WITH reference to your letter, dated 18th instant, offering to supply guns, provided this department found means of boring them, I beg to decline the same.

(signed) *George Hanby,*
for Deputy-general of Contracts.

Messrs. Grissell,
Regent's Canal Iron Works,
Eagle Wharf Road.

Ordnance, Director-general of Contract sDepartment,
20 August 1855.

WITH reference to your contract for mortars or shells, I request you will inform me by return of post what quantity thereof is now ready, and when it will be delivered; also what number you will supply, without fail, per week, during the next month.

(signed) *Thomas Howell,*
Director-general of Contracts.

Please inform me of the present state of your contract.

Messrs. Grissell,
Regent's Canal Works.

— No. 4. —

STATEMENT showing the Number of Iron Mortars, in respect of which Certificates have reached the Accountant-general's Office, supplied by Messrs. Grissell & Co. under their Contracts of 16 July 1855 (O—27.), and 7 December 1855 (C—781.); the Amounts allowed for the same, and the Dates upon which the Claims were ordered for Payment; prepared in pursuance of the Order of 18 March 1856 (70—9.)

CONTRACT.	Number of Mortars.	Amount of Claim. £. s. d.	Ordered for Payment.
16 July 1855 $\frac{O}{27}$ - -	1	127 16 -	14 November 1855, B. 4,600
	3	376 17 3	16 January 1856, B. 6,334
	2	248 15 3	28 January 1856, B. 6,705
	2	247 1 -	25 February 1856 B. 7,682
7 December 1855 $\frac{C}{781}$ -	2	277 8 6	25 February 1856 B. 7,683

W. Mitchell,
For the Accountant-general.
28 March 1856.

The Principal Clerk,
&c. &c. &c.

— No. 5. —

RETURN of the Number of Guns and Mortars (Iron) proved at *Woolwich*, from the 1st day of January 1850 to the 1st day of January 1856, stating the Number Rejected, and the Cause of Rejection in each case, viz:—

Names of Founders.	Nature of Ordnance Inspected and Proved.	Reason of Rejection in each case. Total Inspected.	Total Condemned.	Total Received.	Condemned by: Instrument.	Searching.	Exterior Defects.	Bursting.	Bursting on further Proof Trials.	Water Proof.	One out of Ten bursting.	Remarks.
Messrs. Walker	Guns	1,347	9	1,338	-	1	-	1	-	-	7	
	Mortars	59	-	59	—							
	Guns	1,142	46	1,096	-	-	3	11	-	-	32	- - Proved on Messrs. Walker's account for merchant's service.
Messrs. Hood	Guns	1,369	19	1,350	-	3	-	5	-	-	11	
	Mortars	98	-	98	—							
	Guns	212	12	200	-	-	-	2	-	-	10	- - Proved on Messrs. Hood's account for merchant's service.
Messrs. Abernethy	Mortars	42	2	40	2	—						
Messrs. Armstrong & Co.	Mortars	36	2	34	-	2	—					
Messrs. Blackie & Co.	Mortars	30	-	30	—							
Messrs. Begbie	Mortars	18	1	17	1	—						
Messrs. Bellhouse	Mortars	6	-	6	—							
Messrs. Collier	Mortars	8	1	7	-	1	—					
Messrs. Dunlop	Mortars	4	1	3	-	-	-	1	—			
Messrs. Fairbairn	Mortars	5	-	5	—							
Messrs. Forrester	Mortars	51	1	50	-	1	—					
Messrs. Fawcett & Co.	Mortars	19	-	19	—							
Messrs. Grissell	Mortars	7	2	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	- - Three plugs in face and one in breech of mortar.
Messrs. Graham	Mortars	1	-	1	—							
Messrs. Hick & Son	Mortars	54	5	49	5	—						
Messrs. Heathcote	Guns	64	51	13	-	1	50	-	-	-	-	- - Fifty condemned in consequence of faulty trunnions.
	Mortars	5	-	5	—							
Messrs. Losh, Wilson, & Co.	Mortars	16	2	14	1	1	—					
Messrs. Maclea & March	Mortars	4	-	4	—							
Messrs. Malzy	Mortars	10	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	1	—	
Messrs. Muir	Mortars	10	-	10	—							
Messrs. Pegg & Co.	Mortars	34	-	34	—							
	Guns	6	-	6	—							
	Guns	329	4	325	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - Proved on Messrs. Pegg & Co.'s account for merchant's service.
Messrs. Witham & Co.	Mortars	28	2	26	2	—						

Royal Gun Factories, Woolwich,
24 March 1856.

F. Eardley Wilmot, Lieut.-Colonel, R. A.,
Superintendent Royal Gun Factory.

MORTARS AND GUNS.

COPIES of AGREEMENT made with Messrs. *Grissell & Co.* for the Supply of MORTARS or GUNS; of SPECIFICATION of IRON to be used; of CORRESPONDENCE relating thereto; and of DATES and AMOUNTS of PAYMENTS made; also, RETURN of the Number of IRON GUNS and MORTARS proved at *Woolwich*, from 1 January 1850 to 1 January 1856; &c.

(*Colonel Boldero.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
15 *April* 1856.

157.

Under 2 *oz.*

MORTARS AND GUNS.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 10 April 1856;—*for*,

A "RETURN (in addition to the Returns addressed for on the 14th day of March last, relative to MORTARS and GUNS) of the NAMES of the different CONTRACTORS of the said Ordnance; the CALIBRE of the Ordnance supplied; the PROOF CHARGE of each Description of GUN, HOWITZER, and MORTAR; and the Number of Rounds fired from each."

War Department, April 1856.

F. PEEL.

RETURN of the ORDNANCE IRON supplied from the 1st of January 1850 to the 1st of January 1856, showing the NAMES of the CONTRACTORS; the CALIBRES; the PROOF CHARGES of each Description of Ordnance; and the Number of ROUNDS fired from each.

NAMES of CONTRACTORS.	CALIBRE of ORDNANCE.	Number Supplied.	PROOF CHARGES.					Number of Rounds fired from each.	REMARKS.
			Powder.		Shot.		Wads.		
			Lbs.	Oz.	Solid.	Hollow.	Number.		
Messrs. Walker	10-inch guns, 9 ft. 4 in.	50	20	-	-	1	1 stick	2	
	8-inch guns - 9 ft.	408	20	-	1	-	1	2	
	8-inch guns - 8 ft. 10 in.	32	18	-	1	-	1	2	
	8-inch guns - 8 ft.	70	16	-	1	-	1	2	
	68-pounder guns 10 ft. 10 in.	20	30	-	1	-	2	2	
	68-pounder guns 10 ft.	170	28	-	1	-	2	2	
	68-pounder guns 9½ ft.	2	25	-	1	-	2	2	
	56-pounder guns, 11 ft.	12	28	-	1	-	2	2	
	42-pounders, 10 ft., 84 cwt.	10	25	-	1	-	2	2	
	32-pounder guns 9½ ft.	344	21	8	1	-	2	2	
	32-pounder guns 9 ft.	116	18	-	1	-	1	2	
	32-pounder guns 8½ ft.	40	16	-	1	-	1	2	
	32-pounder guns 8 ft.	2	14	-	1	-	1	2	
	32-pounder guns 6 ft.	16	9	-	1	-	1	2	
	18-pounder guns 9 ft.	50	16	-	1	-	2	2	
	18-pounder guns 6 ft.	5	7	-	1	-	1	2	
	10-inch howitzers	1	12	-	-	1	-	2	
	8-inch howitzers	5	8	-	-	1	-	2	
	13-inch S. S. mortars	13	20	11	1	-	-	2	
	10-inch L. S. ditto	46	4	-	1	-	-	2	
	80-pounder guns, Paixhan's	20	20	-	1	-	1	2	
	68-pounder guns, 10 ft.	14	28	-	1	-	2	2	
	10 inch gun, 9 ft. 4 in.	1	20	-	-	1	1 stick	2	
	8-inch guns - 9 ft.	213	20	-	1	-	1	2	Proved on Messrs. Walker's account for merchant's service.
	8-inch guns - 8 ft. 10 in.	5	18	-	1	-	1	2	
	8-inch guns - 8 ft.	20	16	-	1	-	1	2	
	7-inch guns, 8 ft.	3	12	-	1	-	1	2	
	40-pounder chambers, 8½ ft.	8	16	-	1	-	1	2	

(continued)

NAMES of CONTRACTORS.	CALIBRE of ORDNANCE.	Number Supplied.	PROOF CHARGES.					Number of Rounds fired from each.	REMARKS.
			Powder.		Shot.		Wads.		
			Lbs.	Oz.	Solid.	Hollow.	Number.		
Messrs. Walker	32-pounder guns, 12 ft.	2	21	8	1	-	2	2	Proved on Messrs. Walker's account for merchants' service.
	32-pounder guns, 9½ ft.	66	21	8	1	-	2	2	
	32-pounder guns, 9 ft.	94	18	-	1	-	1	2	
	32-pounder guns, 8½ ft.	60	16	-	1	-	1	2	
	32-pounder guns, 8 ft.	34	14	-	1	-	1	2	
	32-pounder guns, 7½ ft.	20	12	-	1	-	1	2	
	32-pounder guns, 6½ ft.	205	10	-	1	-	1	2	
	32-pounder guns, 6 ft.	56	9	-	1	-	1	2	
	24-pounder guns, 5 ft. 3 in.	80	5	-	1	-	1	2	
	18-pounder ditto, 9 ft.	2	16	-	1	-	2	2	
	11·18-inch ditto, 10 ft. 3 in.	42	24	-	-	1	1 stick	2	
	8·88-inch ditto, 8 ft. 1¼ in.	190	17	-	-	1	1 stick	2	
	14 okes, or 40-pounders, 9 ft.	3	17	-	1	-	1	2	
	3-pounder guns, 4 ft.	4	2	-	1	-	1	2	
	24-pounder carronades	2	6	-	1	-	1	2	
	12-pounder - ditto	4	3	-	1	-	1	2	
	10-inch guns, 10½ ft.	31	20	-	-	1	1 stick	2	
	10-inch ditto, 9 ft. 4 in.	50	20	-	-	1	1 stick	2	
	8-inch guns, 9 ft.	247	20	-	1	-	1	2	
	8-inch guns, 8 ft. 10 in.	64	18	-	1	-	1	2	
	8-inch guns, 8 ft.	179	16	-	1	-	1	2	
	8-inch guns, 6 ft. 8½ in.	14	14	-	1	-	1	2	
	68-pounder guns, 10 ft.	180	28	-	1	-	2	2	
	56-pounder ditto, 11 ft.	22	28	-	1	-	2	2	
	32-pounder guns, 9½ ft.	300	21	8	1	-	2	2	
	32-pounder guns, 9 ft.	241	18	-	1	-	1	2	
	24-pounder guns, 9½ ft.	41	18	-	1	-	2	2	
	13-inch S. S. mortars	69	20	11	1	-	-	2	
Messrs. Hood	Ditto - ditto - bored-out to 8-in. calibre	1	20	-	1	-	-	2	
	8-inch Gomer mortars	20	2	-	1	-	-	2	
	Ditto - mortars	8	2	-	1	-	-	2	
	10-in. gun, 9 ft. 4 in.	1	20	-	-	1	1 stick	2	
	8-inch guns, 9 ft.	73	20	-	1	-	1	2	Proved on Messrs. Hood's account for merchants' service.
	8-inch guns, 8 ft. 10 in.	4	18	-	1	-	1	2	
	8-inch guns, 8 ft.	4	16	-	1	-	1	2	
	8-inch guns, 6 ft. 8½ in.	4	14	-	1	-	1	2	
	68-pounder guns, 10 ft.	18	28	-	1	-	2	2	
	32-pounder guns, 6 ft. 10 in.	84	10	-	1	-	1	2	
	32-pounder guns, 6½ ft.	4	10	-	1	-	1	2	
	32-pounder guns, 6 ft.	20	9	-	1	-	1	2	
	30-pounder carronades, with trunnions	30	8	-	1	-	1	2	
Messrs. Pegg & Co.	32-pounder guns, 8 ft.	6	14	-	1	-	1	2	
	10-in. L. S. mortars	20	4	-	1	-	-	2	
	8-in. - ditto	14	2	-	1	-	-	2	

NAMES of CONTRACTORS.	CALIBRE of ORDNANCE.	Number Supplied.	PROOF CHARGES.					Number of Rounds fired from each.	REMARKS.
			Powder.		Shot.		Wads.		
			Lbs.	Oz.	Solid.	Hollow.	Number.		
Messrs. Pegg & Co.	10-in. howitzers	43	12	- -	- -	1	1	2	Proved on Messrs. Pegg & Co.'s account for Merchant Service.
	8-in. - ditto	121	8	- -	- -	1	1	2	
	32-pounder guns 8½ ft.	2	16	- -	1	- -	1	2	
	32-pounder guns 8 ft.	7	14	- -	1	- -	1	2	
	12-pounder guns, chambered	16	3	- -	1	- -	1	2	
	12-pounder guns, 7 ft.	24	7	- -	1	- -	2	2	
	12-pounder guns, 6 ft.	2	8	- -	1	- -	2	2	
	9-pounder guns 7 ft. 25½ cwt.	61	9	- -	1	- -	2	2	
	9-pounder guns 5½ ft.	19	4	- -	1	- -	1	2	
	6-pounder guns, 5 ft.	10	6	- -	1	- -	1	2	
	11 okes, 6 ft.	56	12	- -	- -	1	1	2	
	7 okes, 6 ft.	54	7	- -	1	- -	1	2	
	5 okes, 4 ft.	66	5	- -	1	- -	1	2	
	3 okes, 3½ ft.	12	3	- -	1	- -	1	2	
Messrs, Abernethy	10-inch L. S. mortars	42	4	- -	1	- -	- -	2	
Messrs. Blackie	10-inch L. S. ditto	30	4	- -	1	- -	- -	2	
Messrs. Begbie	13-inch L. S. ditto	18	9	- -	1	- -	- -	2	
Messrs. Armstrong	10-inch L. S. ditto	24	4	- -	1	- -	- -	2	
	10-inch S. S. ditto	12	9	8	1	- -	- -	2	
Messrs. Bellhouse	10-inch L. S. ditto	6	4	- -	1	- -	- -	2	
Messrs. Collier	13-inch S. S. ditto	8	20	11	1	- -	- -	2	
Messrs. Dunlop	13-inch S. S. ditto	2	20	11	1	- -	- -	2	
	10-inch L. S. ditto	2	4	- -	1	- -	- -	2	
Messrs. Fairbairn	13-inch S. S. ditto	5	20	11	1	- -	- -	2	
Messrs. Forrester	13-inch S. S. ditto	13	20	11	1	- -	- -	2	
	13-inch L. S. ditto	29	9	- -	1	- -	- -	2	
	10-inch S. S. ditto	9	9	8	1	- -	- -	2	
Messrs. Fawcett & Co.	13-inch L. S. ditto	19	9	- -	1	- -	- -	2	
Messrs. Grissell	13-inch S. S. ditto	7	20	11	1	- -	- -	2	
Messrs. Graham	13-inch L. S. mortar	1	9	- -	1	- -	- -	2	
Messrs. Hicks & Son	13-inch L. S. mortars	54	9	- -	1	- -	- -	2	
Messrs. Heathcote	32-pounder guns, 9 ft.	33	18	- -	1	- -	1	2	
	24 pounder ditto, 9½ ft.	5	18	- -	1	- -	1	2	
	8-inch Gomer mortars	5	2	- -	1	- -	- -	2	
Messrs. Losh, Wilson & Co.	10-inch L. S. ditto	16	4	- -	1	- -	- -	2	
Messrs. Maclea & March	10-inch L. S. ditto	4	4	- -	1	- -	- -	2	
Messrs. Malzy	13-inch L. S. ditto	10	9	- -	1	- -	- -	2	
Messrs. Muir & Co.	10-inch L. S. ditto	10	4	- -	1	- -	- -	2	
Messrs. Witham & Co.	13-inch L. S. ditto	17	9	- -	1	- -	- -	2	
	10-inch S. S. ditto	11	9	- -	1	- -	- -	2	

Royal Gun Factories Departments, Royal Arsenal, 22 April 1856.

(signed) *F. Eardley Wilmot*, Lieut.-Col. R.A., Sup^{t}. R^{l}. Gun Factories.

MORTARS AND GUNS.

RETURN (in addition to the RETURNS addressed for on 14 March last, relative to Mortars and Guns) of the NAMES of the different CONTRACTORS of the said Ordnance; the CALIBRE of the Ordnance supplied; the PROOF CHARGE of each Description of GUN, HOWITZER, and MORTAR: and the Number of ROUNDS fired from each.

(*Colonel Boldero.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
20 *May* 1856.

Under 1 *oz.*

GUNS.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 14 April 1856;—*for*,

A "RETURN of all those GUNS which have Burst at the Siege of *Sebastopol*; stating the Description and Calibre of each Gun, Number of Rounds fired when the Gun became Unserviceable, and supposed Cause of such Bursting:"

"And, like RETURN for *Sweaborg*."

War Department, June 1856. F. PEEL.

LAND SERVICE.

No. of Guns Burst.	Description and Calibre.	Number of Rounds Fired.	Cause of Bursting.
1	13-inch land service mortar (old pattern).	no information - -	no information.
2	10-inch mortars, old pattern -	- - ditto - - -	- - ditto.
2	68-pounder guns of 95 cwt. -	1st fired over 2,000 rounds; 2d, no information - -	fired at high elevation. enemy's shell burst in the muzzle.
1	10-inch gun of 85 cwt. - -	no information - -	no information.
1	32-pounder gun of 56 cwt. -	- - ditto * - - -	- - ditto.
2	24-pounder guns of 50 cwt. -	- - ditto † - - -	- - ditto.
3	Lancaster guns, 8-inch calibre -	- - ditto - - -	- - ditto.

* The 32-pounder guns employed in the siege fired, on an average, 1,500 rounds each.
† The 24-pounder guns fired, on an average, 950 rounds each.

Sir, Admiralty, 2 June 1856.

WITH reference to your letter of the 16th April last, requesting information as to the condition of the guns employed by the Naval Brigade in the siege of Sebastopol, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to send you herewith, for the information of Lord Panmure, a copy of a letter from Captain Kennedy, dated the 27th May, reporting upon the subject.

Captain Kennedy served with the Naval Brigade before Sebastopol nearly the whole time it was on shore.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Thomas Phinn.*

Colonel Mundy,
War Department, Whitehall.

Sir, 27 May 1856.

In answer to their Lordships' memorandum of the 16th, requesting a report of the state and condition of the ordnance employed by the Naval Brigade before Sevastopol, I can only give it from memory, not having retained any memoranda to refer to, as I understood official reports were forwarded from time to time from the brigade.

On the 8th September 1855, the last day of the bombardment, our guns, with one or two exceptions, were in very good condition, better and heavier than at any previous time; many of them had been rebouched once, some of the 68-pounders 95 cwt. twice. I do not think any of the guns, except the 68-pounders, were fired more than 1,000 times in the batteries, being generally disabled by the enemy, as every embrasure much used during the siege had at the least three sets of guns.

The 68-pounders landed from the "Terrible" were constantly in use, and I should say the least number of rounds fired from any one of them was 3,000; some of them went up to 4,000. They were generally fired with the 16lb. charge, and frequently very rapidly, as from their annoying the enemy so much, a very heavy fire was always directed at them. Two or three burst, but I think it was chiefly owing to using too great elevation for old guns, it being almost impossible to prevent the men taking a long shot at a working party. The burst guns appeared a good deal worn out at the lower part of the vent, and the metal about the chamber appeared to be slightly disintegrated.

The 68-pounders 95 cwt. are as perfect guns as can be desired, and when they can be brought into position most effective.

Their range is very great, and nearly as true as a rifle. The enemy's hollow and small solid shot used to break against the muzzle without materially injuring the piece, whilst numbers of other guns during the siege were split at the muzzle by the enemy's shot.

The 10-inch and 8-inch 65 cwt. are both very good and true guns, and especially useful for shell. The 32-pounders 42 cwt. medium, are too light to make any impression against earth-works; ditto the artillery 24-pounders lent to the Naval Brigade.

I do not think it would be out of place here to call attention to the fact of Mr. Murdoch, engineer of the "Sanspareil," having bouched the guns so well with such small means, and under the enemy's fire.

Trusting this information may be satisfactory,

I remain, &c.
(signed) *John J. Kennedy*,
Captain R. N.

The Secretary of the Admiralty.

Observations on the Sea Service Mortars, used at the Bombardment of *Sweaborg*, in August 1855.

The cavities in the bottom of the chambers mentioned in the annexed Report, varied in depth from 1 inch to $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

The repairs were effected by introducing melted zinc into the cavity, which lasted usually from 12 to 30 rounds.

The mortars which burst were divided through the whole course of the vent. The cavities in the chambers were found to be larger after each repair; they inclined downwards.

The vents of the mortars incline towards the breech, and this seems in some degree the cause of those cavities.

The "Growler's" mortar, cast in 1813, answered well. Had all been equally good, it is probable that the same injury might have been done to the town in a much less time, and the mortars would still have been fit for service.

The

The destruction caused by the bombardment may be considered partly owing to the rapidity of the fire; it prevented the enemy (probably) from extinguishing the flames, which may have been rendered more intense by their occurring in so many places at once.

In naval bombardments, rapidity of fire is very essential, the men being unprotected by epaulments, and the action being liable to be impeded by bad weather.

In the old works on naval gunnery, more particularly in that of Lieutenant Brancham, R.M.A., it appears that mortars were supposed to throw about 25 shells per hour. At the bombardment of Sweaborg, they averaged 25 to 30 shells in the first hour, and fewer in subsequent hours. The only mortar which exceeded 30 rounds in one hour was that in the "Growler," which lasted best of all. During this rapid firing every shell appeared to be effective.

The Falencienne composition seems to have been destructive.

As the mortars varied much in their powers of endurance, it is submitted that some may have been made of inferior metal.

The "Growler's" swinging mortar had its suspension gear in good order throughout 355 rounds.

In the other three, the bolts supporting the muzzle-band gave way. Two of them answered well with chain, instead of a band; for the third new bolts were made. With perfectly good materials, this system presents great advantages; and constant elevation in a sea-way is an important consideration; but an accident causes great delay, and changing a slung mortar for another would be attended with considerable difficulty.

(signed) *J. M. Wemyss,*
Captain commanding Detachment of R.M. Artillery,
20 August 1855. attached to Baltic Fleet.

REPORT of the State of Mortars on Board Her Majesty's Vessels after the Bombardment of *Sweaborg*, on the 9th, 10th, and 11th August 1855.

[*N.B.*—Repairs of mortars were made by running zinc and tin into the cavity at the bottom of the chambers.]

Second repair of mortar.—Split down the bottom of the chamber; vent blown. — "Blazer:" 129 rounds.

Mortar not repaired.—Split down the bottom of the chamber; vent blown. — "Grappler:" 311 rounds.

Third repair.—Vent blown +; cavity at the bottom of the chamber deep. — "Prompt:" 184 rounds.

Fourth repair.—Vent blown +; vent at the bottom of the bore, in line with the longitudinal crack in the vent; cavity at the bottom of the chamber very deep. — "Porpoise:" 213 rounds.

Fourth repair.—Number of rounds between each repair, 14, 34, 30; vent blown +; suspension gear carried away first day's firing; second day fought in chains. — "Surly," Swing Mortar: 134 rounds.

Third repair.—Number of rounds between each repair, 22, 65; vent blown +; suspension gear carried away; slung in chains; trunnion rods bent. — "Drake," Swing Mortar: 129 rounds.

Third repair.—Number of rounds between each repair, 61, 30; vent blown +. — "Redbreast:" 230 rounds.

First repair.—Bolt of muzzle strap replaced once; vent blown +. — "Havoc," Swing Mortar: 94 rounds.

No repair.—Disabled the first day by a large cavity at the bottom of chamber, from which a crack extends over the crown of chamber through the vent, and a crack extends from the same cavity to the lower part of chamber. — "Sinbad:" 113 rounds.

"Pickle:" 114 rounds. Mortar burst first day; no repair; cavity in the end of bore, conical apex turning downwards.

"Growler," Swing Mortar; 355 rounds. Mortar burst second night; no repair; fired 355 shell without cessation; bottom of chamber slightly injured; no cavity.

"Mastiff:" 148 rounds. Mortar burst second night in four pieces, two large and two small; one of the smaller went overboard; one repair.

"Carron:" 289 rounds. Fourth repair.—About 16 rounds between each repair; split down the bottom of chamber; vent blown +; cavity at the bottom of bore deep.

"Manly:" 277 rounds. Second repair.—Split down the bottom of bore; five large cracks in the chamber, one of them through the vent, which is blown.

"Beacon:" 176 rounds. Sixth repair.—About 14 rounds between each repair; cavity at bottom of chamber, deep; vent blown +.

"Rocket:" 241 rounds. No repair.—A large rent in the crown of chambers, extending through the vent, which is blown +; a very small cavity at the bottom of chamber.

Total No. of rounds, 3,141.

Note.—The mark after "vent blown" shows the appearance of vent inside the chamber.

The above Report was drawn up by Captain Schomberg, R.M.A., and I consider it to be correct.

(signed) *J. M. Wemyss,*
Captain, R.M.A.

GUNS.

RETURN of all those GUNS which have Burst at the Siege of *Sebastopol*, stating the Description and Calibre of each Gun, Number of Rounds fired when the Gun became Unserviceable, and supposed Cause of such Bursting:—And, like RETURN for *Sweaborg*.

(*Colonel Dunne.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
9 *June* 1856.

208. *Under* 1 *oz.*

ENFIELD FACTORY.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 14 March 1856;—*for*,

A "STATEMENT of the various Sums Expended at *Enfield* Factory, under the following Heads, in the Years 1854–5 and 1855–6:—Buildings; Machinery; and, Cost of Putting up and Altering Machinery."

War Department, March 1856.

F. PEEL.

STATEMENT showing the Sums expended in the Years 1854–5 and 1855–6, at the Royal Small Arms Factory, *Enfield*, for the Erection of Buildings, Purchase of Machinery, Putting up and Alteration of Machinery.

	Buildings.	Machinery.	Putting up Machinery.	Alteration of Machinery.	Total.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Amounts expended in 1854–55 - -	15,690 13 9	25,478 19 4	- - -	- - -	41,169 13 1
Amounts expended in 1855–56 - -	35,433 18 –	24,082 10 7	3,590 – –	2,250 – –	65,356 8 7
£.	51,124 11 9	49,561 9 11	3,590 – –	2,250 – –	106,526 1 8

Royal Small Arms Factory, Enfield, 24 March 1856.

M. H. Dixon, Lieut.-Colonel, R.A., Superintendent.

ENFIELD FACTORY.

STATEMENT showing the various Sums Expended at the Royal Small Arms Factory, *Enfield*, in the Years 1854–5 and 1855–6, under the following Heads; viz.—Buildings; Machinery; Putting up and Alteration of Machinery.

(*Mr. Spooner.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
1 *April* 1856.

FIREWORKS (HYDE PARK, &c.).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 21 April 1856;—*for*,

A "COPY of any CORRESPONDENCE between the Secretary of State for the War Department, and the Office of Ordnance, and the First Commissioner of Public Works, in relation to the Buildings now erecting for Fireworks in *Hyde Park* and the *Green Park*."

War Department, May 1856.

F. PEEL.

(*Mr. Edward Egerton.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 20 *May* 1856.

COPY of any CORRESPONDENCE between the Secretary of State for the War Department, and the Office of Ordnance, and the First Commissioner of Public Works, in relation to the Buildings now erecting for Fireworks in *Hyde Park* and the *Green Park*.

No. 1.—LETTER from Mr. *Drewry* to Mr. *Austin*, dated 8th April, requesting the Erection of Two Sheds in the Parks, and the Enclosure of the Ground for the Exhibition of Fireworks.

War Department, Pall Mall,
Sir, 8 April 1856.

I AM directed by Lord Panmure to request you will move the Commissioners of Works and Public Buildings to give immediate authority for the erection of two sheds, the one in the Green Park and the other in Hyde Park, of the following dimensions; viz., 200×35×25 feet; also of a strong fence, six feet high, to enclose the ground upon which the exhibition of the fireworks is to take place.

It is necessary that the sheds be completed in eight days from this date. The Building Engineer of the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, has been instructed to place himself in communication with the Commissioners with reference to this undertaking.

I am, &c.
(signed) *H. R. Drewry.*

No. 2.—LETTER from Mr. *Austin* to Mr. *Drewry*, dated 8th April 1856, requesting to be furnished with the Plan of the Sheds, and the Size of the Areas to be enclosed in the Parks for the Fireworks.

Sir, Office of Works, &c., 8 April 1856.

I AM directed by the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works, &c., to inform you that your letter respecting the erection of two sheds, one in Hyde Park and the other in Green Park, with fences, for the exhibition of fireworks, was received at this office at 25 minutes past four this day. It was immediately laid before the First Commissioner, who despatched a letter to the Treasury, enclosing a copy of your letter, and requiring the authority of the Lords Commissioners for the expenditure which will be incurred, and without which he cannot act.

I am further directed to say that the works will be commenced as soon as possible, and be completed without any delay; but the First Commissioner would have been glad if you had sent him instructions sooner, instead of leaving the matter to so late a period that the officers of this department must be taken off the works on which they are engaged at a moment's notice, in order that they may complete the works within eight days.

I am also to request that you will be so good as to send me a plan of the sort of sheds you desire, and the size of the areas you wish should be enclosed. The size of the sheds is given in your letter, but the size of the areas is not given; you merely say, a fence six foot high; and you will also state whether this fence is to be a closed fence or an open rail fence.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Alfred Austin,*
Secretary.

No. 3.—Letter from Mr. *Drewry*, Principal Clerk, War Department, to Mr. *Austin*, Office of Works, &c., dated 9th April 1856, transmitting a Copy of a Report from Captain *Boxer* relative to Plan of Sheds and Size of Areas.

War Department, Pall Mall,
Sir, 9 April 1856.

I have the honour, by desire of Lord Panmure, to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of yesterday, requesting to be furnished with a plan of the sheds proposed to be erected in Hyde Park and in the Green Park, and the size of the areas to be enclosed; and I am in reply to transmit to you, for the information of the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works, &c., the enclosed copy of a report from the Superintendent of the Royal Laboratories on the subject, dated this day.

I am, &c.
(signed) *H. R. Drewry.*

War Department, Pall Mall,
Sir, 9 April 1856.

I beg to forward a rough sketch of the sheds referred to in my letter of the 8th instant, and to state, with reference to Mr. Austin's inquiries, that the size of each of the enclosed areas required for the exhibition of fireworks is about 80,000 square yards, and that the fence must be a closed one, of a strong construction.

Mr. Murray will point out upon the spot the position of the sheds and line of fence.

Should the Board of Works find it inconvenient to perform the work in the time specified, we shall be happy to undertake it ourselves.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. M. Boxer*,
Captain R. A. and Superintendent.

Right Honourable
W. Monsell, M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 4.—Letter from the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works, &c., to Mr. *Drewry*, Principal Clerk, War Department, dated 10th April 1856, requesting that the erection of the Sheds, &c., in the Parks may be undertaken by the Laboratory Department.

Sir, Office of Works, &c., 10 April 1856.

I am directed by the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works, &c., to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, transmitting, by desire of Lord Panmure, copy of a report from the Superintendent of the Royal Laboratories on the subject of the sheds and fences required to be erected in Hyde Park and the Green Park for the proposed exhibition of fireworks; and, with reference to that part of the report in which the Superintendent states that should this Board find it inconvenient to perform the work in the time specified, his department will be happy to undertake it themselves, I am to acquaint you, for the information of Lord Panmure, that there is great pressure upon this department at the present time, and that the First Commissioner will be glad to leave the work in question in the hands of the War Department. He has accordingly written to the Treasury to that effect.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Alfred Austin*, Secretary.

FIREWORKS (HYDE PARK, &c.).

COPY of CORRESPONDENCE between the Secretary of State for the War Department, and the Office of Ordnance, and the First Commissioner of Public Works, in relation to the Buildings now erecting for Fireworks in *Hyde Park* and the *Green Park*.

(*Mr. Edward Egerton.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
20 *May* 1856.

Under 1 *oz.*

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 29 April 1856;—*for*,

RETURN, "in continuation of the Return, No. 278, of Session 1855, relative to the Geological Survey, together with Skeleton Maps corresponding in Scale and the Colours used with the Maps of 1855, to show the Progress of the Survey to March 1856."

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF IRELAND.

The sheets of the one-inch Map of Ireland, numbered 36, 41, 47, and 53, making altogether 14 quarter sheets (*see* accompanying Index Map A.), were received from the Ordnance Survey Office, with the boundaries of the rocks, and formations and other geological features, engraved ready for colouring and publication in February 1856.

These would therefore have been published as soon as they could have been coloured, had it not been deemed advisable to represent also the distribution of the drift or superficial deposits upon them. Considerable difficulty had been found in doing this satisfactorily, and former attempts had failed. Another trial, however, has been made, and a plan adopted, which it is hoped may answer; the maps have been returned to the Survey Office for the engraving of the drift boundaries, and the construction of lead stencil plates to effect this object.

An unforeseen delay has consequently occurred in the publication of these sheets.

The accompanying Index Map (marked A.) of the one-inch Map of Ireland is coloured so as to represent:

1. The area finished as above described, on which the drift boundaries are now engraving, *coloured blue.*

2. The area of which the ordinary geological boundaries are being engraved, seven quarter sheets of the one-inch map, *coloured yellow.*

3. The area finished on the six-inch scale (in addition to the above) before March 1855, about 25 quarter sheets of the one-inch map, *coloured red.*

4. The area completed on the six-inch map between March 1855 and March 1856, equal to about seven or eight quarter sheets of the one-inch map, *coloured green.*

5. The area of which the survey is now in progress, *coloured brown.*

For the reason before explained, as well as that given in the previous Report, no maps have been issued for sale during the past year to Messrs. Hodges & Smith, the agents.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The accompanying Index Map (marked B.) of the one-inch Map of England is coloured so as to represent :

1. The area published in 1855 at the date of the previous Return to the Honourable House, *coloured blue.*

2. The area published since the last Return, viz., about 1,280 square miles, *coloured green.*

3. The area now engraving at the Ordnance Map Office for publication, viz., 1,875 square miles, *coloured red.*

4. The area preparing for engraving, viz., 1,395 square miles, *coloured yellow.*

5. The area in progress of surveying, *coloured brown.*

6. The area in progress of surveying in Scotland, *coloured brown* in the accompanying Index Maps of Edinburghshire and Haddingtonshire (marked C. and D. respectively). On the latter (D.), the darker tint shows the area completed (but not ready for publication till the completion of adjoining areas), about 117 square miles.

The following maps and sections of the Geological Survey of England have been supplied for sale to Messrs. Longman & Co., the publishers, between the 31st March 1855 and 31st March 1856.

Whole sheets - - - -	325 copies.
Quarter sheets - - - -	773 „
Horizontal sections - - -	180 „
Vertical - - - - -	110 „
Index of signs and colours - -	11 „
TOTAL - -	1,399 copies.

Rod. I. Murchison,
Director-General.

(A)

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to the

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF IRELAND,

On the Scale of One Inch to the Statute Mile,

Showing the Progress to 31 March 1856.

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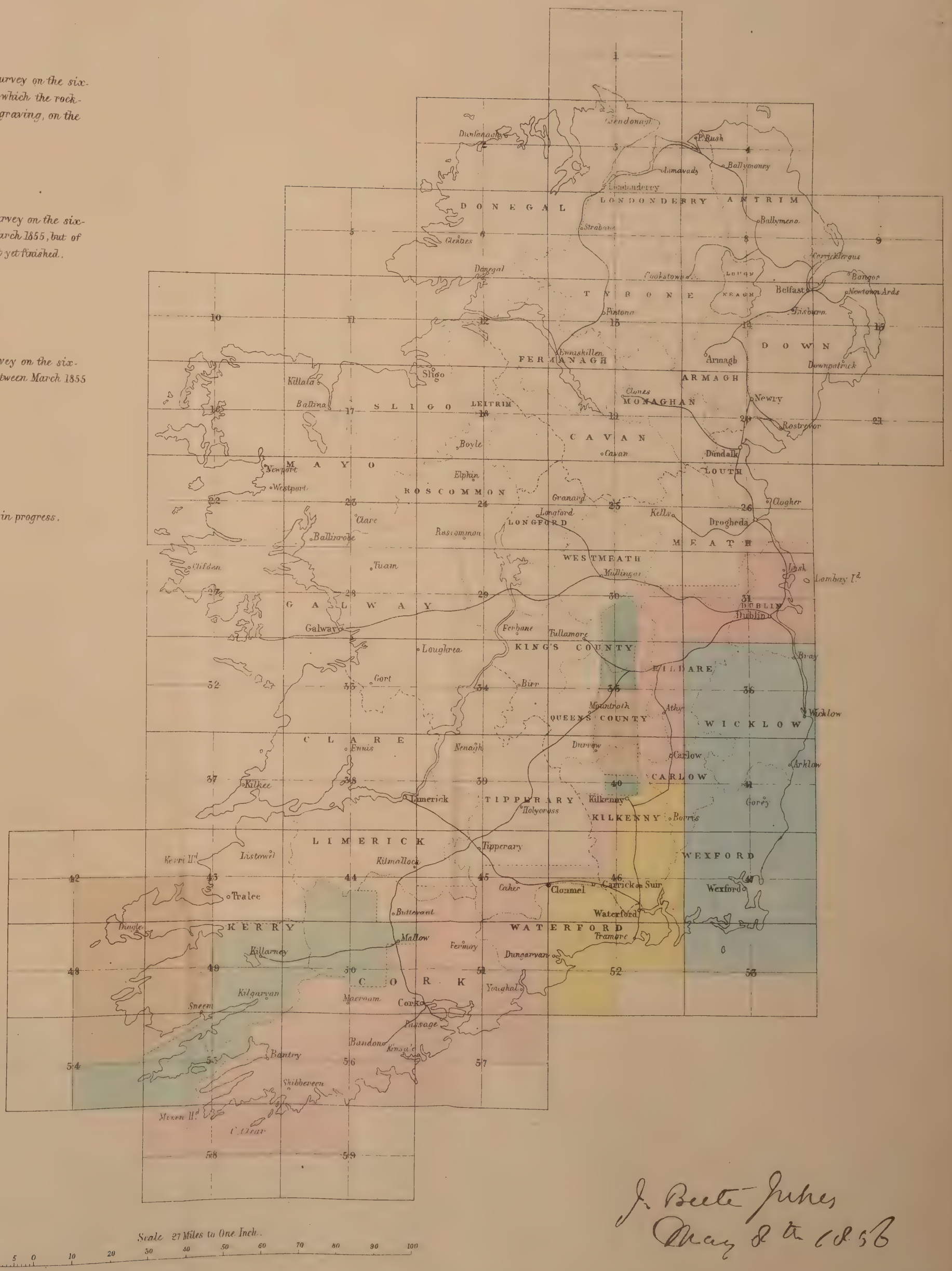
Area of which the Geological Survey on the six-inch scale is complete, and of which the rock-boundaries are in course of engraving, on the one-inch maps.

Area of which the Geological Survey on the six-inch scale was completed in March 1855, but of which the one-inch maps are not yet finished.

Area of which the Geological Survey on the six-inch scale has been completed, between March 1855 and March 1856.

Area of which the Survey is now in progress.



Scale 27 Miles to One Inch.

10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

J. Beete Jukes
May 8th 1856

John Arrowsmith, Litho.

N° 219. Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed, 20th May 1856.

Henry Hansard, Printer.

(B.)

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to the
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
of
ENGLAND AND WALES.

Published
in Sheets on a Scale of one inch to a Mile,
Showing the Progress to 31st March 1856.

EXPLANATION

Blue – *Area published at date of Report 1855, in accordance with Sir Denham Norrey's Motion.*

Green – *Since Report of 1865.*

Red – *Area now engraving for publication.*

Yellow – *preparing for engraving.*

Brown – *progress of Survey.*

J. Arrowsmith, Publr.

No. 219. Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed, 20th May 1856.

Henry Hansard, Printer.

Index shewing the State of the
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF EDINBURGHSHIRE.

Published on a Scale of Six Inches to a Mile.

SHEWING THE PROGRESS TO 31. MARCH, 1856.

(C)

RETURN — GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Baxter, Printer.

No. 219. Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed, 20 May, 1856.

Henry Hansard, Printer.

Index shewing the State of the

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF HADDINGTONSHIRE.

Published on a Scale of Six Inches to a Mile.

SHEWING THE PROGRESS TO 31 MARCH, 1856.

EXPLANATION.

Dark Brown. *Surveyed but not ready for publication, until the completion of adjoining areas.*

Light Brown. *In progress.*

Lavery, Lithe.

No 219. Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed, 20 May, 1856.

Henry Hansard, Printer.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

RETURN, in continuation of Return No. 278, of Session 1855, relative to the GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, together with SKELETON MAPS corresponding in Scale and the Colours used with the Maps of 1855, to show the Progress of the Survey to March 1856.

(*Sir Denham Norreys.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
20 *May* 1856.

[*Price* 1 *s.*]

219.

Under 2 oz.

455

FOREIGN MILITARY EDUCATION.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 25 July 1856;—*for*,

"COPY of a REPORT which has been addressed to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for War, entitled, REPORT on FOREIGN MILITARY EDUCATION."

(*Captain Laffan.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 25 *July* 1856.

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REPORT of the Commissioners appointed to consider the best Mode of re-organising the System for Training Officers for the Scientific Corps; together with an Account of Foreign and other Military Education.

To the Right Honourable the Lord Panmure, Secretary of State for War.

My Lord,

Your Lordship having entrusted us with the duty of considering the best mode of re-organising the Education and Training of Officers of the Scientific Corps, and having directed us, in the course of our inquiry, to inspect the best military schools abroad, and to record all observations and facts which might appear of importance with reference to military education in general, we beg respectfully to submit to you the course we have taken in following out these instructions, the results of our inquiries, and the suggestions founded upon them. Course pursued.

It appeared necessary, in the first instance, previous to any inspection of foreign schools, to make ourselves acquainted with the instruction given at those establishments for military education to which our attention was especially directed. With this view, we immediately visited the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich and the Royal Engineers Establishment at Chatham, at both of which every assistance was given us by the authorities; and since our return from abroad we have repeated our visit to Woolwich, with a view of comparing some points in the system of education there pursued with the principal features of the teaching in foreign schools. English academies.

Immediately after our inspection of these establishments, we thought it desirable to examine the French system for training artillery and engineer officers, as followed in the Polytechnic School and in the School of Application at Metz, to both of which our attention was more particularly called by the nature of our instructions. French schools.

Having thus had an opportunity of comparing the teaching in these institutions with that given in our own, our next duty appeared to be to circulate questions soliciting the opinions and suggestions of officers in the two special corps with regard to the manner in which our own system of education has worked, and the expediency of making certain alterations. In adopting this course, it was our wish to obtain extensively the opinions of officers of different ranks and experience. We therefore selected nearly an equal number in each corps; regard being had, in the first place, to officers of high rank; secondly, to those who had directed or had been closely connected with the education at Woolwich and Chatham; thirdly, to officers on service who had had recent opportunities of testing the merits of the training of the academies; and, lastly, to junior officers who were comparatively fresh from their instruction. Some of our questions were intentionally of a very general nature, in order to give room for the expression of such variety of opinion on the education of the two corps as we understood to exist. English evidence.

The number of officers to whom we applied was limited by the employment of a large portion on active service in the Crimea or on foreign stations, and by the full occupation of many others in England. But though this fact may have somewhat diminished the amount of the evidence sent us, full information has been given respecting the Royal Military Academy and the Establishment at Chatham, and we have received many valuable suggestions upon points of general military education. Our Report will show the constant assistance we have derived from this evidence; and if it should be thought that we have quoted it too largely, our excuse is that we have felt on many subjects that the judgment of the officers who gave us their advice was of far more importance, and would deservedly exercise a greater influence, than the statement of our own opinions.

We endeavoured also to obtain the opinions of foreign officers on the working of education in their own country. Thus, in the case of the Polytechnic School, having been struck both by its excellent teaching, and by the points Foreign evidence.

Visits to Foreign Schools.

of difference it presented to our own system, we requested the opinions of several scientific officers and other persons connected with the school, with regard to the effect of its high scientific studies on the special arms in France. The answers, which were most willingly sent to our questions, we have placed in immediate connexion with our account of the instruction given in the Polytechnic itself, and the School of Application at Metz. We also followed a similar course in Prussia, where we were able to obtain a full and valuable account of the history and working of some parts of the Prussian educational system from Colonel Von Holleben, who is now, and has been for many years, Adjutant to the General-Inspector of Military Education.

French.

Prussian.

Inspection of foreign schools.

Our principal object, however, has been an examination of the chief military schools in France, Austria, Prussia, and (although less minutely) in Sardinia; and an account of the military teaching and training given at these institutions will form the second portion of the accompanying Report. We have added, in the case of each country, such a preliminary outline of the general military system as appeared necessary to make the plan of education intelligible.

Full details given of the schools.

It may, perhaps, be thought that some of these schools have been described with an excessive minuteness, and we should certainly have been glad to enter into details more sparingly, and to confine ourselves mainly to the results of our inquiry. We were persuaded, however, that the proper object of our investigations was rather to lay before competent judges the actual state of military education abroad, than to give solely or principally our own impressions with respect to it. And it is doubtful whether, without ample details, the character and value of foreign military education could have been properly estimated, or a just impression conveyed of the care with which it is assisted and directed by the Government of each country. It may be remarked that, while we have endeavoured to give a complete view of each system, the schools which we have described most minutely are those of the special arms, the principal objects of our inquiry. It is hardly necessary to add that we may have fallen inadvertently into occasional errors of detail. But we have used our best endeavours, both by care at the time, and by subsequent correspondence, to avoid this danger; and we trust that any such defect will not prevent our description from being substantially faithful and accurate.

In carrying out these objects, our acknowledgment is due for the assistance we have derived from the very valuable services of Mr. A. H. Clough, of the Educational Department of the Privy Council, who by your Lordship's permission was appointed to act as our Secretary. During the last six months, when Mr. Clough's services were unavoidably withdrawn from us, we have to acknowledge the able assistance of Mr. G. E. Ranken, of the War Office. We have to thank Mr. Sylvester for his valuable translation of the Programmes of the Polytechnic School inserted in the Appendix.

Plan of Report.

As regards the form of our Report, we have thought it best to separate the parts mentioned above, containing a detailed account of military education, and the evidence sent to us, from our general statement, which will give the results of our inquiry and our recommendations.

In this general statement, with which we commence, we shall follow the plan which appears best to carry out our instructions.

Schools visited.

I. We shall describe briefly the course we adopted in visiting foreign military schools, taking this opportunity of expressing our acknowledgments to many officers and other gentlemen who assisted us in our inquiry, and whose suggestions were often our most valuable guide.

Character of foreign military education.

II. We shall endeavour to give such an account of the principal features of military education in each country as may render the systems followed intelligible; showing the principles upon which officers of the different arms are educated, the extent to which that education is carried, and the means by which it is directed and encouraged.

III. We shall, in the same manner, although more briefly, describe the general military education of our own country; and in pursuance of our instructions, "to record all such facts and observations as may appear of importance with "reference to military education," we shall consider some of the principles applicable to all military education. We limit ourselves to principles, because we are not empowered to draw up a detailed plan for the education of officers of the whole army, or to make any recommendation with regard to Sandhurst.

General military education in England.

IV. We shall give a detailed plan for the education to be pursued in future in the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, in accordance with the recent regulations of entrance at a later age than formerly, and by a competitive examination. From this basis our instructions directed us to start. Plan proposed for Woolwich.

V. The recommendations offered by artillery officers with regard to supplying further opportunities for scientific and practical training, *after leaving the Academy*, will be stated, with suggestions on the subject. Later artillery and engineer course.

VI. The opportunities for instruction now afforded at Chatham to young engineer officers will be considered, and some recommendations offered for improving and extending them.

I.—PROCEEDINGS IN VISITING FOREIGN SCHOOLS.

FRANCE.

Paris.

Having received our instructions on the 26th of January, and having visited Woolwich and Chatham, we reached Paris on February 3d; and by the valuable assistance of Lieut-Colonel Claremont, C.B., Her Majesty's Military Commissioner at Paris, immediate permission was obtained from the Minister at War to visit the chief military schools in France. These are the great School of St. Cyr, near Versailles, for officers of the line; the School of Application for the staff corps, in Paris; and the Polytechnic, with one of its supplementary Schools of Application at Metz, intended for the training of officers of the special corps. In this preliminary outline of our proceedings, it is only necessary to state, that while each of these schools has its separate Board of Improvement, all are under the central control of the Minister of War; that they are conducted with the vigorous competition which characterises the whole French system of military education; and that the whole teaching is materially influenced by the fact that the pupils of these institutions are young men rather than boys, since seventeen is the earliest age at which military education commences in France. It was soon, indeed, forced upon our attention that a civil education of long duration is in France always preliminary to a military one, and that the military schools exercise a powerful influence, by means of their competitive entrance examinations, on the general education of the country. These facts, we shall leave it to the body of our Report to illustrate; but we were led in consequence to study civil in its connexion with military education in France, and we endeavoured to make ourselves acquainted with some of the great Lycées (or public schools), which act as feeders to the Polytechnic and to St. Cyr. Of these, we inspected particularly that of St. Louis in Paris, which is considered to give a good preparation for the military schools; and we have thought it necessary to give some account of the general system of the lycées. Nature of the schools, and course pursued in visiting them.

Our chief attention was devoted to the Polytechnic School, which we visited on several occasions, and examined carefully. We shall have occasion more than once to dwell on the system of that remarkable institution, and we will only mention at present that every possible facility for studying its working was afforded to us by the kindness of the commandant, General Eblé, and of Colonel Riffault, the inspector of studies; whilst the information supplied to us most kindly by professors, examiners, and former eminent pupils of the school, assisted us to understand its striking system of teaching, and to estimate its effects upon its military students. We must take this opportunity of expressing our obligations to M. Biot, of the Institute, to M. de Barante, to General Vicomte de la Hitte, to Generals Poncelet, Piobert, and Charron, Lieut-Colonel Favé, and M. de Polignac, all formerly pupils of the school; and also to M. Duhamel, M. C. Hermite, and M. Bertrand, members of the Institute, and connected with the Polytechnic as professors or examiners. We beg also to thank M. Villemain for allowing us to profit by his knowledge of every kind of education in France. Polytechnic School.

After inspecting the other great schools alluded to, St. Cyr and the Staff School, we visited the School of Musketry at Vincennes, and some of the Civil Schools of Application connected with the Polytechnic. In all these cases the directors or professors supplied us with every information and document which we required, many of which we have translated and placed as appendices in a separate volume. We obtained similar documents in other countries, which will be found generally to contain each school's account of its own working, its system and lectures, drawn up in many instances very minutely, and these may Schools of St. Cyr, and the Staff.

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be made a means either of verifying or correcting our accounts. We should add, that in all our visits to the schools in or near Paris, we had the advantage of Lieut.-Colonel Claremont's company and assistance.

School of Application at Metz.

We spent a month in examining the schools we have mentioned; and leaving Paris for Metz at the beginning of March, we found upon our arrival that the examinations of the sub-lieutenants for entrance to the artillery and engineers were going on. Opportunities for witnessing these, and for inspecting the school and other educational establishments, were immediately afforded to us by the kindness of General Mary-Monge, commandant of the garrison, of General de Boblaye, the commandant of the school, Lieut.-Colonel Lafont, the second in command, and General Morin, member of the Institute, the president of the jury of examiners then sitting. On the 5th and 6th of March we were conducted over the large buildings forming the School of Application, and on the 7th over the School of Pyrotechny and the Arsenal. On the 8th we were allowed to attend the examinations of the young officers in the school, and on the 11th were admitted to the Regimental School of Engineers.

During our stay at Metz we drew up a series of questions, to which we have already alluded, to be addressed to artillery and engineer officers in England, in accordance with our instructions, directing us to circulate "questions among "such persons as are likely to be able to assist us by their knowledge and abilities." We had previously, before leaving Paris, addressed a series of inquiries to scientific officers and other gentlemen more or less connected with the Polytechnic School.

PRUSSIA.

Berlin.

After leaving Metz, we reached Berlin on the 15th of March, and upon placing ourselves in communication with his Excellency Her Majesty's Minister Lord Bloomfield, were immediately introduced by him to General von Peucker, the inspector-general of military education, who furnished us with credentials admitting us to all the principal military schools.

Prussian schools.

We found in Prussia a still closer connexion between the military and the civil education of the country than we had found in France; indeed, the great military school for young men *before* their entrance into the army basis its special military teaching on a complete general education. In fact, although the Cadet School has the name, drill, uniform, and all the associations of a military college, there is nothing professional in its teaching till a pupil enters the highest or selected class at about seventeen. The military education is very careful and complete; but it would be only to anticipate our general account, if we were to explain the peculiar system on which the whole training is founded. We shall limit ourselves at present to remarking, that the most important schools

Division schools.

are frequented *after* entrance into the army; that the *division-schools* are meant to give a nine months' professional teaching to every young *candidate-officer* before he finally gains his commission; that nine months of actual service must precede entrance into the school for the artillery and engineers; and

Staff School.

that the War School, or school for the staff, is a very laborious, indeed almost

Artillery and Engineers School.

an overtaught, senior department. Of these, the Staff School and the Artillery and Engineers School are both in Berlin; and by the kindness of their respective commandants we were allowed carefully to inspect them, and were supplied with much information, and with some useful documents relating to both, which will be found among our appendices. The division-schools are nine in number, and are situated in the chief garrison towns in the kingdom. We inspected the nearest of these, the school for the Officers of the Guards at Potsdam. And we also had an opportunity of visiting the Upper Cadet School at Berlin; one of the junior houses which prepare pupils for it at Potsdam; together with an establishment for training non-commissioned officers, and a large orphan house for the sons of soldiers, both of which are also at Potsdam.

Officers consulted.

We derived much information from the officers presiding over these schools, and we also had an opportunity of profiting by the valuable suggestions of General von Willisen, and of Colonel von Holleben, Adjutant of the General Inspector of Military Instruction and Education. This latter officer gave us a full account of the working of Prussian military education, and he has since had the kindness to send us his opinion in writing on some of the most important points in the system. We invite attention to this valuable evidence.

We

PRUSSIA.

We received much assistance from Captain Junge, on the staff of the Artillery and Engineer School; from Lieutenant Berger, of the 28th Prussian Infantry, an officer studying at the Staff School, and from Mr. Pertz, a young engineer cadet; and lastly, Dr. Wiese, a member of the Commission for admission into the cadet corps, gave us an account of the manner in which the common schools of the country prepare young men for their first examination on entering the army.

AUSTRIA.

Vienna.

We left Berlin at the end of March, and proceeded to Vienna. The Austrian War Department is under the direct supervision of His Majesty the Emperor, but is divided into four sections, each having its separate head. His Excellency Sir Hamilton Seymour had already acquainted General Baron Gorizutti, the Chief of the fourth or educational section of the War Office, with the object of our inquiry; and we desire to express the amplest acknowledgments for the courtesy and interest with which General Gorizutti and Colonel Scudier, the officers at the head of this section, met or anticipated our wishes for information. Major Dwernecky, of the staff, and Captain Christl, of the artillery, accompanied us, and assisted our inquiries at all the educational institutions we desired to visit; and every document bearing on the teaching of the schools, the expenses, or the promotion connected with education, was placed at our disposal. We have also to thank Colonel Count Nugent for much information on the Austrian army. The schools we inspected may be arranged in accordance with the main divisions under which the education falls, of schools for non-commissioned officers; preparatory schools for officers; and the senior departments for the staff, the artillery and engineers, and the military teachers.

Department of military education.

1. Schools for non-commissioned officers.

School companies.

1. The first of these classes, the schools for *non-commissioned officers*, constitute a peculiar and interesting part of the Austrian military education. We visited, before any other, the School Company for the Artillery at Vienna, and were immediately struck by the care bestowed on the education, and the liberality of the domestic arrangements. Two similar schools were inspected at Kloster Neuburg, on the Danube; an infantry school company and a flotilla school company; the object of the latter being to train effective non-commissioned officers, some of whom may afterwards be made officers for the flotilla service on the rivers, lakes, and lagoons of the empire. We visited afterwards one of the junior institutions for boys from 11 to 15 years of age, which serve as the feeders for these schools. This was the Upper House of Education at Kuttenberg, in Bohemia.

2. Schools for officers.

Wiener Neustadt.

2. The second class of institutions, those for the preparatory education of *officers*, are specially termed cadet houses and academies. There are four of each class. Of these we visited Hainburg, near Presburg, as a specimen of the junior or cadet institutions; Wiener Neustadt, 30 miles from Vienna, the chief academy for the preparation of young officers of infantry and cavalry; the Artillery Academy at Olmütz, and the Engineer Academy at Znaim, in Moravia. On visiting Wiener Neustadt on the 8th of April, we were conducted by Colonel Knoll, the commandant, over the establishment, which, in its buildings and its general arrangements, may be described as the most magnificent we have anywhere seen; and we afterwards inspected a very striking school for the education of military instructors. At both schools we were present at examinations of the scholars.

Wiener Neustadt is soon to be made the centre of all the military educational establishments for officers, by removing to it the academies for the artillery and the engineers, and an united higher course for both these corps. The buildings for these academies are to be upon an immense scale, at an expense which is calculated at 1,000,000*l.* sterling. The plans were shown to us by Colonel Scholl, of the engineers, who designed them, and is intrusted with the charge of carrying them out. In the meantime two of our number had inspected the Artillery Academy at Olmütz; and on visiting the Engineer Academy at Znaim, we had the advantage of accompanying General Gorizutti, the chief of the educational section of the Ministry of War, who proposed to us that we should join him in his visit of inspection. Every opportunity for studying the school was also afforded us during the two days of our visit by the Commandant, General Khautz von Eulenthal.

Artillery Academy at Olmütz, and Engineer Academy at Znaim.

3. Senior and special schools.

3. The third class of Austrian schools, that of *special* schools and *senior* departments, contains the Staff School, the higher course for the artillery and engineers, and

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and the Institution for Military Teachers. We visited the Staff School at Vienna on different occasions, were present at its examinations, and spent some time in the rooms with the officers studying there. Much information was received from the Commandant and the professors of drawing and military history; and we shall elsewhere invite attention to the interesting character of all the teaching. The united higher course of study for the artillery and engineers is not yet completed. It is provisionally in operation for the engineers only at Znaim, and we have described its commencement and its plans of study. The school for military teachers was visited at Wiener Neustadt.

Besides the above schools, we inspected at Vienna the Bureau of the Geographical Engineers and the Polytechnic School.

SARDINIA.

Turin.

Although the extent and variety of the Austrian schools engrossed much of the time allowed for our work, we were anxious to obtain an authentic account of the state of military education in the Sardinian States, and one of our number visited Turin for this purpose. He received there every assistance from Sir James Hudson and Colonel Righini, and inspected successively the Accademia Regia Militare (the general school for officers who enter the army as such), the Staff School, and the School for the Artillery and Engineers. He also obtained an account of the officers' school at Ivrea for officers of infantry and cavalry before they obtain the rank of captain, which was not at that time in operation. These schools, owing to the late demand for officers, could not all of them be considered in their normal state; but we are enabled, both from personal inspection, and from the documents which were supplied to us, to give what we believe to be a correct outline of their system and regulations.

Accademia.

School of Ivrea.

Great assistance was received in this inquiry from the Honourable E. M. Erskine, Secretary of Legation at Turin, whose complete knowledge of the country made his suggestions most valuable, and who has since supplied us with additional information.

II.—GENERAL ACCOUNT OF FOREIGN SYSTEMS.

Section I.—France.

Having detailed the opportunities thus liberally offered for studying foreign military education, we shall proceed to describe the nature of the different systems, referring for fuller information to the details given in the report of the schools of each separate country. The principles of this education are distinct in each case, and are strongly marked by differences of national character. In France, highly rewarded competition is the mainspring of the whole system; in Prussia the chief object aimed at appears to be the attainment of a good average of general and professional education from all officers whatever; in Austria vigorous competition is the principle of the Staff School, with high education for a small portion of the officers, and a most liberal encouragement of non-commissioned officers; finally, in Sardinia there is, again, considerable competition. Everywhere there is an organisation for education so systematic, and so large an expenditure for the purpose, as to show both the value attached, in a military point of view, to the teaching and training of officers and the position it occupies in the general education of the country. Such is the mere outline. Following it into its details, we commence with France.

Principles of the different systems.

French education.

The feature which principally attracts attention in French military education is the remarkable character of the Polytechnic School, and the teaching it gives to the officers of the special corps. But this great school, the principal scientific institution in existence connected with any army, may more properly be reserved, together with its School of Application, as the highest points of French military education; and we shall previously state the marked principles on which the whole of this education is based, and which are carried out in all the other military schools of the country.

Its characteristics.

The characteristic points of the French system are as follows: (1,) the proportion, founded apparently upon principle, which officers educated in military schools are made to bear to those promoted for service from the ranks; (2,) the mature age at which military education begins; (3,) the system of thorough competition on which it is founded; and (4,) the extensive State assistance afforded

to

to successful candidates for entrance into military schools, whenever their circumstances require it.

Officers from the military schools.

1. In the French army one-third of the officers in the line, two-thirds of those in the Scientific Corps, and the whole of the staff, receive a careful professional education; the remainder are appointed from the ranks, by the choice of the Emperor, on the recommendation of their superior officers. We were assured, however, that the latter class of officers do not usually rise above the rank of captain; and the inference would seem to be that for the inferior commands, courage and conduct are considered sufficient qualifications, while scientific study and professional knowledge are thought requisite for the higher.

No juvenile education.

2. The next point worthy of notice is the manner in which France has gradually but completely thrown aside the idea of juvenile military education, adopting in its place the plan of giving professional teaching and training to young men, just as they are emerging into manhood, and when their general education may be almost considered to be completed. In this practice France in some respects differs from any other country, although Prussia resembles her in giving no specific military education at a very early age. The experiment of thus making a good general education the basis of a special military one seems to have first been tried on the foundation of the Polytechnic School in 1793, and the idea is in great measure due to the practical genius of Fourcroy and Carnot. On the very first establishment of this school young men were allowed to enter it at the average age of eighteen, with the prospect of joining the army after two or three years; and it was soon found that they brought to their special studies a freshness and energy far greater than boys who had been taught, and perhaps sated with, military subjects from the age of twelve or thirteen. Gradually the system adopted at the Polytechnic was extended to the other army schools, and although the Lycées under the first Empire were coloured with what may be called military fashions,—which, indeed, to some extent affect all French education,—juvenile military schools were in the course of time discontinued or diminished; and after 1814 the principle of juvenile military education may be said to have been entirely abandoned. The plan adopted instead says, in effect, "Give your young men a sound education, in the best schools of the "country, till the age of seventeen or eighteen; at that age, let them compete "for entrance into a military college, where they will be instructed for two, "three, or four years, according to the requirements of the service they are to "enter; once entered into the school, the State will assist them in their educa-"tion, and will thus enable them to commence a career."

Example set by the Polytechnic.

Principle now adopted.

3. With this alteration in respect of age was combined the establishment of the principle of competition for admission into military schools; and the extent to which this practice is encouraged will be amply illustrated by the account of every military school.

4. Every candidate who can succeed in the open and competitive entrance examination to St. Cyr and the Polytechnic School is entitled, according to his means, to a partial or entire support from the State. At the present time, not less than one-third of the students in each of these schools receive such maintenance. It is, however, manifest that such a regulation, combined with other points in the social system of France, while it developes talent, must exercise a democratic influence on the army.

Such are the principles adopted by France in encouraging the education of that portion of its officers from whom alone it requires educational qualifications: and these principles are carried out at St. Cyr, for the line; at the Staff School, for which St. Cyr is the principal feeder; and at the Polytechnic, and its School of Application at Metz.

Schools.
1. St. Cyr.

The preliminary studies which best fit a pupil for the competitive entrance examination to St. Cyr are almost entirely mathematical. This is one of the points in which the peculiar genius of France colours its military education somewhat differently from that of other countries. We shall remark elsewhere, in speaking of the Polytechnic, though quite recognising the superiority of mathematics over any other single element in military teaching, that to encourage this to an almost exclusive extent (as is done in France) militates against the

Account of Foreign Systems.

Instruction at St. Cyr.

principle of a complete *liberal* education; and in England a liberal education is justly considered of greater consequence than a special intellectual training in any single subject, however important. The above remark applies, however, as regards St. Cyr, solely to its entrance examination, and the preliminary studies it encourages. The instruction given at the school itself seems to us well considered and judicious. The young men enter, on an average, between the ages of seventeen and eighteen; they spend two years at the school; and on leaving, twenty-two of the best scholars usually obtain places in the Staff School, and the rest choose their regiments according to their places on the examination list.

The nature of the studies may be judged of from the following Table:

First year's Lectures,—	Second year's Lectures,—
27 in descriptive geometry.	10 in topography.
35 in physical science.	27 in fortification.
20 in military literature.	15 in artillery.
35 in military history.	10 in military legislation.
27 in geography and military statistics.	12 in military administration.
30 in German.	27 in military art and history.
	20 in German.
Total - 174	Total - 121

Character of the teaching.

It will be observed that military literature, military history, military geography and statistics, constitute nearly half the total number of lectures in each year; and, indeed, in every good military school on the Continent, we have found these subjects insisted upon, as the best means of interesting a young officer in the study of his profession. The other subjects taught are also essential parts of the instruction of an educated officer; and it must be remembered that these *lectures* (which for the whole year may appear few in number) occupy much more time than English *lessons*; notes upon them being always written out, and the whole work gone over with the *répétiteur*, an assistant to the professor, whose office is very fully described in the account of the Polytechnic School. We must add that practical exercises form a great part of the military training given at St. Cyr, greater, for instance, than in the chief Austrian Academy at Wiener Neustadt, the school to which it bears the closest resemblance. There is apparently more study at Wiener Neustadt, and an equal prospect of ultimate appointments is held out to its pupils.

Competition.

Competition is encouraged in the whole school course, by the effect which the credits given at the numerous examinations have upon the student's position in the final examination, when the total result of his efforts may gain for him the coveted prize of admission to the school for the staff corps. It should be remembered that the social position of a large proportion of pupils both at St. Cyr and the Polytechnic is such as to make the prizes given at each, objects of much greater ambition than would probably be the case in England.

2. Staff School.

Entrance into the School of Application for the staff corps may be considered the reward of proficiency at St. Cyr, the twenty-two best pupils of which, together with three from the Polytechnic, constitute the ordinary yearly admission to this school. Strictly speaking, indeed, the twenty-seven best pupils from St. Cyr compete for the entrance to the staff school with an equal number of sub-lieutenants, who may obtain permission from their commanding officer to appear as candidates. But we were informed that few, if any, now present themselves. The course of teaching lasts for two years, no less than eighteen professors being employed, and the principal studies being topography, military art, and fortification. The pupils are carefully ranged in the order of merit at their different examinations, and enter the staff corps according to the places they finally obtain. Immediately on leaving the school, they are made lieutenants, and are then sent to the infantry to do duty for two years, and at the expiration of this time are attached for an equal period to the cavalry. They *may* finally be sent, but are not necessarily so, for a year to the artillery or engineers.

Competitive spirit of French military education.

It is obvious that both these schools carry out the main principle of French military education—open competition, upon which it more thoroughly relies than

than any other country we have visited. This principle, as well as that of the later commencement of military education, was apparently first brought to influence the army on the establishment of the Polytechnic School. In the continuous wars which ensued, promotion and reward must indeed have been given upon other considerations than those of success in military studies, but during the long period of comparative peace it seems to have been established that the best ground for advancement, at least in the earliest stage of an officer's course, was proof of talent and attainments in the profession which he had selected.

3. Polytechnic School.

It will not excite surprise that this spirit should be found most active at its very birthplace, in the most competitive school in the world, the Polytechnic itself. From first to last every detail of the teaching given there is devised for this end, The general results, it cannot be doubted, have been remarkably successful; and though they have not been solely military (for the school is partly a civil one), they have placed the special arms in France in a higher relative position, in point of mathematical instruction, than is probably the case in any other continental army.

Peculiarities of the school.

The plan of this school is so peculiar, and so unlike that of any other in England or elsewhere, that we must refer those who wish to understand its influence on the scientific training of the special arms to the fuller account given in our Report. Some details, however, must accompany our remarks; and, indeed, the principles of the school are both instructive educationally, and are calculated (even where not directly applicable to our own state) to throw light on interesting questions of military education. The whole system brings out in its strongest light the French practice with regard to competition, and the French estimate of the value of high scientific attainments in a military point of view.

A preparatory school for the public services.

The Polytechnic is a great preparatory school, possessing a monopoly of admission into twelve of the chief public services of France, among which are those of the artillery and engineers, many of the others being of a civil character. There is a public, and always a very severe competition for admission; every detail of the education is skilfully devised to encourage emulation during the pupil's course; and there is a final competition for a choice amongst the 140 or 150 appointments which the school yearly offers.

Its advantages.

In mentioning these facts, we have probably said enough to show the advantages of such a school, both in the amount of ability it can collect, and in the stimulus it supplies to exertion. The talent encouraged is almost solely mathematical, that peculiar talent of France, which is of all others the best fitted for the preparatory teaching of the special corps of the army. And thus it would appear at first sight, *that in point of theoretical instruction*, the officers of the French artillery and engineers must excel those of all other European armies; and it is certainly our opinion that this is the case. But having praised this school so highly, both here and in our detailed account of it, we are entitled with equal frankness to state some drawbacks which may, perhaps, detract from the efficiency of its military pupils. We invite attention to the evidence of French officers upon this point.

Drawbacks.

1. All the highest prizes are civil ones, and this is certainly a drawback, even if compensated for by other advantages. It was not so much felt in the days of the first Empire, when all the talent of France streamed into the army. But since that time it has usually been found that, with a few striking exceptions (chiefly of distinguished pupils of the higher ranks), the thirty or forty first pupils choose the civil services.

2. The system of education, excellent as it is in its stimulating power, has one or two marked defects. Such is the attempt to give exactly the same teaching, lesson by lesson, during a course of two years, to a class of 160 pupils, with no reference to their varieties of ability or powers of application. This practice has a tendency either to make many of the pupils superficial, or to exhaust them. Now it must be remembered that the majority of these pupils enter the army; and hence, probably, the numerous complaints on both points, from the military authorities at Metz, who possess the best opportunity of testing the effects of the Polytechnic. Another defect is that already referred to, the exclusively mathematical spirit encouraged, which may be said entirely to overshoot its

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mark, and to prevent (what seems to us most desirable for a scientific soldier) the education from being truly liberal. Nor can we avoid remarking that education has its moral as well as its merely intellectual side; and we were not nearly so much impressed by the moral and manly as by the intellectual effects of the Polytechnic teaching. It is the more necessary to state this, because in describing the system pursued at the school, we have naturally been led to dwell chiefly on its intellectual results.

Advantages.

In spite of these drawbacks the Polytechnic School appeared to us a most instructive study for purposes of military education. Many points in its system of teaching are admirable, and above everything else it seemed to evidence the extraordinary spirit imparted to education by the competition created by its valuable prizes. It does in this respect, for the army and the services of the public works in France, what the universities do chiefly for the bar and the clerical profession in England. It gives every possible encouragement to early application and talent, while by the pecuniary aid of the State it places this talent in a position to do itself justice.

4. School of Application at Metz.

The School of Application at Metz is the completion of the Polytechnic scientific training for most of its military pupils. They are sub-lieutenants on admission, and they pursue during two years a course which is partly practical, but in which theory still holds a prominent place, and is carried to a greater extent than we conceive to be necessary or desirable for *all* officers,—even for those of the special arms. A brief summary would give but an inadequate idea of these studies, and we must, therefore, refer for complete information to the description of the School of Metz, given in the second portion of our Report, and to the translation of its principal programmes in the Appendix. The studies of artillery and engineer officers are conducted entirely in common for the first and for two thirds of the second year; but during the remaining third they diverge widely. Yet even at Metz the instruction of officers for the special arms is not held to be completed. They join their regiments upon leaving, and are employed in practical exercises with troops till they obtain the rank of second captain in their respective arms; then the training of artillery officers, apart from their men, is, in a certain sense, resumed; they are sent to the arsenals, foundries, and manufactories of arms.

Section II.—Prussia.

Distinct principle of Prussian education.

The Prussian system of military education, while it is most carefully and systematically planned, and resembles in some important points that of France, is mainly, however, founded upon a distinct principle. There is less both of the competition so much relied upon in France, and of the prizes which encourage it. The practice, and what may be called the spirit on which the practice rests, are both different. The apparent object of the Prussian plan, and its practical working, is to secure a good average of education both general and professional, not from a proportion of select officers, but *universally* from all officers of the service. In other respects, in the care with which military education is superintended, and in pecuniary foundations to assist pupils, France and Prussia are not dissimilar; the marked point of separation is that the one is thoroughly competitive, while the other, though not absolutely rejecting competition, uses its stimulus very sparingly.

The double examination of all candidates for commissions.

The means by which it is attempted in Prussia to attain this universal educational standard, are the exaction of a double qualification from every candidate or *aspirant* for a commission, before that commission is actually granted. The candidate enters the army in the ranks, though frequently with a promise of a nomination to a commission from the colonel of a regiment. The first qualification required is to pass an examination testing his general and liberal education, which must be undergone at some time within six months after joining. This examination (called the *Portépée-fähnrich*), is not, however, required from about fifty of the candidates, who have previously given proofs of higher proficiency in the first-class public schools, and the two highest classes of the Cadet School pass it before entering the army. During these six months the *aspirant* gains some practical knowledge of ordinary military duties by serving in the ranks; but such service, we were informed, is enforced with very different

different degrees of strictness by the colonels of different regiments. The first six months ended, he usually goes for nine months more to the Division Schools, (though this is not obligatory), to obtain the professional knowledge which is to qualify for the second, *or officer's* examination. These schools are an institution peculiar to Prussia. They have undergone several changes; and the education given was at first *general* as well as *professional*, but it is now strictly *professional*. They were also at first very numerous, almost to the extent of one for every regiment; but they have been gradually diminished to nine, and are now about to be reduced to three. Their course of teaching we have elsewhere given in detail. They are considered so important an institution in Prussia, that we must call attention to Colonel von Holleben's account of them, and his sketch of their progress. When this course is completed the aspirant may be examined for his commission, for which a second, but no further trial is allowed. If successful, he is then eligible for the next vacancy; but even at this point his progress towards obtaining a commission may be stopped by an adverse vote of the officers of the corps, who have thus the power of black-balling a candidate whom, in the words of the official books, they may consider unworthy of becoming their comrade (*nicht würdig in seine Mitte zu treten*). This is the mode of obtaining commissions in the infantry and cavalry; one precisely similar in principle, with some slight differences in details, is adopted for the special corps.

Division Schools.

We have given in this description what may be called the leading idea of the Prussian system, the requirement of a fair education from all the officers of the army. This requirement seems to be honestly carried out, and with increasing success; for as the army has raised the standard of its entrance examination, the schools have improved their preparation for it. At the same time, the studies in the Division Schools appear to give a fair professional teaching.

Evidence of Colonel von Holleben.

Meanwhile it would be incorrect to state that no distinctions are offered for military study. There is much competition in the select class of the Cadet House at Berlin, half the scholars of which are distinguished by having no examinations after entering the army. "The young men who obtain testimonials "of fitness for the University and the select class of the Cadet House must be "considered," says Colonel von Holleben, "in point of scientific preparation, "an excellent supply of officers." But the main object of the system is that *every* candidate should show "professional knowledge and education." The still more important principle of "opportunities for the few of higher talent" seemed less completely carried out.

Colonel von Holleben's evidence.

Other points deserve notice as more or less connected with the practice of Prussia. It is evidently considered desirable to limit commissions in the army almost exclusively to the upper ranks and the sons of officers; we were told that all colonels in promising nominations kept this object in view, and the check exercised by the officers points the same way. We were also assured that the advancement of non-commissioned officers in time of peace to the rank of officers was an extremely rare occurrence.

Other points noticed.

Again, one leading point of view in which the cadet schools were regarded seemed to consist in the means of keeping up a military *esprit de corps*. The necessity for this appears to be the more felt, because from the Prussian army resembling a militia, a strong *esprit de corps* is needed in the officers to counterbalance the shifting and civil character of the rest of the troops. Thus a military school is regarded as a nursery for military sentiment, as well as a means of forming and encouraging military science.

Some account of the chief schools will complete our view of military education in Prussia.

The educational course may be said to begin with the cadet schools, four of which, the junior establishments situated in provincial towns, lead to one finishing Cadet House in Berlin, containing 420 boys. In the course of the last five years about one hundred cadets have annually entered the army; but in consequence of the increase of numbers in the Cadet Houses, it is expected that as many as one hundred and fifty will in future join the army every year. In spite of their name, these schools are intended to give a civil as much as a military education; but they offer a very large number of free places to the sons of officers; their uniform and traditions encourage a military spirit; and the pupils of the highest class (called the *selecta*) receive a professional

Outline of the different schools. Cadet Houses.

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a professional education, and are allowed to pass the two usual examinations for entering the army whilst still belonging to the school. This class, from whence about sixty young men enter the army yearly, supplies the only preliminary military education in Prussia.

Division schools.

The next point in military education is the Division School, in which, after six months of service, the candidate usually receives his professional teaching. These schools we have described fully in our Report of Prussia.

Artillery and Engineer School.

The Artillery and Engineer School does for the artillery and engineers what the Division School does for the line. Its teaching, to which we have already alluded, may be best estimated from the translations we have given of official documents relating to the school and the programmes of its lectures. The education given to the artillery and engineers in this school is identical in the first year, and differs only as regards the character of the drawing in the second. In the third, however, it has greater differences, viz. in drawing, fortification, artillery, military engineering, and construction, and the veterinary art.

Staff School.

The Staff School is made in Prussia the principal entrance to the staff corps, and as the admission to this school is competitive in France, Prussia, Austria, and Sardinia, it may be considered in those countries the natural prize for a distinguished young officer, inasmuch as it secures him a place on the staff corps. It does not, however, completely fulfil this last condition in Prussia. The principle of open competition is indeed asserted in the entrance examination, where about half the candidates obtain places in the school; but at the final examination on leaving the school no classified list is promulgated, and it is not certain that they enter the staff according to their actual acquirements. This was spoken of as a practical defect. Without entering into the question whether it be desirable to make an officer's talents his sole claim to a staff appointment, it appears to us that wherever it is professed, as in France, Prussia, Austria, and Sardinia, that the only road to the staff is through successful study in the Staff School, it is most consistent with this demand for exertion that the officers should be placed in the exact order of merit, as in France and Austria, and that this place should fix the order of promotion to the staff.

The Staff School, open to officers of all arms, is the final point in Prussian military education; but two subjects remain to be mentioned, the mode in which the cost of education is defrayed, and its control and management.

Prussian expenditure on military education.

The annual expenditure of Prussia upon military education amounts to about 40,000*l.*; nearly all the expenses of the schools are defrayed by the State; none of them are entirely self-supporting. This may be called a large sum, considering the general careful economy of the Prussian finances, the moderate size of the standing army, and the very small cost of education in Prussia. A considerable portion of this is devoted to the free, or partially free places in the Cadet Houses, of which there are no less than 720. These are, in fact, exhibitions given by the State for the support of students at a military school; they are like the vast system of military foundations which we shall find in Austria, and may be compared and partly contrasted with the bourses of the French schools. The *resemblance* consists in the fact that the State contributes about 15,000*l.* yearly to the education of pupils in the Cadet Houses; the *contrast* lies in this aid being given in Prussia to the sons of officers or State servants, whereas in France it is the reward of successful competitors in need of such assistance.

Direction of military education by the general inspector.

"The whole department of military education and examination is under the "control of the general inspector of military education, who reports directly "to the King on all matters relating to instruction, but confers with the minister "of war on matters of finance. The general inspector is assisted by a supreme "Board of Military Studies, acting with him as a council, consisting of field "officers of the staff and the special arms, consultative assessors of the minister "of worship, and professors chosen for the purpose."

Besides the above-mentioned Board, which has the supreme direction of military education, there is another to conduct the examinations. From this second board different bodies are deputed, some for the preliminary examination (the Portépée-fähnrich), others for those of the division schools. These examiners are generally distinct from the schools, though in some instances professors from the

the schools have a place among them. They are partly military men, partly civilians. PRUSSIA.

Section III.—Austria.

AUSTRIA.

The magnitude of the military education of Austria entitles it to rank among the chief institutions of the empire. It has been remodelled since the wars of 1848, 1849. It is now centralised, and wholly directed by one of the four co-ordinate sections of the War-office, which is independent of the others, and reports directly to the Emperor. This educational or "fourth" section has the control of between 300,000 *l.* and 400,000 *l.* yearly. It provides for the free, or nearly free, education of more than 5,000 pupils. The extent and completeness of the system will be best understood by a reference to the clear and valuable official account of the schools. Extent and centralisation of the education.

The military schools are divided by this document into (1) those which educate pupils for *non-commissioned officers*, (2) those which educate for *officers*, (3) and those *senior schools* which complete the education and extend the instruction of both classes. The method of training non-commissioned officers is a peculiar and remarkable part of the system; and this and the training of officers are conducted so much upon the same principle, that we shall find an account of the non-commissioned officers' schools the best introduction to our more special subject. Division of the military schools.

1. No less than 5,730 pupils are in process of being educated for non-commissioned officers. They are received into a military school at seven years old, and at that early age are devoted to the army, with a kind of solemnity, by their fathers, somewhat similar to the practice at Woolwich Academy: "I "hereby pledge myself to surrender up my son to the Imperial military service, "in case of his being admitted into a military educational institution, and I will "under no pretext require his return."* This promise, as the official document states, may no doubt be recalled if the youth finds that he has mistaken his vocation; but it must exercise great influence (and such is its avowed object) in retaining him in it. 1. Non-commissioned officers. Pledge given. * *Vide* translation of official account.

After passing successively through two junior institutions,—the lower houses of education, where he continues till 11 years old, and the upper houses, where he remains till 15,—the boy receives his finishing course in one of what are termed the school companies, the highest class of schools for training boys to become non-commissioned officers in all arms of the service. These are 20 in number, and scattered over the whole empire, containing generally 120 pupils each, though in one case only 60; and with a course of either two or three years, according to the nature of the service. The extent and the requirements of the empire give a striking variety to their character. Thus, in the frontier school companies, "the range of the studies is more extensive, because the non-"commissioned officers on the military frontiers are entrusted with the general "administration, and require of necessity a knowledge of political administration, "of jurisprudence, and agriculture;"† and thus also the non-commissioned officers for the responsible flotilla service of the mouths of the great rivers, the lagoons of the Po, the head of the Adriatic, and the lakes, are carefully educated and frequently promoted. Following the course of a pupil through these upper houses and school companies, we were much struck by the sensible and vigorous character of the education, and the motives supplied for exertion.‡ In the upper houses the boys compete for entrance to the school companies which they prefer, and the more scientific companies are a special object of ambition, because it is more usual in these for young men to be raised by their talents to the academies, and thus made officers, "free of all cost:" according to the regulations, however, this is possible in all. It may be stated that from six to ten pupils from each of the more scientific school companies,—the artillery, engineer, pioneer, flotilla, and marine companies,—are yearly transferred to the academies, to complete their education there for the officer's commission. Two junior schools. Senior or school companies. Varied character of the education. † Official account. ‡ *See* particularly the account of the Artillery School Company at Vienna. Opportunities of promotion. Official account.

A system of this kind, supplying at once a good education and large opportunities of advancement, must necessarily operate as a great encouragement to young men educating for non-commissioned officers; and allowing for the social differences

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differences of the two countries, it resembles in spirit the French system, which throws open the gates of the Polytechnic and St. Cyr, and with them a proportion of the commissions in the army, to all.

Extensive system of State, provincial, and private foundations for army education.

This, however, is not all. The sums devoted to the education of non-commissioned officers, as well as officers, are immense, and may be regarded as a spontaneous contribution of the national feeling, no less than a State provision. A system both of public and private foundations (*Stiftungen*) prevails,—part derived from the Emperor, part from the provinces, part from private gifts and legacies,—by which 3,190 pupils are supported in the houses of education and the school companies, and 1,320 in the cadet schools and academies. The very large majority of these exhibitions supply a *complete*, about 200 a *partial*, maintenance. And it is curious to observe the aid to education which is so common in our own universities, devoted in Austria to what may be termed the great national institution,—the army, and retaining all the limitations to the descendants of founders or natives of provinces which marked our own foundations. Some of these exhibitions have been founded by foreign soldiers for their own countrymen. Thus there are two bearing the name of the O'Gara and the O'Brady, to be held by any Irishmen of good family, one of which is in the gift of the Roman-catholic Archbishop of Dublin. We should add, that this system is still a living and popular one. Within three years the city of Brünn has founded such an exhibition "for sons of Austrian subjects in Moravia, and by "preference in Brünn, in commemoration of His Majesty's escape from assassina-"tion in 1853." We ourselves heard a distinguished officer express an intention of founding one of these exhibitions. The comparison with the open *bourses* of the Polytechnic is remarkable; but the Austrian appointments to free places seem to be given, like the Prussian, solely as rewards for the service of the parent.

2. Education of boys for officers.

2. The education of young men for officers is conducted upon the same principles which regulate that for non-commissioned officers. The age of admission to a cadet school is about 11. The pupils are pledged to the service with the same formalities which we have noticed in the lower houses of education. Between 15 and 16 they enter one of the academies for the line, the artillery, the engineers, or the marine, and after four years they pass to their respective services.

Education very juvenile, but the character of the studies general.

Thus, unlike the French system, that which is followed in Austria commits the pupil to the army, and to a military education, from an early age, resembling herein the plan of the *Accademia Militare* of Turin. But an attempt seems to be made to combine general with special teaching. Thus, although even in the two first years (from 15 to 17), at Wiener Neustadt, there is some introduction of successful practical military teaching, the chief weight is thrown upon mathematics, history, geography, drawing, and French; special military teaching has a greater, though far from an exclusive place, in the two last years. The studies are high, and (as far as we could judge) pursued carefully, and with excellent discipline.

Active competition in the Austrian schools.

The description we have given of the system pursued in the schools for non-commissioned officers will have shown that there is a constant appeal to emulation. The same is found at Wiener Neustadt. There is a careful system of assigning credits during the whole school period, which itself argues competition. The chief immediate reward, indeed, is the choice of a regiment on leaving the school; but the prospect of entering the Staff School stands in no distant perspective, and this is filled with so many pupils from Wiener Neustadt, that it must be looked upon as the sure reward of a successful Neustädter. There are other inducements of a different character. The discipline being strict, pupils are constantly removed from Wiener Neustadt and the other academies to the schools for non-commissioned officers; and though sometimes allowed to enter the army as officers, it must always be as juniors to their contemporaries at Wiener Neustadt. We heard instances of great strictness in this matter.

Course for the special arms.

The new course for the special arms in Austria is not yet completely in operation. It is at present carried on separately in the Academy of Olmütz for the artillery, and that of Znaim, in Moravia, for the engineers. There are 200 pupils in each academy, and the courses of instruction, which are more special or technical than at Wiener Neustadt, last four years, from the age of fifteen to

to nineteen. The yearly examinations, the manner in which the marks of the monthly examinations tell on the final one, and the careful classification of the pupils in the order of merit, reminded us of the system of the Polytechnic more than any other school we have seen. And an inspection of the very high credits obtained by the first thirty pupils will prove the diligence with which the studies are pursued. We should add that several pupils of marked talents come from the scientific school companies. A further fact bears witness to the vigour of the discipline. We have alluded to the dismissal of unpromising subjects from the Austrian military schools. In the course of three years, since the changes of 1850, it appears that nearly 100 pupils were removed from Znaim, as not coming up to the standard required for the engineers by the new regulations.

Competition.

Strictness and high standard of teaching.

3. The courses of instruction in the three academies for infantry and cavalry, artillery, and for engineers, last for the same time, and run (as it were) parallel to each other. Each is, or is to be, completed by a senior department. The united course for the artillery and engineers is not indeed yet combined in the magnificent buildings begun at Wiener Neustadt; but it is already organised in a provisional state at Znaim for the engineers, and the plan of instruction drawn up is a solid one. The arrangements for the general Staff School require more remark.

3. Senior departments. For special arms.

Staff School.

In our report upon Austrian schools we have specially noticed this school as remarkable for its thorough and open competitive character from first to last, and its very sensible plan of study. Admission to it is by competition, open to officers of all arms: the pupils are not unduly overburdened with work; perhaps, there is even room for one or two more subjects of importance; but what is done seems to be done thoroughly; the officers are carefully ranked, on leaving the school, according as the abilities they have displayed may be considered a criterion of their fitness for employment on the general staff; and *in this order* they enter the staff corps. The consequence is that every officer knows distinctly, from the time that he first competes for admission until his final examination on leaving, that the order in which he will enter the staff depends entirely on his own exertions and success at the school. It seemed to us that this open competition produced a spirit of confidence and energy in the students, as great, if not greater, than any we met with elsewhere.

Its open competition.

The whole of the above system of education is directed by the Fourth Section of the War Department. We may here refer generally to our introductory account of Austrian schools for a detail of the manner in which the sums devoted to education are expended. With regard to the other functions of the Central Board, in all the schools we found traces of its activity; and the energy and system which prevail in the military teaching of Austria appear in great measure to result from its being directed by this single head.

Direction of education by the *Fourth Section*.

Section IV.—Sardinia.

In the following account of the Sardinian system of military education we shall not enter into such detail as in the case of France, Prussia, and Austria. The Sardinian plan of education is simpler and less extensive than those of the above countries, and at the time of our visiting Turin the immediate demand for officers had been so pressing that the number in the schools was much smaller than would usually be the case. Moreover, the system of education had been in many respects remodelled since the war of 1849. The new plans were not yet in complete operation, and many of those which were so, had not been working long enough to afford a fair trial.

Sardinian education.

Considered, however, as a supplement to that of the greater military powers, the education given in the Sardinian States is full of interest, both in the points in which it resembles them, and in some which are peculiar to itself. The general principles of the system may be described as resembling the French. Thus one-third of the officers who obtain commissions every year are appointed from deserving non-commissioned officers. Thus, again, the system of bourses or exhibitions prevails to a large extent in the chief military school, the Accademia Militare, of Turin; and, finally, the special arms, instead of being placed (as in Germany) in a somewhat inferior position to other parts of the army, are the favourite as well as the most educated corps in the Sardinian service.

All who enter the army as officers, pass through the Accademia Militare.

School of the special arms.

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service. On the other hand, the system prevails of a separate education, from early years, of pupils intended to enter the army as officers.

1. As in Prussia, an attempt is made to secure that every young man entering the army as an officer should have both a general and a professional education. All pass through the *Accademia Militare*, a large institution, the pupils of which are, for a portion of their school course, educated alike, after which the ablest are selected for the artillery and engineers, and are placed in a class apart, where they work for a year at high mathematics, chemistry, and architectural drawing, as preparatory to the Artillery and Engineer School. Such is the more general education.

Schools of Ivrea and Pinerol for officers.

2. A main feature, however, in Sardinian military education is the manner in which all officers who enter the army as such (for one-third are promoted from the ranks) receive instruction preparatory to being promoted to a captaincy. Two institutions have been founded for this purpose,—the school of Ivrea for the infantry, and that of Pinerol for the cavalry. Regimental schools for officers also exist, and in every brigade or division, officers are taught *topography*, under the supervision of the chief of the staff of the division. Care is taken to make this teaching uniform throughout the army; and it may be regarded as preparatory to that of the schools at Ivrea and Pinerol, which accord with the principle of the Prussian division schools in requiring that every officer shall have received professional instruction; but as regards other points, and particularly the period for attending them, these schools are peculiar to the Sardinian army. In time of peace no officer, excepting those of the special arms, can obtain a company without having studied for a year in one or the other of these schools, and having passed an examination on leaving it. The instruction given is mainly practical, field fortification, the secondary operations of war, and topography being the branches of military science taught.

Peculiarity of these schools.

Primary object of the school.

These institutions appear to have been *primarily* established with a view to the instruction of officers and non-commissioned officers throughout the army, and in order to prevent regiments or corps from following some peculiar system of their own. The same motive seems to have led to the gradual reduction in number of the Prussian division schools. *Secondarily*, however, these schools have been made available for the purpose of organising and drilling the reserve of the Sardinian army, a large body of conscripts assembled for a few weeks in the autumn of each year in a camp about twelve miles from Turin. This object seems to have been attained most successfully.

Secondary object.

Quite recently a class has been added to the school at Ivrea for the exclusive education of non-commissioned officers aspiring to a commission; and for the sake of economy this class is to be common to infantry and cavalry.

During the late war, in consequence of the great demand for officers, this school was closed, and the rule enforcing attendance relaxed, officers being promoted to the command of companies who had not passed their examination; but the Minister of War has now reverted to the former practice, and we are given to understand that the rule will henceforth be rigidly adhered to.

We have given an account of the principles on which the schools of Ivrea and Pinerol have been founded, and on which they work, for the reason above-mentioned, that they are an important and indeed a peculiar feature of the Sardinian system. They carry out, in fact, that requisition of distinct professional teaching in the case of officers which Prussia insists upon for those who are *about to become* officers. And this teaching they appear to have combined in a very practical manner with other military exercises; for, as we have mentioned above, the officers thus taught appear to be partly employed in drilling and organising the reserve of the Sardinian army, which is carried on in their immediate neighbourhood.

3. The scientific arms (*armi dotti*) have long been the favourite and distinguished corps in the Sardinian army, and we have mentioned in our account of the "War School" of Frederick the Great, that one of its first professors was D'Antoni, a celebrated teacher from the Artillery School of Alexandria. The instruction of these corps, given in part at the Royal Military Academy, is completed in the Artillery and Engineer School, the special course of instruction lasting for a year and a half. The programmes of study for the school will show the nature of the teaching, part of which is peculiar to engineer officers.

4. The

SARDINIA.

4. The staff school has only existed since 1850. It is conducted, like the other staff schools which we have visited, on the competitive principle; the officers attending it being ranged according to merit in their final examination, the ablest entering the staff corps in that order. Officers must have served four years, and must not have exceeded the age of 28 on their entrance into the school. Indeed, according to the regulations, it is *apparently* only open to subalterns. The system being competitive, many candidates for entrance into the staff corps necessarily fail to obtain appointments. This body of officers, it is assumed, having received a certain degree of scientific training, are qualified to instruct their comrades in what they have learned. It is consequently from this body of officers that teachers are derived for the topographical classes established in each regiment or brigade. The staff school having been recently founded, and a period of active war having intervened since its institution, cannot be supposed to have completely organised its system of instruction. We have elsewhere mentioned that topography, the art of war, and fortification, are the branches of military study most attended to; but we have reason to believe that its plan of instruction will be extended. It may not be superfluous to mention the high appreciation in Sardinia of the Austrian general staff, as tending to confirm our own estimate of the excellence of the Austrian Staff School. We have been recently informed, on the best authority, that some of the most distinguished Sardinian officers, who, from their service in the Crimea and elsewhere, have been able to compare the merits of different staff corps, consider the Austrian general staff "the best in existence."

As regards the system of examination, there is a standing board consisting of from *five* to *seven* officers presided over by a lieutenant-general, which superintends all the more important examinations of the military schools, such as those upon leaving the school, &c. The constant examinations within the school, when the cadets are being moved from one class to another, are conducted by the professors.

The expense of military education in the Sardinian States amounts to 18,000*l.* annually. The military schools are all under the direction of the minister of war.

The rules of promotion in the Sardinian army have lately undergone some modifications. According to the present regulations, a certain proportion of the appointments below the rank of major is by selection, monthly reports of all officers being sent in to a board of six, consisting of the colonel, lieutenant-colonel and majors of each regiment. The object of this is to select young officers of marked merit for promotion. After the majority, promotion by seniority ceases, and every step is then given by selection.

Remarks upon Foreign Military Education.

Before quitting the subject of foreign military education, a short consideration of some results of this inquiry may deserve attention, and may serve as a link to connect the education of other armies with that of our own.

The national character which appears in the military education of every country,—the system and management with which it is conducted,—the prizes and appointments which encourage military students,—the ages at which they begin their professional studies,—the later opportunities, after entering the service, for completing them,—and the value particularly attached to a high training for the scientific arms and the staff,—such are obviously the first points respecting which an English officer may desire to know the practice of other countries. We should not, indeed, adequately convey our own impressions, which are founded on a careful study of the schools described in this report, if we did not at once state our belief that in all the countries we have visited a far greater value is attached to the possession of a high scientific training, by at least a considerable portion of the officers of the army, than is the case among ourselves. Not only are the schools made of more importance, the teaching of every school higher, the discipline apparently more strict, the number of teachers generally greater, but the whole of education is conducted on a more complete system, the sums expended for the purpose are far larger, and (what is, perhaps, most important of all) the advantages to be derived from an intelligent study of their profession

General importance attached to military education.

Remarks on Foreign Military Education.

profession are made more certain and more apparent to the pupils, or the officers, themselves.

Large expenditure.

1. The clearest proof of the importance attached to a careful education of officers is afforded by the large expenditure for this purpose. This amounts to about 48,000*l.* yearly in France, and to 26,000*l.* yearly in Prussia; whilst in Austria at least 127,000*l.* are annually spent in this manner.

The sums above-mentioned sufficiently indicate the scale upon which foreign nations educate their officers. We shall elsewhere draw attention to the contrast presented by our own practice.

Systematic arrangement; the schools being directed by a special department.

2. The system and care with which this education is conducted appears to be not less remarkable. Military education in France, Austria, Prussia, and Sardinia is made the business of a special department, which is thus enabled to survey the whole system at a glance, to know and to compare the working of all the schools, and by a consistent plan of examinations and inspections to exercise that influence over their directors and teachers, without which some schools will necessarily fall behind others, and great inequalities in teaching and discipline be the result. Accordingly, in France all military education is under the control of an educational section of the War Office. Each of the schools, however, has its own council, entrusted with the business of yearly reporting and with the suggestion of improvements, and thus each (especially the Polytechnic) possesses that independent influence which is necessary to give position to its directors and teachers, and to keep up their interest in its success. In Prussia a very similar direction seems to be exercised by the general inspector, who is assisted by a supreme board of military studies, consisting partly of military officers and partly of civilians, which has the general control of the schools. Here, again, each school has its own council, which consists generally of its own authorities and professors, with the addition of one or two members specially appointed for the purpose; and from this body suggestions for improvement emanate, and its recommendations and influence may be usually considered authoritative. In Austria the system is more completely centralised, and whilst the governors and professors of the schools, doubtless, exercise great influence, the whole machine of Austrian military education appears to be practically directed by General Gorizutti, the chief of the fourth or educational section of the War Office, assisted by his able adjutant, Colonel Scudier, of the staff, and by several other officers of the staff and special arms.

"Bourses," and other means of assisting pupils.

3. Such is the framework of the different systems. When we turn to the particulars of their working, the first object which strikes us is, undoubtedly, the large sum devoted in every country to the *support of military pupils*, a point distinct from the mere fact of a large expenditure on education. We have endeavoured to bring out, in our general outline, the strong contrast presented between the principle on which such support is given in France on the one hand,

Different principles on which assistance is given.

and in Prussia and Austria on the other. In France no qualification is either required or allowed for admission to a military school, except the ability of the candidate as shown in the competitive entrance examination, and this once secured, every student is entitled to entire or partial support from the state in proportion to his want of means to support himself. In Austria and Prussia an almost entirely opposite system is adopted. Here the merits of the father towards his country are the measure of the claims of his son, and according to the different proportions or nature of their parents' services (accurately drawn out) the sons of military officers and other state servants have the first claim to admission, and to the free or semi-free places in the military academies. Such a system is as aristocratical and calculated to maintain what may be termed an exclusive army spirit as the other is democratic and popular; but both must tend to enlist talent and energy in the service of the army. In France, free *bourses* at the Polytechnic School and at St. Cyr are given to nearly one-third of the pupils, and the whole amount of money thus spent may be reckoned at somewhat more than 30,000*l.* a year, in Prussia king's cadetships cost about 25,000*l.*, and in Austria 47,000*l.* a year are devoted to the *foundations* for officers alone, whilst, if we take into account the very careful training of non-commissioned officers (the most striking point in the Austrian system), the free or partially free exhibitions will amount to an expenditure of more than 100,000*l.* yearly. An analogy, which we have already once referred to, forces itself upon our attention again: in countries where the army is regarded as the most important

important of all institutions, it is obviously considered desirable that the same assistance should be given towards supplying its picked officers with a sound military education, which in England has been hitherto only devoted at the Universities to the civil professions.

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4. Meanwhile this early assistance is not the only encouragement offered to the pupils of military academies. The Staff School, the necessary entrance to the general staff in every country we have visited, is naturally frequented by a large proportion of the young officers who have early given proof of ability. In every foreign country the entrance to the Staff School is gained by competition; in all these schools the education is solid and extensive; and everywhere the pupil's entrance into the staff is gained by his distinctions at the school. This may appear to be carried out less completely in Prussia than elsewhere. But it must be remembered that the object of the Prussian Staff School is as much to give scientific attainments to officers as to fit them for the staff corps. Nor indeed is the Staff School the immediate means of entrance to this corps, as an officer must spend three years at the *Bureau de Topographie* after leaving the school. His selection for the staff thus depends on the chief of the staff.

Emulation encouraged by the staff schools.

5. With regard to the age at which education usually begins, we cannot conceal our preference for the French and Prussian plan, which makes a sound ordinary education of the country up to sixteen or seventeen the foundation upon which to build *special* military teaching. We shall, probably, recur to this point in speaking of our own system in England; but we must add, that although the early commencement of education in Austria seems open to objections, which would, probably, be less felt in that country than amongst ourselves, yet the sensible and vigorous spirit in which Austrian education is conducted offers many points well worthy of attention. In the case, indeed, of the very large majority of Austrian officers, few educational requirements are made for a commission, although the amount of practical labour spent in regimental duties is well known to be exceedingly great; but no one who has inspected the military academies can doubt of the care with which the officers, from whom mainly the staff is to be afterwards formed, are educated. Without the almost impetuous competition which marks the great French schools, both the Austrian schools for the line and those for the special arms, and, above all, the Staff School, call out the energies of their pupils by encouraging a good deal of emulation; the discipline is a matter of rigorous care, and in all the arrangements, even in the healthy position of the schools, manliness equally with steady labour seemed to be the prime objects of concern, reminding us (more than any other military institutions) of our English public schools.

Different ages of beginning education.

6. Passing from what appeared to be the best examples of military education *before entering the army*, we must speak of that more purely professional teaching which in some armies *all* officers pass through before obtaining commissions or promotion. Two institutions deserve mention in this respect, the Division Schools in Prussia, and the Officers' School at Ivrea in Piedmont,—both of which have for their special object the instruction of officers of the line soon after entrance into the service. The system of the Division Schools is fully described in our Report, and we have drawn attention to the arguments which may be urged in its favour, as compared with the proposal to establish military instructors in regiments or brigades. The Officers' School at Ivrea must (in time of peace) be frequented for a year by every officer of the Sardinian army before obtaining a captaincy. It is impossible to describe its working fully, for it was closed when we visited Turin, owing to the demand for officers during the late war; but according to its programmes, topography, the secondary operations of war, and field fortification are the principal studies.

Practical teaching after entering the army.

7. The Staff School, which in Germany is specially termed the War School (*Krieg-Schule*), is regarded everywhere as the great *senior department* for *general* military education, excluding by this term that of the special arms. Of the position and influence of this school we have spoken sufficiently,—and shall now, therefore, briefly speak of education given by the foreign military powers to officers of the special arms.

8. The education for the special arms is begun and ended in France and Prussia at a later age than amongst ourselves. The studies are pursued in each country till about the age of twenty-two, and the extreme care bestowed upon them

Teaching and training for the special arms.

Remarks on Foreign Military Education.

them in France combines with other causes to place the special arms in a far higher relative position in the French than in the Prussian or Austrian services, though this position is hardly higher than they occupy in our own and in the Sardinian army. In Austria the special studies are finished earlier, at nineteen; but a senior department has already begun to work. We have remarked that this senior department for the special arms in Austria is the only existing institution of the kind, though one of a similar nature has been voluntarily established among our own artillery officers. Very great opportunities are, however, offered in France to officers of the artillery, after their promotion to the rank of second captain, for gaining professional knowledge in arsenals and manufactories of arms.

United instruction.

9. It may be important to remark, that, except in Austria, the studies for artillery and engineers are everywhere carried on for a considerable period in common. In France, during the last century, they were for a time separated, but they are now, during the preliminary teaching of the Polytechnic, entirely the same, and afterwards at Metz nearly so, except in the last year, when a division takes place. They are mainly carried on in common in Prussia; and this is also the practice at Turin. In Austria the studies for the artillery and engineers are distinct from each other, one academy being at Olmütz, the other at Znaim; but the later teaching of a portion of selected officers is to be partially combined in the "United Artillery and Engineer Higher Course," which has commenced its working at Znaim, hitherto for the engineers only, but which the two corps will henceforth pursue at Wiener Neustadt.

For details regarding teaching and discipline, we must refer to the body of our Report, but two points which struck us in every school may be mentioned.

One and the same course required of all.

10. The first is a point of educational practice differing widely from our own. Young men or boys are scarcely ever allowed to spend other than a definite period, neither more nor less, in military schools. A time is fixed, during which it is believed that the appointed course can be completed by average diligence, combined with such intelligence as the entrance examination shows the pupil to possess. If he will not employ these qualities fairly, he is not entitled to gain the advantages of the school by an indulgence beyond that of his fellow students. This principle, we are convinced, is most sound; and at the Polytechnic, at St. Cyr, at the Prussian Artillery and Engineer School, at Wiener Neustadt, at Znaim, and Olmütz, we found it thoroughly acted up to. The want of such a rule is assigned by one of the witnesses to the Sandhurst Committee as a source of great evil, both moral and intellectual, in that college; and the same is believed to have been its effect at Woolwich. It may be worth while adding, that in the Austrian military education, which may, perhaps, be termed the most aristocratic which came before us, we found the discipline the most strict as regards the constant dismissal of unpromising pupils.

Strictness in this point.

Lectures on military history.

11. Great attention is paid in every important school abroad to the lectures on military art and history, tactics, military geography and statistics, and what is termed military literature. This remark applies to St. Cyr, the French Staff School, the Prussian and Austrian Staff Schools, the Prussian and Austrian Schools for the special arms. Their studies are much assisted by the good text-books on these important subjects, which exist in great numbers in Germany and France, but are scarcely found at all amongst ourselves. It might be expected that if military education was made more important in England, it would tend to create a literature of this kind: but meanwhile the want of it is a great and preliminary obstacle to the extension of such education. Foreign works, or translations of them, can never suit *our* purposes so well as our own productions, not to speak of its being discreditable to us to rely solely or mainly upon them. We venture to suggest that the Government might advantageously set on foot at once some works of this kind, great care being taken to place the preparation of them in the ablest hands.

Want of English works on these subjects.

We beg also to call attention to the list of the military studies pursued in the Russian Staff School at St. Petersburg. A copy of the regulations of this school was shown us at Vienna, and a translation is given in the Appendix.

III.—OUTLINES AND PRINCIPLES OF MILITARY EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

In the preceding sections we have endeavoured to give an outline of the military education of some of the principal nations in Europe, describing the characteristic features of their different systems, whilst we have reserved the minute details of their working for the body of our Report. With regard to suggestions for the improvement of military education in our own country, two distinct points are brought before us by our instructions. *First*, we shall carry out the direction "to record all such facts and observations as may appear of "importance with reference to military education," by pointing out the bearing which either the practice of other military nations or the ordinary principles of education have upon the entire subject of military education; *secondly*, we shall recommend, separately and in greater detail, certain alterations in the teaching and training of the two special corps.

Two distinct subjects to be noticed:

1. Military education in general.

2. That of the special corps.

With regard to the first point, we beg to observe, that while we are not empowered to propose a general plan of education for the whole army, the nature of our inquiry, which has brought before us the whole military education of several countries, suggests some reference to the requirements of our whole army, rather than to those of one single part, however distinguished. Indeed, military education, to be treated satisfactorily, *must* in some respects be treated as a whole. Such appears to be the opinion of several officers who have given us the benefit of their suggestions; and whose plans for the improved education of the special corps combine its instruction with that of the rest of the army. We refer particularly to the expressions of Sir Howard Douglas, General Chesney, and Colonel Larcom, officers representing different branches of the service. "The "view," says General Chesney, "long taken by me of the lamentable deficiency "of military education, has caused me to write under serious disadvantages, "such, in fact, as could not have been felt, if the subjects of inquiry had been "less restricted than they are;" and he proceeds to suggest, with the other officers whom we have mentioned, that the education of all officers should commence at a later date, and in its earliest stage be conducted in one academy, and in common. And Sir Howard Douglas dwells with equal force on another point of common interest to the whole army, the necessity of all military education being brought under a single head.

Reasons for referring to general military education.

It is obvious, indeed, that the chief questions of interest connected with the education of the special corps belong no less to that of the whole army. The relation which a sound military education should hold to the civil education of the country; the place where it should be given, and the chief advantages of a military college; the age at which it should begin; the distinctions and position which should be the reward of success in a military education; the importance of bringing the whole of military education under a single head; such questions as these, applying as they do to all branches of the service, deserve, in our judgment, some preliminary consideration. Before entering upon them, it will be desirable to give an outline of the present state of our military education.

1. *State of Military Education in England.*

An education entitling a student to a commission in the infantry or cavalry is given at present at Sandhurst. Pupils are received at that college between the ages of thirteen and fifteen; they enter on the nomination of the governor; their instruction lasts either for two or four years, according as they are proficient in study or not; and at the end of this period, if found qualified, they receive a commission without purchase. The usual number of cadets appears to be one hundred and eighty, for whom there are sixteen professors. Such is the course followed at the junior department of the college, which we give only in its most

Sandhurst junior department.

Military Education in England.

general outlines, and on which we offer no criticism, beyond saying that we disapprove of the early age of entrance, and consider that the regulation which allows different pupils to remain for a different time at the college is injurious both to studies and discipline.

Senior department.

There is also a senior department at Sandhurst; of which it appears that the original object, or, to use the words of Sir Howard Douglas, the "special, distinct, "and separate form" was to be, "an establishment for training officers for the "general staff." This institution does not seem, at least recently, to have been regarded as a Staff School in the sense in which schools bearing the same name in France, Prussia, Austria, and Sardinia educate for the staff corps; since in these countries it is necessary that all officers on the general staff should have frequented for some years the Staff School, whilst it appears that out of 216 officers who have received certificates at the senior department of Sandhurst since 1836, only 15 were employed on the staff in May 1854. Nor can it be doubted that both the importance and the education of the senior department, whatever may be the cause, have greatly diminished of late years; since latterly there has been only an attendance of nine or ten officers; whilst the whole instruction has been in the hands of two, indeed, it may almost be said, of one professor. The significance of this last fact may be estimated when we mention that for the Staff School in France there are thirteen military and five civil professors.

See Sir H. Douglas' evidence.

Sir H. Douglas' evidence.

Evidence.

Woolwich Academy.

The education for the artillery and engineer service given at Woolwich was conducted, until recently, upon principles similar to those of the junior department at Sandhurst. A boy was nominated to a cadetship by the Master-general of the Ordnance, and was admitted to the academy between fourteen and sixteen, on passing an entrance examination. He spent there a period varying from two to four years, according to his proficiency in obtaining theoretical instruction, and was then placed, for a year before receiving his commission, in a practical class at Woolwich. This system has recently been materially changed. Admission into the academy, since August 1855, has been only attainable by success in an open competitive examination, the minimum age of candidates being seventeen.

Immediately prior to the war, the cadets appointed to second lieutenancies in the artillery and engineers respectively, joined the corps as young officers at Woolwich and Chatham, and went through the following courses.

Artillery instruction on joining at Woolwich.

The young artillery officers were employed for a period of about six months under a director of artillery studies, whose duty it was to superintend and assist them in professional studies and pursuits; these comprised a course of reading and examination in military history and law, artillery, fortification, tactics, the modern languages under proper masters, and the usual company duties, parades, artillery practice, &c.

Engineer instruction at Chatham.

The young engineer officers were placed under instruction at the Royal Engineer Establishment for field instruction at Chatham, for a period of about fifteen months. They went through a somewhat limited course of practical military engineering, including sapping, mining, and pontooning, a very limited course of architecture, and an extensive and practical application of the knowledge of surveying, which they had previously acquired at the Royal Military Academy. We shall advert more fully to the nature of the instruction for the officers of both corps hereafter.

In the case of Sandhurst and Woolwich, the sons of officers of different rank obtain their education at rates of payment much lower than the sons of civilians; thus,—

Cost of education.

I. At Sandhurst,—

	£.
1. The sons of officers dying in the service, and leaving their families in pecuniary need, pay - - - -	40
2. The sons of captains, commanders in the navy, &c. - -	50
3. The sons of colonels, captains of the navy, &c. - -	70
4. The sons of general officers - - - - - -	80
5. The sons of private gentlemen and noblemen - - -	125

II. At

II. At Woolwich,—

	£.
1. Sons of officers of the army and navy who have died in the service, and whose families are left in pecuniary distress	20
2. Sons of all officers of the navy and army, under the following ranks - - - - - - - - - -	40
3. Sons of captains and commanders of the navy, and of colonels and regimental field officers of the army - - -	60
4. Sons of Generals without regiments - - - - -	70
5. The sons of admirals and generals having regiments - -	80
6. The sons of private gentlemen and noblemen - - -	125

Principle of educating the sons of officers at lower cost.

The principle of assisting the sons of officers who have served the country appears a most sound one. It would, however, in our opinion, be far otherwise, if the parent's service were made a ground *of admittance* into the Academy, instead of the assistance being limited to those who have already obtained entrance by their abilities. If a military academy has for its object the encouragement of military knowledge, it must demand proof of aptitude for this from its pupils, as a title to admission; and if the son of a deserving officer is dull or indolent, it is a serious injury to the country to introduce him (on the ground of his father's merits), into an academy where his example will injure others; but let him once have won his entrance by his diligence or ability, and then the country may fitly make his father's services a ground of assistance. It may be stated that having made inquires from the masters of public schools and elsewhere, with regard to the cost of education, we concur entirely with the opinion expressed in the Sandhurst report, that 100 *l.* a year ought to cover the expenses of a pupil at any military college.

Addiscombe.

We may add to this list of English military schools the East India Company's military college at Addiscombe, which we were liberally allowed to inspect, and to which we shall elsewhere draw attention. It is sufficient for our present purpose to state that this college gives a professional education of two years to pupils of all arms in common; that the admittance is by nomination and a *pass* entrance examination, not by competition; and that on leaving the school the pupils are chosen by the authorities of the company for the different services according to their place in the final examination. The general order of choice is (1) for the engineers; (2) for the artillery; (3) for the infantry.

Course by which the chief military academies have been made self-supporting.

It should be added that both Sandhurst and Woolwich are practically self-supporting; a fact by no means contemplated on the foundation of either, and which has been the result of a gradual withdrawal of Parliamentary grants, combined with a large accession of what may be termed highly-paying pupils, *i.e.* the sons of civilians. This system, which amounts to making the sons of wealthy civilians contribute towards the education of the other pupils, has been justly spoken of in terms of strong censure by Sir H. Douglas and other witnesses before the Sandhurst committee. It has been attributed to the temporary jealousy of a standing army, and of all military education in England; and to the efforts which were constantly made, since the peace of 1815, to induce the Government to curtail expenditure in this direction. The result, as regards military education, was to withdraw the subject from public attention, rather than to enlist the public favour by the establishment of a careful and efficient system. And advantage was meanwhile taken of the comparative affluence of the classes from which the army has been principally officered, to exact the large annual sums mentioned from many of the cadets. Nothing, indeed, shows more completely how military education has been treated in England than the following statement of the sums paid by the State for the education of officers of different arms in our own and in other countries:—

Expenditure upon military education.

MILITARY EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

	France.	Prussia.	Austria.	England.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
Infantry and Cavalry	18,318	18,395*	60,400	Nil. †
Staff	5,814	3,234	4,300	Nil. †
Department for Military Education and for Examinations	Divided under different heads	1,980	28,000	500‡ 2,230§
Artillery and Engineers	24,475	2,540	15,700 12,200	179 R. M. Academy.‖ 1,978 Artillery. 1,793 Engineers.
TOTALS	48,607	26,149	127,200	6,650
Deduct Annual Saving on the Royal Military College, Sandhurst				796†
			£.	5,854

Three of the above items, viz., 1,978 *l.* for artillery studies, 2,230 *l.* for examiners for the admissions to Woolwich, and 500 *l.* for other examinations, are either of a very recent or else of a temporary character; and thus it will appear that the annual sum we have expended till the last few years on the education of all the officers of our army has been about 1,300 *l.*, not one-twentieth part of the expenditure of Prussia, one thirty-seventh of that of France, and about the hundredth part of that of Austria. And this is more striking when we compare with this amount the really large sums spent on other institutions, such as the Military Asylum for boys and teachers, and the Royal Hibernian School; in neither of which is the education properly to be termed military, and which have no bearing whatever on the training of officers, although their own object is most important. In the Army Estimates of 1856, we find the following sums:—

	£.
Royal Military Asylum for boys and teachers	18,052
Royal Hibernian Military School	9,506
Regimental and Garrison Schools	18,565
Total	£. 46,123

The facts last mentioned oblige us to remark upon the utter impossibility of carrying on military, or indeed any education efficiently without such funds as shall supply an adequate body of teachers, and such assistance to distinguished students as may be a stimulus to their efforts. If military education is a subject of importance, it is surely worth supporting with the same care with which other great nations direct it; if, on the other hand, it is unimportant, it would be best (as some propose) to throw it aside entirely, and trust only to the education of public schools. In England we have hitherto acted upon *neither* plan; we have had an education for our officers, costing the country little more than 1,300 *l.*¶ yearly, and it has been carried on upon no uniform system or principle. We submit that such a course is indefensible upon any theory.

Undoubtedly, some persons may still deny that a military education is of any advantage. But we cannot think it desirable to enter upon this question. The greatest military authorities might easily be quoted in favour of the value of a military education. And the inquiry we were directed to make is based upon the supposition, that an officer will be assisted in the practice of his profession by having previously studied its principles.

2. *The*

* Including the expense of the Cadet Houses.

† By the return given at p. 306, there is a balance of 7,967 *l.* 4 *s.* in favour of the receipts during the ten years between 1846 and 1855, for the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, or 796 *l.* annually.

‡ Board of Examination for Commissions in the Army. *See* Army Estimates, 1856–7.

§ Examination of candidates for Commissions in the Artillery and Engineers.

‖ Average of ten years, from 1846 to 1855, inclusive.

¶ We deduct the recent expenditure on the Woolwich examinations.

2. *The Extent and Means of Professional Education.*

All officers should pass an examination before gaining a commission.

The practice of military nations is opposed to the opinion that *all* officers ought to pass through a military college, but such an examination is required in almost every country, before obtaining a commission, as may prove the candidate to have received a general or a professional education, or both. We refer chiefly to Sardinia and Prussia. The same principle has been recently adopted among ourselves.

A military college intended for a small portion only.

Its advantages.

With this principle of a general examination for *all*, must be combined that of a military college for any young men who may show an early talent for military study. It is by no means necessary that the course of training there given should be long; two years may be named as the best period of its duration. But it seems almost superfluous to urge, if there is such a thing as an art of war, that a military college must be the proper place for studying it; while such institutions seem to possess other advantages of almost equal value, to which we shall presently call attention.

A staff college for officers already in the army.

Lastly, a good staff college, to be frequented by officers already in the army, is necessary to complete the means of military education. Such a college, if attendance at it be made a *sine quâ non* for a staff appointment, and still more if staff appointments are given in accordance with the distinctions of its pupils, will almost necessarily be frequented by most of the young officers of talent and energy in the army.

Existing institutions sufficient if properly directed.

The mere enumeration of these as the principal means of military education will show that no radical alterations are required in our present system. We have the institutions already; and nothing is required to make military education most efficient, except to secure that these colleges should have their proper opportunities of working well. But for this purpose it is essential that the pupils should know distinctly that energy and talent will secure advancement. We shall proceed to suggest means for this object.

See General Shaw-Kennedy's letter, p. 36.

3. *The Age at which Military Education should begin.*

Objection to commencing military education at a very early age.

The earliest age at which education in military schools has hitherto been commenced has been thirteen at Sandhurst and fourteen at Woolwich; and the first question which the account of our present military education suggests, is whether it is desirable to begin special military teaching so early. The most obvious disadvantage of such a course is that it withdraws a boy too early from those general and preparatory studies which constitute what is emphatically called a *liberal* education. We believe that this drawback will be found to have considerable weight; especially from the influence and position which the great public schools occupy in England; so that a very early withdrawal from their sphere is felt in after life, both as a social and an intellectual disadvantage. Nor does experience seem to show that the advantages of early professional education are equal to the price at which they are purchased; although it would be undesirable to select an age so late as to render a young cadet less amenable to strict discipline, and less easily imbued with the feelings of his profession. Some of the chief military countries abroad appear, after having long tried the experiment of early education, to have now adopted a different course. We have already named two years as a sufficient period for military instruction.

General feeling on the subject.

We have intimated the chief reasons which would lead us to advocate the commencement of a special military education at a later age than that fixed upon at present; and if we do not enter upon this question more fully, it is because we are convinced that the feeling against beginning professional education at a very early age is sufficiently general amongst the members of nearly all professions to make it unnecessary to argue the point at length. In no case is juvenile military education recommended in the evidence we have received. Sir John Burgoyne, whilst he "considers the military academies by far the best prin- "ciple for the education of young officers," names "the last two or three "years before obtaining commissions," as the period of their instruction. Sir Howard Douglas, in a plan for the education of the artillery and engineers, which he connects with that of other arms of the service, recommends that officers for the special arms should be previously sent to a general military

Evidence of Sir J. Burgoyne.

AGE AT WHICH MILITARY EDUCATION SHOULD BEGIN.

college; adding, that "one year would probably suffice;" General Chesney speaks of "two or three years." Colonel Larcom thinks that education "might extend "from sixteen to eighteen on an average;" and Captain Galton considers nineteen to be "the upper limit for entrance," and while justly dwelling upon "youth as an important element in the military training of both mind and "body," he adds, with regard to the minimum age, that "if a limit be thought "desirable, it should be seventeen." "I consider," says Captain Shakespear, R.A., whose experience as commanding the Cadet Company at Woolwich gives increased weight to his testimony, "that much improvement would be "gained towards young men becoming useful and efficient officers if the age for "admission were sixteen." Colonel Barker, R. A., and Captain Younghusband, R. A.; are equally explicit; and we may be allowed to refer to the opinion of General Wetherall before the Sandhurst Committee, who, in recommending not to admit pupils before fifteen, adds—"We always find that those who are "admitted at a later age become better and more useful men."

Col. Larcom's evidence.

Age suggested.

We suggest that the pupils of any military school should be allowed, before entering it, the full or nearly the full, benefit of public school or other general education. In recommending this we shall be supported by the example of France, where early professional education has been superseded by general education till the age of seventeen, completed by about two years of professional study for the general service, and four years for the special arms. The Prussian practice, in great measure, is founded on the same principle. The partial agreement of these two countries on this point is the more remarkable because (as we have elsewhere shown) their systems of military education are in many points founded on different principles.

We are therefore of opinion that sixteen should be the earliest limit for entrance to a military college, and nineteen the latest, thus making the average age between seventeen and eighteen. And we are persuaded that young men entering upon new studies at an age when they can understand their bearing on their profession, and having as it were a fresh start if they have hitherto been careless, are likely to pursue them with far more energy and interest than if they had begun them at a very early age before being alive to their importance.

4. *Whether Military Education could be given in Civil Schools.*

Opinion that civil schools are adequate to nearly all the purposes of military education.

Having arrived at the conclusion that professional military education as hitherto given in this country has been begun at too early an age, we are met by what may be called the extreme opposite view, which would suggest the desirableness of giving up altogether education in military colleges previously to entering the army, or to entering a purely practical class or college for the special corps of artillery and engineers. An opinion appears to exist that the ordinary schools of the country are the best means of giving nearly the whole teaching of general and even military science which is desirable for all classes of officers before entering the army. It seems to be thought that not only modern languages and mathematics, but military history and topography, are likely to be taught in such schools sufficiently for the highest military purposes—and, that even young men intended for the special arms of the service may, on joining a military academy, be absolved, or almost entirely absolved, from any other studies than those included under the expression "a purely practical course." Sir John Burgoyne has alluded to the existence of such a theory, as "a prin-"ciple of obtaining candidates for commissions in the engineers from private "life, their education to be acquired anywhere. This might have the effect of "leading to (what is indeed advocated as judicious by many) the suppression of "the military academies of the service—a system to which I can by no means "assent."

Some slight traces of such an opinion appear in parts of the evidence we have received. Thus Captain Younghusband speaks of "military history" and "military art" as fit subjects of instruction at public schools; and the expression "a more specific military education would be given in large schools," might be understood to mean that such schools can do the work of military colleges. We are the more anxious to discuss this opinion fully, because, however untenable, it may arise not unnaturally, and derive plausible support, partly from a reaction against the system of juvenile military teaching, and partly

Causes which may encourage this opinion.

partly from a misapplied admiration for the manly education of our public schools. This feeling might for the moment induce military men and others to look favourably on a plan which seems to us inconsistent with the encouragement of any scientific professional teaching in the army.

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In the first place, we feel convinced that it is a mistake to suppose that any large proportion of public or important private schools will ever be able to supply completely the special studies necessary before entering "upon a purely prac- "tical course for the special corps," or indeed for other arms of the service. With regard to the preparation at present given by most of the principal schools of the country, we have before us the evidence of the three recent examinations for entrance at Woolwich, and we are obliged to admit that even on subjects of a very general character, such as mathematics, modern languages, general or English history,—indeed, on almost every subject except classics,—the ignorance of candidates is so great, that attention ought to be given to these fundamental points before there can be any idea of teaching a special and difficult subject, such as that referred to above, military history. It may, moreover, be doubted whether civil schools can *ever* give a *complete* preparation to most of their pupils,—such as might be a substitute for the special work of a military college,—even in studies of a general preparatory character, like mathematics and modern languages. Let us take the case of mathematics. This study does not form the staple of English education as it does of French; and yet even in France the public schools do not profess to complete the pupil's mathematical education before he begins a part of his training in the Polytechnic. In England it cannot be doubted that the average of mathematical attainment is low—and nowhere lower (speaking of the mass of students), nowhere more likely to continue low, than in the public schools, however sedulous the efforts made to stimulate the study among pupils destined for the army; for it must be remembered that in our public schools the ascendancy of classics is firmly established, and it is exceedingly difficult to obtain attention for studies which are the subordinate and not the favourite subjects of the school instruction. The case will probably be, that in the entrance examinations for military colleges a very few boys will be found well prepared; but that a large proportion will always remain requiring a considerable, though we hope a gradually diminishing, amount of work during a year, if not two years, of scientific teaching.

Civil schools do not give a complete preparation in points essential to officers.

Case of mathematics.

A far greater difficulty would be experienced in teaching such a special subject as military history in public schools. This is spoken of by Sir Howard Douglas, Colonel Portlock, and others, as a most important branch of scientific teaching. It is only necessary to refer to the programmes of Metz, St. Cyr, the French Staff School, or the chief Austrian and Prussian Schools, to see what a place it occupies. We refer thus particularly to military history, because Captain Younghusband has mentioned it; and we might ask any one acquainted with this subject what would be the real value of instruction in it without a considerable knowledge of topography. To teach so wide and intricate a branch of study effectually in a public school would be impossible. The small number of boys of the same age intended for the army, and their differences of ability, would contribute to make it so; not to mention the difficulty of obtaining an able teacher where the funds for an object, not of first-rate importance to the school, must be necessarily small. Occasional lectures in military history, intended to keep alive an interest in the subject, may not be without use; but this is one thing; to attempt to give a complete course of military scientific history is a very different one; and we are sure that most head-masters of public schools would never profess what they must know could not be carried out. The case with regard to modern languages and drawing, judging from the experience of the Woolwich examinations, is still stronger; but we shall have more to say on this point in giving our plan for that academy.

Military history.

Agreeing, therefore, as to the fact of a "sound general education being given "by public schools," we are unable to draw from it the conclusion that they will "give a specific military education." They may indeed assist our military education, in a manner which the true sense of the terms "sound general education" expresses,—by encouraging preliminary tastes and studies, such as general history, mathematics, and modern languages, English included, to a greater extent than they do at present. But if there is such a thing as a science of war at all, it stands to reason that it can only be taught fully in cases where young officers have

Distinction between the "general sound education" of large schools and special military education.

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have the passion and the capacity to begin it early, by its own teachers, and in its own place. The teachers should be practical men, as well as men of military science; the place, a military college. And the great schools of the country will perform the same service to such an academy for young scientific officers as they do for places which give a specific education for other professions,—they will *prepare for it*, but disclaim any attempt to *complete it*.

Other reasons of weight deserve also to be considered, for it is urged by a large number of officers that a course of military discipline and training is almost as important as instruction, and that the daily parades and drill of various kinds (not to mention the habits of implicit obedience acquired), will give a practical character to the teaching and imbue the young cadet with the feelings of an officer.

Evidence strongly opposed to the above view.

The great body of the evidence we have received certainly leaves no room for doubt with regard to the wishes of officers of the special arms on this subject. We thought it desirable to ask explicitly whether it was considered best that "officers of the two corps should proceed at once into a practical class, or be "sent for one or two years into a military college for instruction in the scientific "studies, as well as in the modern languages, necessary for the proper perform-"ance of their duties." Except in evidence referred to, there is no single expression which implies the possibility of schools undertaking the specific education now given at military colleges. The plan of Sir Howard Douglas, to which we shall draw attention elsewhere, recommends that officers of the artillery and engineers shall be selected from a military college at Sandhurst, where, he adds, that "probably one year of instruction would suffice." Sir Hew Ross, R.A., is strongly in favour of an academy, "the education of which has not failed to "produce good fruits; and with such modifications as mature consideration may "suggest, it appears to me," he adds, "difficult to imagine an establishment "more competent to its object." Sir John Burgoyne, whose opinion we shall presently quote fully, is still more explicit as to the advantages in principle of military academies.

General Chesney, R. A.

General Chesney, R. A., has also discussed the subject in answer to our question: "This point," he says, "raises the serious question of the comparative "advantages of a military establishment for training and educating officers, and "the alternative of direct appointments at a later age for those who may have "been qualified by pursuing their studies elsewhere. It appears to me that the "superiority is almost unquestionably on the side of the academy, on account "of the lasting advantages which must be the result of an uniform system of "education. The success of the military colleges and other establishments in "France, and elsewhere on the Continent and in America, for the instruction of "officers, goes far to decide this question, and as regards officers of the line we "have examples at home."

Colonel Larcom, R. E.

The answer of Colonel Larcom to the same question is: "I think a military "college necessary between the original entrance examination and the school of "application. It might extend from 16 to 18 on an average, and at that age, "or thereabouts, those destined for the artillery might enter on their laboratory "or other peculiar courses of instruction at Woolwich, and the engineers pass "to Chatham." Colonel Portlock, late Inspector of Studies at Woolwich, whose knowledge of the results of the late examinations gives great force to his opinion, says, "Our experience up to the present moment convinces me that "the instruction given in schools and colleges is conducted so loosely, as regards "the power of applying knowledge, as to render it quite insufficient as a basis "for practical or professional studies." The opinion of Colonel Barker, R.A., is similar; "pupils should be sent to a military college for about two years for the "purpose of continuing their scientific studies." And to show that the judgment of junior officers on this point is not different, we may quote the words of Lieutenant Cowell, R.E.: "After selection is made for the engineers from the "gentlemen who pass at the public competitive examinations, they should at "once proceed to a military college, where fortification, modern languages, and "some scientific studies should be taught."

Colonel Portlock, R. E.

Colonel Barker, R. A.

Lieutenant Cowell, R. E.

But if it were necessary to appeal as a further argument to the practice of other countries, we could fully confirm General Chesney's remark, "that the "success of military colleges and other establishments in France and elsewhere

" . . . . . " " goes far to decide this question." In fact, the practice of all foreign countries that we have visited, *without exception*, is against the opinion that it is possible to supersede the teaching of military academies. Whatever the differences of France, Prussia, Austria, Sardinia, as to military education (and they are often very great), they all agree in insisting that the scientific teaching for young officers before the commencement of their military career should be given, not in civil schools, but in a special academy or college of their own, and this thorough preliminary teaching is more particularly required from the officers of the special arms. It might, indeed, be urged that the education given in the general Prussian Military School (the cadet house) is of a civil character, except in the highest form. It is so designedly,—and because, in accordance with a principle often alluded to, a good civil education is held in Prussia to be the best *preliminary* for a military one. But at the age of seventeen or eighteen the sixty pupils of the first class of the cadet house receive special military teaching for a year before entering the army.

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5. *Principle of a Military College.*

In considering the last subject, we have endeavoured to indicate the true position of a military college, standing as it does between the end of a good general education and the beginning of professional service, and being intended to give a special qualification for the latter to such young men as desire a high course of military study. The principle is merely that of every liberal profession, which demands some amount of strictly professional study in its members. In the case of the army generally, only a short period would be requisite. Such a college should be strict, moderate in expense, and should give real support and reward to energy and talent. The army is, in many respects, like any other profession; it contains among its members great distinctions of ability; and it is a clear advantage that such officers as are able to devote themselves to a successful study of their profession should have attention early called to their merits. This is what a good military academy effects; it starts the system with the inestimable advantage of laying down the principle that *merit shall be rewarded*, and this principle having been once asserted, it is rendered more difficult to avoid carrying it out in the successive stages of a military career. Indeed, for the purpose of placing young officers of talent in a marked position, and making professional study respectable in the army, nothing can stand in the place of a good military academy. Such is the theory on which the best foreign schools work. And we are well contented to rest the further defence of the principle on the statement of Sir John Burgoyne: " I am quite alive," he says, " to the propriety and " advantage of making successive improvements in Woolwich, as well as in all " other institutions, to meet the progress of knowledge that time is constantly " producing;" but, he adds, " I consider the military academies by far the best " principle for the education of young officers for the last two or three years " before obtaining commissions. There can be no reason why they should not " be on the best possible system for education and moral control; their pro- " ceedings can be narrowly watched, and they possess the very great advantage " of inculcating military habits and knowledge, drill and exercises, &c., imper- " ceptibly as it were, and at a period when they are easily learned in perfection, " and in a manner that leaves a lasting impression. The principle, I maintain, " is good, and therefore, if there be any defects in the practice, let those defects " (which cannot escape notice and publicity) be amended, and not made the " ground for the abandonment of what is correct in system."

True position of a military college.

Military academies best encourage youthful talent.

6. *On the Question of Common or Separate Education.*

Supposing boys, after receiving the general education of the country till the age of sixteen or seventeen, to be transferred for a short course of more special instruction to a military college, the question immediately occurs as to the kind of college desirable. Especially, it may be asked, whether officers for different branches of the service should receive the earliest part of their military education in separate colleges, as is now the case, or should at first be taught in common, and afterwards be transferred to more special schools. Each plan has its advantages; in a common college, the competition and the facilities for inspection

The question especially suggested, whether different parts of the army should be educated separately or in common.

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may both be greater; in separate academies the different corps will receive, in some respects, more appropriate instruction.

We have already stated that our instructions do not warrant us to recommend a plan for the education of the whole army, for which purpose it would be desirable to obtain the opinion of officers of the line; but the question whether education should be common or separate is of so much importance for the special corps that we may be allowed to bring together facts in foreign military teaching tending to throw light upon it. The chief points in the plan we have drawn up for Woolwich Academy, according to our instructions, would hold good, whether the education of the special arms were given there or elsewhere.

Enumeration of different systems.

In the formation of a general plan of military education, it may be well to have before our eyes the different systems pursued elsewhere. We beg to be allowed briefly to recapitulate these under the following heads :—

1. French system.

1. The first plan is that adopted in France. It may be described as military education beginning late; extremely competitive, and offering numerous prizes for competition; caring only to educate a fair proportion of its officers, and with regard to the rest, who rise from the ranks, relying on their practical knowledge and experience. Its duration is two years for the line, four years for the special corps and the staff.

2. Austrian system.

2. The Austrian plan is, on the first point, opposed to that of France; it begins military education very early. The proportion of officers thus educated is also much smaller, though, perhaps, this fact may be balanced by the careful training given to non-commissioned officers. So far as education extends, it greatly encourages competition,—holding out rewards and appointments to pupils distinguishing themselves in the military academies.

3. Prussian system.

3. The Prussian system is peculiar, and more elaborate. In the cadet houses, —its military academies,—which, though open to civilians, are subject to military discipline, and educate the large majority of their pupils for the army,—military education begins late, and so far the French principle seems adopted. Two points in this system seem to deserve great attention. The first is, that a certain, but only a certain, proportion of the officers receive that higher professional education which is given at the cadet house. Secondly, the *double examination before gaining a commission*, is intended to secure both general and professional knowledge; and the institution most important for the latter purpose is the Division School, where military instruction is given after entering the army to all future officers.

With regard to the question of common or separate education, it may be worthy of remark that France, Prussia, and Austria give the whole education of officers of the special corps separate from that of the rest of the army; in Sardinia it is partly given in common.

4. Plan of common education proposed by—

4. An important plan has latterly been put forward by some distinguished officers and other persons amongst ourselves, and suggested to us, in parts of the evidence we have received, as likely to be beneficial to the special arms no less than to the rest of the service. In this plan it is proposed to make Sandhurst a sort of select college, at which young men intended for all arms of the service are to be educated during a certain period in common. At the conclusion of this period, say a year or eighteen months, they are to undergo a competitive examination; and according to the results of this, they may then enter that branch of the service which the position they have gained may entitle them to choose, and the officers for the special corps are then to be drafted off to their different schools of application.

Sir Howard Douglas.

Before we take the liberty of remarking upon this scheme, we shall state it in the words of its authors. The first is Sir Howard Douglas, who, after recommending that the educational institutions of the army should be placed under a single head, continues thus :—

Sandhurst to be a general elementary institution.

" Sandhurst might be made a general elementary institution for youths intended " to become officers in all arms of the service. Selections might be made from " these youths for the line, the artillery, the engineers, and the general staff, " according to their tastes, their talents, and their qualifications; the two last " being tested by a good system of examinations."

A more detailed plan, but one founded on the same principle, has been proposed by Major-general Chesney. Considering that the education of the whole army ought to be embraced in any alterations, he says :

" Does

General Chesney, R. A.

" Does not the nation require an establishment somewhat similar to Addis-
" combe, in which instruction up to a certain point might be given to the future
" officers of Her Majesty's army, whether destined for the cavalry, the artillery,
" the engineers, or the infantry?

Instruction up to a certain point to be given to future officers in common,

" Competitive examinations might take place at a suitable age from a very
" enlarged list, say ten times the number of cadetships. Those so admitted would
" have their future arm decided after a certain time by means of another com-
" petitive examination, when those who are to belong to the artillery and engineers
" would be removed to another establishment for the practical and special study
" of the scientific corps.

" Lastly, a selection by another examination, not only from the two scientific
" corps, but also from officers of the line who are qualified, might be placed in
" another establishment, in order to be prepared for the staff, as well as general
" commands in the army.

" Many advantages would be the result of some general system of education,
" nor would these be lessened by including the East India cadets, if space and
" other circumstances permitted this to be done."

Colonel Larcom, R. E.

Colonel Larcom, R. E., expresses the same opinion:—

and all military education to be united in its earliest stages,

" The true solution of this question is, I think, only to be found in the union
" of all military education in one college in its early stages, the several arms
" being then drafted off into special schools of application. I see no reason for
" combining the education of engineers with that of the artillery in particular.
" Formerly they were called 'The Scientific Corps,' and there was special educa-
" tion for them, and for no other part of the army; but now, that special
" education is deemed necessary, to a certain extent, for the whole army, as
" shown for many years past, by the education of a considerable number at Sand-
" hurst, and more recently, by an entrance examination for all officers, the
" several branches of the army differ in that respect only in degree, and staff
" duties are on all hands admitted to be scientific. The staff might, therefore,
" with advantage be joined with the artillery and engineers in one college, if the
" whole army cannot."

similar to that advocated by Mr. Sidney Herbert.

It may be added, that a plan substantially the same as the above has been advocated by Mr. Sidney Herbert in Parliament. We give this also fully, that it may be seen in its complete connexion.

" What I propose is, to reduce the course at Sandhurst to 18 months or two
" years, taking the boys at the age of 16, and to make several alterations in
" the education, the tendency of which would be to make it more practical and less
" theoretical; and after the course at Sandhurst, I should propose that those
" boys who showed the greatest aptitude for chemistry, mathematics, and so on,
" should go to Woolwich to prepare for the artillery, and that those who showed
" the greatest aptitude for architectural science and the like, should go to
" Chatham to prepare for the engineers. I would have, also, a third school for
" the cavalry, where those officers who are destined for that arm should learn
" veterinary surgery, and farriery besides, and all such matters as are necessary
" for a cavalry officer to know. This school, of course, would most naturally be
" placed at Maidstone, which is our great cavalry depôt. I would propose that
" no one should be admitted into the army who had not passed the examination
" at Sandhurst, or, at all events, an examination equal to it. It has been argued,
" that every man who goes into the army should pass through Sandhurst; but I
" do not think that would do: it would tie parents up too much; and I do not
" think it would be suited to our English habits to force all through a particular
" or exclusive educational establishment. I would require that, from whatever
" schools the boys came, they should pass through as strict an examination as
" is required in the military schools. Besides, as an examination between
" boys keeps boys up to the mark, so an examination between schools keeps
" masters up to the mark, which is equally important. At the open examina-
" tions at Woolwich, which the pressure of the war rendered necessary not very
" long ago—first, I think, in the time of the Duke of Newcastle, and then again
" of Lord Panmure—it was found, to the astonishment of the examiners, that
" some of the stranger boys were ahead of the boys at the academy; and I
" believe that has not been without its effect on the professors at Woolwich. In
" order to secure perfect impartiality, the examination should not be conducted

Common Sandhurst at the age of sixteen, whence pupils are to pass to Chatham, Woolwich, &c.

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" by the Sandhurst professors. You must have a separate Board of Examiners; " and this Board would play a considerable part in my plan."

It is not necessary to dwell upon the importance of the above plans, which are the most comprehensive for the education of the army that have been anywhere brought forward, and for which the names of their authors will secure attention. We think, however, that some points connected with them require to be more fully explained, whilst others are open to question ; particularly in their bearing upon the training of officers for the special corps.

Remarks on this plan.

1. Mr. Sidney Herbert has not stated whether he thinks it desirable that the *entrance* to a preparatory college for all arms should be competitive. If otherwise, it would be a retrograde step as regards the officers of the special corps, who are now selected by open competitive examinations ; and we consider this a point of great importance for officers of whom high science is required, whatever may be the case with the rest of the army.

2. Again, with regard to the teaching, some difficulty might be experienced in educating together for the first year officers intended for different arms of the service. It may be urged with much force that if in a large school as high a standard of mathematics is demanded on entrance as is desirable for the special corps, it will not be obtained, and that all the after mathematical training will be low in consequence. Thus we found in France that a much higher amount of mathematics was required for the entrance to the Polytechnic than was thought necessary at St. Cyr, in which school they are not afterwards taught at all ; and it is probable that the teaching of the Polytechnic would suffer if its pupils were united in one school with others whose average attainments in scientific knowledge upon entrance was much lower.

3. Another objection of the same kind requires consideration. Mr. Sidney Herbert will certainly not under-estimate the importance of a due amount of ability for those corps in which, in his own words, " The necessity for scientific " education is the greatest." It must be considered, then, whether (taking into account the much more rapid promotion in other branches of the service) young men of talent will not, in choosing at the end of a year between the different arms, be led too frequently to decline entrance to the special corps, which will involve two or more years of additional close application.

4. Considerable weight must be attached to the fact that the principal foreign military powers have preferred to educate their officers for the most important branches of the service separately.

We have made the above remarks in no spirit of opposition to this important plan, but simply to intimate that many points deserve to be considered before a decision is arrived at on the subject. But we do not feel entitled to make any recommendation on this subject, and can only bring facts which seem to bear upon it under the notice of the authorities.

7. *Examination after entering the Army.*

An examination in professional knowledge required from all officers after entering the service.

We cannot omit to call attention to the practice which exists in some countries of requiring an examination in professional subjects from *all* young officers at some period *after* entrance into the army. It is found practicable to exact an examination of this kind both in Prussia and Sardinia ; and although the time at which it is passed differs in the two services, the principle in both is the same.

1. In Prussia.

In Prussia a *double examination*, which has already been fully described, is required from all, the final examination turning solely on professional knowledge. The preparation is usually made for this examination at a Division School, where a batch of young candidates for commissions, who have entered the army, but are not yet officers, about 10 or 12 in number, are taught in common for nine months. A practical military school of this kind under adequate direction, would have some obvious advantages over the plan of placing officers as teachers at the head quarters of divisions.

2. In Sardinia.

In Sardinia a somewhat different course is followed, the professional study and subsequent examination being both placed at a later period. Every lieutenant is obliged, in time of peace, as a preliminary to obtaining his captaincy, to attend the Officers' School at Ivrea for a year. We have already dwelt on both plans elsewhere.

8. *Value*

8. *Value of Competition in Military Schools.*

We have had occasion to notice the strong inducements to exertion held out to the pupils of some of the principal foreign military schools; and we shall now consider to what extent it may be desirable to supply similar motives in our own.

Competition in military schools hitherto slight.

The plan of a general school, to which we have just alluded, proposes to introduce competition to a greater extent than exists in our present system. Indeed, it is believed that at Sandhurst any inducement of this kind has hitherto been slight; and a great want of energy in the efforts of the pupils has been the necessary consequence. At Woolwich, where it has been usual to allow a choice of services to the highest pupils on the list, the motives for exertion have been considerably greater; but the practice of allowing pupils to remain for very different periods at the academy has greatly interfered with the beneficial working of competition. On the other hand, both in our civil education and in the military education of other countries, we have everywhere proofs of the importance of encouraging emulation and competition in schools, especially by placing before the pupils those advantages of various kinds of which we shall presently speak, and *without which there is, in fact, little to compete for.*

Differences of opinion on the subject.

But while we recommend a fuller development of competition in schools, and advocate its encouragement by means to which we shall presently draw attention, it may be suggested that the *entrance* to any military school should be (at least in some degree) competitive. Considerable difference of opinion exists on this point; nor can it be denied that to select cadets by open examination for the more scientific and smaller corps of artillery and engineers, is a very different matter from throwing open a much larger military school to competition. The prize of obtaining a commission is not, it may be urged, so tempting as it has been represented by many; a proof of which may be found in the fact that in the great mixed military school, the Polytechnic, the civil prizes are much the most coveted. And in a country where the avenues to wealth and other distinctions make the career of the army only one amongst the many which young men of energy may select—placing it thus at a certain disadvantage compared with the armies of the continent—it may well be doubted whether the press or competition into a general military school would be active. Such considerations may suggest a doubt whether it would be desirable *entirely* to throw open the admission to military schools to competition. But among the prominent facts of military education abroad, particularly in France, is the energy which a system of competition carried out consistently—in the entrance no less than the other examinations,—imparts to the whole teaching of those schools in which it is adopted. A system of mere nomination on the contrary, however conscientiously worked, has always a tendency to lower the standard of the entrance examination; for, as Colonel Portlock has forcibly argued, "What "favour would it be to a powerful applicant to give a nomination on the one "hand, and to cancel it on the other by a too stiff examination?"

It may, therefore, be best in this matter to commence with caution, and, *as regards the admission to military schools,* to open at first only a limited number of places to public competition. Such a plan is found to answer well in many places of education, where the presence of young men of superior abilities excites the emulation of others. If such open competitive examinations answered, they might gradually be extended.

9. *Distinctions and Rewards offered.*

Want of inducement and encouragement to military study.

Meanwhile a competitive system would probably be unsuccessful in military schools, unless it were accompanied by some encouragement much more real, in respect of honours, position, and emolument, than are offered at present, or than seem to have been contemplated by many of the advocates of army education. What is there, it may be asked, to induce pupils at a military school to study military science, corresponding in any respect to the inducements which the Universities hold out to the pupils of civil schools? What does a pupil now gain by his study, either immediately or prospectively? And if the surest of all motives to exertion, its effect on their success in life, is withdrawn, is it to be expected that the pupils of military schools will exeert themselves for a prospect

Distinctions and Rewards.

of little or nothing? The successes of school and college appeal powerfully to a young man's energy and ambition, because they are the forerunners, and usually the support of a career. Something similar must be offered to the students of a military college, if it is thought important to draw much early ability into the service of the army. Otherwise, the very improvement of fixing the entrance to military schools at a later age will diminish the number of applicants, for abilities at the age of seventeen are more confirmed, and parents who would be content to allow a boy at thirteen to enter a military college with moderate, but secured prospects, will hesitate to commit him when his talents have shown themselves, and after a costly education, to a profession of uncertain success.

Feeling on this subject expressed in the evidence.

We find in the evidence sent to us many traces of an opinion, which is believed to be prevalent in the army, that it is useless to speak of giving education, unless it is to be made to tell upon an officer's advancement. Thus, although none of our questions bore directly on the point, we find Colonel Larcom expressing his conviction that—

Evidence of Colonel Larcom, R. E.

"The absence of encouragement has been a greater evil than the want of "facilities. Men will always find the means of attaining knowledge if they feel "that its possession will advance them. Select for superior duties officers who "distinguish themselves by superior acquirements, and you will soon have high "attainments."

Colonel Portlock, R. E.

Colonel Portlock's words are,—"The great stimulus, however, must ever be "the prospect of ultimate success in obtaining the object of labour, and until "it shall be felt that acquisition of knowledge leads to a selection for employ-"ment in honourable and lucrative posts, it cannot be expected that any system "of instruction should be fully successful."

Mr. Sylvester, F. R. S.

Mr. Sylvester in the same spirit suggests that—"The beneficial effects of "such a system (of open competition) would be much enhanced by reserving some "substantial advantages to a certain number of such candidates for admission "as should pass the best examination. Two or three of them, for instance, "might be admitted at each entrance on the same terms of subscription as are "now in force in favour of the sons of military men. The spirit of emulation "might also be kept alive by holding out the inducement of analogous advan-"tages, in the shape of increased pay to a limited number of those who pass "the best examinations during their course of study, and on quitting the "academy."

If military education is to be carried on upon the only principles on which any education can succeed,—those of rewarding merit,—we cannot overlook such considerations. The example of foreign nations is here most cogent, and

Two kinds of encouragement suggested.

points to two kinds of encouragement:—1. That which is held out to young officers during their education; 2. That held out to officers in the prime of life, who are desirous to add a study of their profession to their practical experience. For the *second* of these classes, the Staff School, and the opportunity through it of entering the staff corps, seems the appropriate encouragement. But, looking to the particular circumstances of England, to the wealth of other professions, to the opportunities for other kinds of active life, we believe that to place the inducements to enter the army on a fair footing with those of other professions, means should be taken to mark and reward young men *early* who exhibit industry and talent. This object would be attained by instituting

Recommendation of, 1. Queen's cadetships on entrance to military schools;

"Queen's cadetships" for those cadets who distinguish themselves in the entrance examinations to military schools; and by an increase of pay to last for some years to those who are most distinguished in the examination before entering the service. Other pupils might be allowed the choice of their regiments and precedence. Some persons may ridicule the idea of rewards of this nature being given to soldiers, just as until lately they would have ridiculed any idea of scientific military study; but we are persuaded that such objections will not bear examination. Rewards of this kind, being also real distinctions, would, undoubtedly, be objects of great competition.

2. Increase of pay to the most successful pupils on leaving.

It may then be desirable that at every entrance examination to a military college, a certain number of the most successful candidates should receive a *partial*, and in some instances, an *entire* support; and on the same principle that the most successful cadets, on leaving a military college should receive an

Sums to be expended in this manner.

increase of pay, to be continued for five years. In both cases, the sums thus expended should be considerable, such as materially to assist a young man at the time when it is often most needed, during the first years of his career. Thus military

military education is assisted by the *bourses* in France, the *foundations* in Austria, and the *free places* in Prussia; and these rewards would correspond still more nearly to the scholarships and other kinds of assistance which young men gain at our Universities, and which have been recently extended to the legal profession. Supposing eight such "cadetships" to be assigned yearly to the best pupils *on their entrance* to military schools, and a somewhat larger number (say 12) to be distributed amongst the young officers intended for different arms of the service, and who shall be found most distinguished in military scientific knowledge at the examination *on leaving the college*, the yearly expenditure of the country on such foundations would amount to 6,000*l.* or 8,000*l.*; and when it is remembered that France devotes for somewhat similar purposes upwards of 30,000*l.* annually; Prussia, 25,000*l.*; and Austria no less a sum than 47,000*l.*, it will be hardly thought, if we have at all stated the exigencies of the case fairly, that the expenditure recommended is an extravagant one. It can scarcely be doubted that this plan would operate as an encouragement to scientific military study, *would bring young officers of ability into notice from the beginning of their career*; and while thus exercising a favourable influence on the whole tone of the army, would be found in the end a wise economy on the part of the country. In case such prizes were instituted, it would be desirable not to limit the competition for those before entrance to the service to the academies, but to make the examination open to the pupils of other institutions. Competition between schools is as beneficial in its effects as competition between boys; and it would be an advantage to military colleges, as well as to the public, that their pupils should be occasionally beaten in the race by some young man who had received his education elsewhere.

Distinctions and Rewards.

Competition for these distinctions should not be limited to the military schools.

If these suggestions meet with approbation, it would be easy to carry out the same principle of rewards and distinction in a school for the staff.

10. *College or Senior Department for the Staff.*

The points hitherto referred to bear most directly on military education before entering the army, but it is impossible to omit all reference to an institution exercising, in some respects, the strongest influence on military science. A college, or senior department, for the staff is indeed the completion, and may be termed the strongest encouragement, of general military education, although the schools of the special corps may carry their own science to a still higher point.

Staff School; the completion of general military education.

The chief defect noticed in connexion with our own senior department at Sandhurst has been, that its course of study was regarded as no recommendation for promotion. Nor could *two* professors be expected adequately to discharge functions for which *eighteen* are required in the French Staff School. The contrast presented by all foreign Staff Schools is certainly striking. There are differences, indeed, between these schools in France and Austria, as to the period of admission and other points; but both are alike in *this*, that they are so framed as to give every conceivable premium and encouragement to such military acquirements as the service of the staff is thought to require. In both the officers enter by competition, and after a laborious course obtain their appointments on the staff as the reward of their distinctions in the school. It seems needless to urge that a college of this kind, opening the door to advancement and frequented when the mind is in its full vigour, would possess every inducement to call forth the energies of young officers of talent; but a senior department, offering a bare opportunity for military study with no ulterior results, stands in a wholly different position.

Care bestowed on these institutions in other countries.

pp. 8, 15, 19.

It is most important to show the feeling of officers of military experience with regard to the absolute necessity of education for the staff. We are allowed to quote some passages on this subject from a letter of Lieutenant-General Shaw-Kennedy, C.B., written to a member of this Commission. His authority will make any comments superfluous:

"I am not an advocate for very sweeping and radical changes of system. The "military and all other establishments of a country ought to have reference to "the constitution of the country in which they are formed, and to the genius "and habits of the people. Our military institutions, according to my view, "do not require any great and radical changes; but there is one amendment of "a very serious character required, the proper education and training of officers, "to fit them for filling staff appointments, and the establishment of a rule, to be

College for the Staff.

" made quite absolute, that no officer shall be eligible to fill a staff appointment " until he had gone through a prescribed course of study and training for the " purpose, and obtained the required certificates of success in that course.

" We have the finest regiments of cavalry and infantry, and the best artillery " in the world. Those are the noble arms with which England can meet and " overcome anything approaching to an equal numerical force that may oppose " them; but the machine, to act with due effect, must be properly directed. " And by whom must it be directed? Unquestionably by the staff. Here we " at once come to the immense national importance that should be attached to " the army's having a carefully educated and well-trained staff; and the neces- " sity of the rule being absolute that none but officers so educated and so trained " should be on the staff."

After giving a detailed plan of instruction for officers studying for the staff, General Shaw-Kennedy adds:

" By shallow-thinking persons it may be supposed that this plan for appoint- " ing the staff of the army would be opposed by those who may think that they " have interest enough to obtain staff appointments, without such a course of " study and instruction being gone through. But those persons who possess " power and interest must be perfectly aware that that interest will still tell in " their favour, and that the proper mode of meeting the intelligent spirit of the " times is to have their sons, or those under their protection, properly instructed, " so that no objection can possibly be raised to their being appointed to the " staff of the army. Even in the event of a general officer and his son, " would not a very sensible father wish to have the power of saying to his " son that he could only serve with him as aide-de-camp on his being duly " qualified?" * * * * * *

" It is now necessary that I define what I mean by the term staff officer. By " that term I mean officers of the quartermaster-general's and adjutant-general's " departments, majors of brigade, and aides-de-camp.

" It will be a disputed point whether majors of brigade and aides-de-camp " should be included as staff officers, who should be required to go through the " course of study and instruction that I have pointed out; but that they should " be so included, I entertain not the smallest doubt. They are liable to carry " orders on the field of battle, which, if not properly understood, may have the " most fatal consequences. Suppose an aide-de-camp sent with an order " directing a movement at a critical moment, and that he is not sufficiently " instructed to understand the order with which he is intrusted, he must, in " this case, merely try to repeat the words in which he received the order; and " if this is not clearly understood when he delivers it, he is, if unacquainted with " the principles of his profession, totally incapable of explaining what was really " meant. It may very well happen in a division that the officers of the quarter- " master and adjutant-general's departments are absent temporarily from the " division on duty, in which case the majors of brigade should be able to act for " them; besides which, majors of brigade should be eligible to be advanced to " the adjutant-general's and quartermaster-general's departments. In addition " to these reasons, it is desirable to extend the number of the instructed staff of " the army to this extent."

* * * * * *

" It should be borne in mind, that some men are so constituted, that although " they cannot become students and men of science, they may possess some of " the highest qualities of warriors; and that such services are not to be rejected " from mere pedantic considerations. This, however, only brings more strongly " to view a most important fact, not always observed or acknowledged, that " commanders without science, but having other high qualities, can only " succeed in important operations in the field, when assisted by a highly intel- " ligent and carefully-instructed staff. And there is a case deserving the " greatest consideration: all who have ever seen war will admit that the " qualities required by a general officer commanding in the field are very " rarely met with, and consequently it must frequently happen, from the " very nature of man, that important commands fall into the hands of incom- " petent commanders. This it is utterly impossible to avoid, for many men " do not even know themselves before being tried in such commands. The " very great importance of abating or overcoming this most serious evil, is

" that

" that of having a highly instructed and efficient staff. It may be argued that " a commander who is defective and obstinate will not be guided by his staff. " This may apply to ordinary circumstances, but will not always be the case in " actual operations in presence of an enemy ; for then the stake is too great, the " responsibility and risk too imminent, for the defective man not to lean upon " those who are able to support him." * * * *

Military Education in England.

11. *Importance of a Special Board for Military Education.*

Importance of establishing a Board of Military Education.

We consider it to be of the first importance that military education in this country should be regarded as a whole, and that perfect unity of system and harmony in its working should be made to prevail. This, we conceive, can only be done by bringing military education generally under the control of one head, the Secretary of State for War ; and, to effect this, a Board or Section of Military Education should be formed, as part of the establishment of the War Office.

Superintendence of military education to be entrusted to a separate board.

The duties of this board should consist in drawing up regulations regarding the discipline and instruction to be carried on in all military and regimental schools, academies, and colleges ; in considering changes that should at any time be made in the text books and studies ; in examining representations forwarded from the various military and regimental schools, academies, and colleges, or from any persons relating to military education, prior to such matters being submitted for the decision of the Secretary of State for War; and in making annual public reports on the whole department under their charge. One or more members of this section should attend all the more important examinations ; and all reports of the results of such examinations should be forwarded to this section, to be laid before the Secretary of State.

Importance of this board, as seen abroad, and in similar institutions at home.

The creation of such a section appears to us far more important than any other single object we can recommend. If such a board were established, a sufficient amount of independence and of pecuniary support being granted to it, all important improvements in military education would follow in time almost as a matter of necessity ; whilst, without it, they would be in danger of afterwards falling into neglect. We may refer, not only to the energetic influence which such a body appeared to exert in Prussia and Austria, but to the improvements in the general civil education of this country which have resulted from the working of the Committee of Education of the Privy Council. The advantages to be anticipated from adopting a similar plan for the army have been stated in Parliament by Mr. Sidney Herbert in recommending an Inspector-general of Military Education ; and our proposal is also in part sanctioned by a suggestion of Sir Howard Douglas in the evidence sent to us.

Its constitution.

We think that this section should be under the direction of three Inspectors-general of Military Education, one civilian being eligible. We have carefully weighed the advantages of this plan, compared with those of placing a single person at the head of this section ; but the extent of military and semi-military education, if it were made the business of one department, the differences in the teaching of the several arms, and the value in all educational subjects of a variety of knowledge and experience, induce us, in this instance, to prefer the combined action of three to the undivided authority of a single person. The extent of military education, if conducted upon an adequate scale, will require the entire and continuous attention of this section; and from the connexion of many parts of military with civil education, it is probable that the services of a civilian conversant with educational matters would be found valuable.

12. *Summary, &c.*

It has been our object in the preceding pages to draw attention to some leading principles of all military education, to assert the importance and the distinct functions of military academies, *if properly supported and superintended,* and to suggest such rewards for the study of military science as may encourage its pursuit in the army. For the large majority of officers, indeed, we believe it sufficient that they shall be proved to have received a sound general education. But if war has any science of its own, opportunities of learning that science

MILITARY EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

ought to be offered to those who can use them; and for such our principle is,—a good civil education till sixteen or seventeen; then a short military teaching; lastly, after serving some years, higher opportunities of education for the staff. If this principle is true, it can be no economy to decline carrying it out. To maintain a good military education without more encouragement and more superintendence than it has hitherto received is indeed impossible; but let it only receive a fair support, and its principles are as safe, its results as necessary to the country, as those of any other education.

The following are the chief points noticed as important for the objects proposed:—

1. That all military education should be directed by a special section of the War Department or War Office.

2. That military education should be commenced at a somewhat later age than at present.

3. That for an efficient military education, military colleges are indispensable.

4. That the admission into such colleges should be opened at least partially to competitive examinations.

5. That to encourage exertion, "Queen's Cadetships" should be founded for the most successful pupils at the entrance examinations.

6. That an increase of pay, to last for five years, should be given to the pupils most distinguished in the examination, on leaving the college.

7. That all candidates for commissions, who have not passed the examinations at a military college, should pass a general examination for admission into the army.

8. That young officers after entering the army should go through some course of professional study.

9. That all examinations should be under the direction of the special section for military education.

10. That encouragement should be given to the later education of officers in "senior departments."

We shall now proceed to a distinct part of our Report; and shall draw out in greater detail a scheme for the instruction and training of officers belonging to the scientific corps, in accordance with the regulations for admission at a later age than formerly, and by means of a competitive examination. We shall only guard ourselves by stating, that we are well aware that many of the details upon which we enter would properly come within the province of such a section as we have just mentioned; but having been directed to draw up a complete plan, and having for that purpose requested the opinions of several officers, we feel bound to give a full consideration to the questions which those opinions suggest.

IV.—THE ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.

THE ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.

The Royal Military Academy at Woolwich was established in the year 1741, for instructing "the raw and inexperienced people belonging to the military "branch of the ordnance in the several parts of mathematics necessary to "qualify them for the service of the artillery, and the business of engineers;" and the instruction, it is said, has usually corresponded with that given elsewhere, with the exception of the classics, which have not been taught since 1777. From its first establishment, it has supplied the greater proportion of the officers required for the corps of Royal Engineers, as well as for the Royal Regiment of Artillery.

The gentlemen cadets have generally been commanded by the Master-general of the Ordnance, and they have formed a component part of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, from which the company has been officered. The institution has always been essentially military, and the cadets have been placed under military discipline and subject to the articles of war, in proof of which we may observe that many cases of court-martial have formerly occurred.

Pledge taken by the cadet not to quit without a discharge.

On joining the academy, the cadets sign an acknowledgment pledging themselves not to quit the institution without a discharge from the Master-General of the Ordnance, a feature curiously resembling that noticed in our account of Austrian military education.

Up to the year 1831, the parents of candidates made no annual payments.

Up to the year 1831, the maintenance of the establishment was entirely defrayed by the State, the parents of the cadets not being called upon to make any annual payment; but subsequent to that time a scale of annual payment has been in force, varied for the sons of persons in the public service according to the rank of the parents, and with a maximum rate (125 *l.*) for the sons of civilians.

Ages of admission.

The ages of admissions have occasionally varied from 14–16 to 15–17, but the former have been the more general limits with respect to the age for entrance.

Formerly admission was by nomination and a pass examination.

Until very recently (1855), all candidates must have obtained a nomination from the Master-General of the Ordnance, and they were not permitted to join the academy until they had passed the entrance examination, which slightly varied within certain limits according to the age of the candidates.

Subjects of entrance examination.

The subjects of examination for admission have not always remained the same, but have been changed from time to time. Those required at the beginning of 1855 were,—English, mathematics, Latin, French, German, geography, history, drawing, and printing with the pen.

The entrance examinations were conducted by the professors and masters belonging to the academy, of late years in the presence of the Lieutenant-Governor, Inspector, and Assistant-Inspector.

Probationary examination at the end of the first year's residence.

At the expiration of one year after admission into the academy, the cadets were reported upon by a board of officers, and such of them as had not passed satisfactory periodical examinations in mathematics and fortification in the class-rooms, were examined before this board by the professors of mathematics and fortification. This examination was called the probationary examination. The board was required to state their opinion whether the progress and conduct of each cadet brought before them had been such as to entitle them to remain at the institution, or to assign the cause or grounds on which they recommended any cadet to be removed.

Uncertainty in the duration of the residence.

The regulations limited the duration of the residence for the course of theoretical study to four years, at the close of which those cadets who were found unqualified for commissions were required to leave the academy; but such cadets as qualified themselves at an earlier period have been permitted to obtain their commissions when they had done so: and thus we find many instances occurring during the same year, where cadets of twenty and fifty months' residence obtain their commissions at the same time, with no difference in the extent of their qualifications proportioned to the duration of their residence.

Examinations conducted by professors.

Periodical examinations, entirely conducted by the professors and masters, take place every six months, usually at the end of each term or half-yearly period, but sometimes more frequently.

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The course of study divided into the theoretical and the practical course, its nature.

The course of study was divided into two perfectly distinct parts, viz.—

I. The theoretical, limited to four years, and conducted mainly on the tutorial system, embraced mathematics, fortification, descriptive geometry, history and geography, plan and landscape drawing, French and German.

II. The practical course of instruction, which has latterly been of one year's duration, not commencing until the theoretical had entirely finished, included practical artillery, surveying, field works, and lectures on machinery, astronomy, chemistry, geology, and mineralogy,

Hours of study.

Seven and a half hours daily were devoted to study in the summer, and seven in the winter, both in the theoretical and practical classes.

Vacations and periodical examinations.

There were two vacations annually, each of six weeks' duration, one at Midsummer and the other at Christmas, and the periodical examinations made by the professors and masters belonging to the academy for the classification in order of merit usually took place immediately before the vacations.

Public examinations.

The public examinations of the cadets proposed to be advanced to the practical class, or to be promoted from the practical class to commissions in the artillery and engineers, generally took place at the same time, before a board of superior officers. These public examinations did not affect the relative positions in order of merit of the cadets, which were previously settled by the examinations made by the professors and masters.

Military staff.

The military staff of the academy consisted of—

A Lieutenant-Governor, alternately a general officer of artillery or engineers.
This officer is now styled Governor, and is a Colonel of Artillery.*

Officers of the Royal Artillery attached to the Cadet Company:—

The 2d Captain and Paymaster, a 1st Captain in the Artillery.
Ditto - - for the Practical Class, a 2d Captain in the Artillery.
Three Lieutenants of the Artillery.
One Quartermaster ditto.

The instruction in military exercises, drills of various kinds, manœuvres, and the discipline out of studies, were under the immediate control of the second captain of the company.

Educational staff.

The educational staff consisted of:—

An Inspector, alternately belonging to the artillery or engineers, at present belonging to the artillery,* an Assistant Inspector, a Chaplain, twenty-nine Professors, Instructors, and Masters, of whom nine are military men, in addition to three Lecturers in Chemistry, Geology, and Mineralogy, Mechanics and Metallurgy; thus presenting, independent of the three Lecturers, for a maximum number of about 200 cadets, an educational staff greater in proportion than that of the Polytechnic School in France, the Cadet Houses in Prussia, the Military Academies in Austria, or the East India Company's Military College at Addiscombe.

Boards of Officers for the superintendence of the entrance, probationary, and final examinations.

Three Boards of Officers were in operation:—

One for the superintendence of the examinations of the candidates for admission.

Another for the superintendence of the probationary examinations. Both of these boards consisting of the same individuals, viz., the Lieutenant-Governor, the Inspector, and the Assistant-Inspector of Studies.

The third board for the final examination in the theoretical course, and also in the course of practical instruction, consisting of—

The Director-General of Artillery,
The Inspector-General of Fortifications,
The Commandant of the Garrison (Woolwich),
The Lieutenant-Governor of the Academy,
The Deputy Adjutant-General of the Royal Artillery, and
The Commanding Engineer at Woolwich.

The whole responsibility of conducting the institution rested on the Lieutenant-Governor.

The whole responsibility of conducting the establishment rested with the Lieutenant-Governor, who had the general charge and superintendence of the institution, and had to see not only that every branch both of academical and military education was conducted according to the rules and regulations, but that the conduct of all and every person belonging to the establishment, and the general management throughout, were in every respect in strict conformity to them. He was empowered to act summarily with reference to minor acts of misconduct on the part of the cadets, reporting monthly to the Master-General of the Ordnance their names, the nature of their offences, and the punishments he awarded; but for repeated acts of insubordination, of irregularity or immorality of conduct, or for setting a pernicious example, he was required to report each case

* These officers have recently received their appointments.

case of the Master-General, with a view to the removal from the academy of the cadet so conducting himself, should the Master-General on consideration of the case deem it necessary.

Woolwich Academy.

General Results.

The above may be termed a short general description of the Royal Military Academy; for further details we must refer to the full account contained in the second portion of our Report. We must state shortly the general results of its establishment on the education of the officers of artillery and engineers at the present time.

No evidence to indicate a relaxed state of discipline in the academy.

We have attentively considered the regulations, dated 1848, drawn up for the guidance of the lieutenant-governor, officers, professors, and cadets, &c., belonging to the establishment, and with the exception of some points to which we shall shortly advert, we find nothing in them, or in the information we have received from various quarters, to indicate an absence of that proper control which should exist in a large school of this kind, although there have been, undoubtedly, periods of relaxed discipline, and though great care is required in this respect in every military school. As far as the very advantageous site of the academy for affording facilities for giving certain professional instruction, the amount of its educational staff, and the arrangements for its government, are concerned, there appeared to us no reason whatever why, with "such alterations "and improvements as may meet that progress of knowledge that time is con- "stantly producing," it should not be on an equality with any military school we have seen. In the workshops fitted up with turning-lathes, library, reading-room, and racket court, &c., provided for the use of the cadets during their hours of recreation, they enjoy advantages equal to those met with in any of the great public schools in the Kingdom, and superior to those found in any of the foreign military schools.

There is, however, apparently, some reason to believe, that the results of the education at the Royal Military Academy have hitherto somewhat failed of that success which might have been hoped for, both as regards artillery and engineer officers.

Insufficient attainments of the young officers.

We do not find among the replies we have received from artillery officers any specific mention of deficiencies in the education of the young officers when they join the regiment at Woolwich; but it is unquestionable that serious complaints in this respect have been made of late years by some of the officers of this corps.

In the case of the engineers, according to the evidence we have received, the attainments of the majority of young officers, when they join at Chatham from Woolwich Academy, are not such as might have been expected: either the instruction is not exactly what it should be,—some break in its continuity occurs,—some link is still wanting,—or the mass of the young officers have not fully mastered the knowledge which has been imparted to them.

Colonel Sandham's opinions on this subject.

Colonel Sandham, the director, and for many years formerly the adjutant of the Royal Engineers' Establishment, states:—

"The junior officers on joining at Chatham are always at a loss to apply their "knowledge; the accuracy of their knowledge, therefore, might be questioned. "They are generally deficient in drawing: they should have more practice and "instruction in every description of drawing, figure, landscape, topographical, "and mechanical."

Lieutenant-colonel M'Kerlie's opinion.

Lieutenant-colonel M'Kerlie, a member of the Irish Board of Works, and formerly for a considerable time superintendent of surveying and practical astronomy at Chatham, observes that,—

"Means and opportunities do not ordinarily exist at Chatham on which to "form a judgment as to the extent and depth of the mathematical acquirements "of the officers while under instruction there (the course being almost entirely "of a practical character), but it may be said, that while in each batch one or "two are generally found who possess a comprehensive knowledge of the subject, "who are not found wanting when, as sometimes happens, questions of difficulty "arise and are submitted to them, and who even occasionally extend and "improve that knowledge whilst at Chatham; yet, as regards the greater "number, though their knowledge may be considerable in extent, it is never- "theless but superficial, and as a matter of course is soon forgotten, even whilst "still at Chatham."

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Captain Scott's opinion.

And Captain Scott, the present superintendent of surveying, practical astronomy, chemistry, and civil works, remarks,—

"The generality of officers have not, in my opinion, on joining at Chatham, "so thorough a knowledge of the subjects they have studied as to be able readily "to apply their information; neither has their theoretical course extended to "the study of natural philosophy, some acquaintance with which I consider "absolutely necessary to enable them to follow their course with full advantage."

Such is a short and general statement of some of the existing deficiencies to which our attention has been specially directed; but before proceeding to investigate the causes which have produced and the remedies that should be adopted to remove them, we must speak of certain questions which have been brought before us, with regard to the artillery and engineers, on the answers to which the whole nature and constitution of the Royal Military Academy itself materially depends. Such are,—

I. The possibility of the union of the two corps of artillery and engineers.

II. The advisability, or otherwise, of separating the instruction of the engineers altogether from that of the artillery.

III. The expediency of doing away with theoretical instruction, by taking young men direct from the public schools, &c., and sending them immediately to practical classes or schools of application.

I. *On the Possibility of the Union of the Corps of Artillery and Engineers.*

Practicability or otherwise of uniting the artillery and engineers.

Among the first questions brought before us we have had to consider the idea which has been entertained, although, as we have reason to believe, by a very limited number of persons, that it would be practicable and advantageous to the public service if the artillery and the engineers were united in one body. It is obvious that such an alteration would solve many of the questions which have been discussed regarding the education of officers for the two corps. But, leaving aside for the present the consideration of the replies we have received relating to this subject from various officers, and the weighty argument against such union, presented by the practice followed in foreign armies; we beg to observe, that although the great proportion of the instruction required is common to the two arms, the general nature of the two services is distinct. No doubt they have many points in common, which will account for their joint education, but the artillery service is as specific as that of the infantry or cavalry, and, with the exception of those employed in the manufacture of the *matériel* of the artillery, the officers are almost entirely employed in connexion with their men; the engineer service, on the other hand, is very general, and frequently very isolated in its nature; and there is almost as close an affinity and connexion between the staff duties and the engineer duties as there is between the artillery service and the engineer service. As Major Charters, R.A., distinguishes the services, "The one arm is the more active and military, the other the more "scientific and varied in its functions." It is understood that projects have even been drawn up for subdividing the corps of engineers into different branches; a course on which it is not necessary to offer any opinion, but which, it is evident, is entirely at variance with the idea of forming a union between the artillery and engineers.

Nature of the two services.

Union of the two corps in France for two years.

But the union of these two corps into one has already been tested by experience in France, from 1756 to 1758; and judging from the fact that it was only of very short duration, and was not permitted to continue, we must infer that it was not found to answer.

Col. St. George's opinion in favour of the union.

It will be noticed that only one reply, that of Colonel St. George, is given in favour of such union, in the following terms:—"If it is meant to ask whether an "absolute amalgamation of the Ordnance Corps is considered desirable, I am of "opinion that it would benefit the service and the individuals. My own expe-"rience convinces me that the selection made when we are boys, for the two "distinct corps (and which has hitherto been irrevocable), has no reference "whatever to the adaptation of the individuals to the especial duties of either. "Those cadets who were highest on the list, if they had behaved well, generally "have been allowed to choose their corps. If the two could be merged in "one, all officers could hereafter be employed in the duties they could best "perform."

On

On the other hand, the opinion of officers in general is decidedly opposed to the course thus suggested.

WOOLWICH ACADEMY.

Major-general Chesney makes the following remarks on this subject :—

Major-general Chesney's opinion.

" It is scarcely necessary to observe, that the artillery and the engineer " services are so closely linked, and so inseparately dependent upon one another, " that, in order to be really effective in the most telling operations of war, the " attack and defence of military positions, they cannot be separated for an " instant without the greatest possible disadvantage.

Their duties in the field are closely linked,

" We are all aware that the most perfectly executed work, whether permanent " or merely a temporary defence in the field, would be almost useless without " well-served artillery ; and we also know that the power of artillery would be " equally lost were the batteries so placed that the guns could not be brought to " bear upon the enemy at the proper moment. It follows, therefore, that " although, apart from warlike operations, and especially during peace, there " may be objects which require specific and separate attention from the engineers " as well as the artillery officer, the duties of both during a campaign require " the same kind of education ; and it seems to me not only desirable to carry " their joint instruction a good deal farther than is at present done, but also to " follow this up by a more enlarged practical course, which should include the " determination of astronomical points, the construction of permanent and field " works, including mines, the erection and armament of batteries, the study " and application of chemistry, the use of the steam-engine, and telegraphic " communications of various kinds, and all that relates to artillery and military " engineering.

and depend upon one another.

Enlargement of the studies desirable.

Mining and other things to be taught.

" A similar education, in every respect, being imparted to the artillery and " engineer officers, the doubt may be expressed, though not without some " hesitation, considering how closely and firmly the two services are linked " together, whether anything would be gained by considering the same officer " equally fit for each kind of duty. It is probable that, as in the ordinary " avocations of life, more would be gained by eventually giving the undivided " and concentrated energies of an officer, whose education has been completed, " to his own especial branch, whether that of the artillery or engineers. I " should, therefore, advocate their being considered as separate corps, from the " time that the officers receive their permanent commissions."

Artillery and engineer officers to perform separate duties ultimately.

Sir J. Burgoyne says that " a union of the two corps of artillery and engineers " would be preposterous, and utter ruin to the service."

Sir J. Burgoyne and Col. Portlock adverse to the union.

Colonel Portlock states, that " In 1757 the British corps of engineers was first " formed as a body of commissioned officers, having previously existed as a corps " of warrant officers only. Before that time the artillery had performed some " field duties now performed by the engineers, but it was then thought expedient " to transfer those duties to the latter corps. The connection, however, between " the two services was for a long time very intimate, for not only were many " artillery officers transferred to the newly organized corps of engineers, but for " many years it appears that the officers all joined the artillery as second lieute- " nants, and were subsequently, after a sufficient service and training, removed " to the corps of engineers. Should the two corps be united into one, much of " the foolish jealousy which now for the first time exists between them would " undoubtedly be extinguished ; but sooner or later it would be found again " necessary to separate officers performing engineer duties from those performing " artillery duties, or the duties of neither the one service nor of the other would " be well performed."

Colonel Larcom remarks that the union of the corps of artillery and engineers is " as impossible as the union of cavalry or infantry with engineers."

Colonel Larcom states the union to be impossible.

Captain Galton observes, that " so far as concerns their education, there can, " I think, be no doubt that the officers of artillery should be as thoroughly " acquainted with the principles of fortification as engineer officers with the effects " of artillery. The education of both corps should, I think, be identical as regards " military science, fortification, and field works, the principles of gunnery, of the " equipment of artillery, and of the laboratory course.

Captain Galton questions whether it would be possible to make the officers efficient as artillerists and engineers.

" Hence the education of both includes a considerable knowledge of mathe- " matics and physical science, of the nature and application of materials, and of " machinery.

" Modern languages are essential to both services.

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"Surveying would also be necessary, at least as far as regards military reconnaissance.

"But at this point a divergence of education would take place, the engineer "proceeding to study the practical details of the construction of works, and "other special branches of his duties; the artillery officer, on the other hand, "proceeding to make himself acquainted with the details of his part of the "profession.

"The detailed knowledge of their respective duties which the officers of each "corps must thus acquire is very considerable, and it appears to me to be, to say "the least, very questionable whether it would be possible for the officers to be "made thoroughly efficient in both capacities."

Captain Scott observes: "I think that the public service would be injured by "such a measure. The details of one of the professions are, I believe, more "numerous than men of fair capacity now make themselves masters of."

On the point which we are now discussing we can have no hesitation in saying that if the question be regarded solely as an educational one, which is the only ground on which we are justified in offering an opinion, the maxim which has been frequently enunciated of learning "little and well" will be best fulfilled by keeping the corps separate.

II. *On the Advisability or otherwise of separating the Instruction of the Engineers from that of the Artillery.*

Joint education of the candidates for the artillery and engineers.

We have also given special attention to another subject which has been urged on us by some of the officers who have favoured us with replies to our questions, which was also under the consideration of the Committee appointed to report on the question of Woolwich Academy;—we allude to the education in common of the candidates for the artillery and engineers.

Practice in Austria;

In the course of our examination of the foreign military schools, we have found that the separate education of the artillery and engineers is provided for in Austria alone, and apparently very efficiently so.

Prussia;

In Prussia, from the peculiarity of their military system, when the young soldiers enter the Artillery and Engineer School at Berlin they are already young artillery or engineer *officier-aspirants*; yet the instruction for the first year is entirely common; for the second year it only differs as regards the nature of the instruction in drawing; and for the third year it differs as regards the instruction in artillery, engineering, and fortification.

France.

In France the question was distinctly discussed in the "Report of the "Commission appointed to revise the Regulations by which the Constitution of "the School of Artillery and Engineers was drawn up," not, indeed, as regards the propriety of separating the students for the artillery and engineers whilst studying the purely theoretical part of their course of instruction at the Polytechnic School, but solely as regards separate instruction at the School of Application.

Report of the French Commission, and Marshal Vaillant's opinion.

Marshal Vaillant (the present Minister of War in France), speaking in his own name and in that of the mixed Commission composed of officers of artillery and engineers, says:—

"One leading question affects the whole system of instruction.

"Since the School of Application has been instituted to form officers of "artillery and engineers, is it desirable to separate the instruction given to the "pupils of the two corps, and to look solely to the particular requirements of "each?"

"The Commission has not thought this desirable. Allowing, as a general "proposition, that it is well to direct the instruction of young men with a view "to the special service for which they are destined, it has argued wisely that "there are considerations of a higher kind which decide in favour of giving "instruction in common, as far as possible, to the pupils intended for the two "corps."

"I agree in all respects with the view taken by the Commission. The point "of the greatest importance to the success of enterprises undertaken in "common by the artillery and engineers is, that there should be a perfect "understanding between two services which always have to support one another, "and sometimes to supply each other's places."

"The

" The best method of obtaining such an understanding on all occasions, and " of securing that unity of view so necessary to the good of the service, is " undoubtedly to form the officers of the two services in the same school, and " to give them, as far as may be, the same military instruction and principles."

Woolwich Academy.

In this country the officers intended for the Honourable East India Company's artillery and engineers are drawn from one general military college, and we have never heard any complaints that the system works otherwise than satisfactorily for the artillery and engineers belonging to that service.

System followed by the East India Company.

We should have had no difficulty in assenting to the principle of separate instruction for the artillery and engineers, if any proof had been adduced that either service had suffered from the present system. It is true that Captain Younghusband distinctly states that the joint education of the artillery and engineers " cannot but be most prejudicial as well to the artillery as to the public " service;" and Colonel Barker thinks it " extremely probable, that separating " the two corps entirely in point of education would be beneficial to the service;" and it may be inferred that such also is Lieutenant-colonel Gardner's opinion. But these opinions are not apparently sanctioned by those of any of the other artillery officers from whom we have received replies, and only receive a modified support, on essentially different grounds, from Lieutenant-colonel Larcom, who is " satisfied that engineer instruction can never attain its full and necessary " development while it is exclusively combined with that of the artillery. " Not the least of the advantages he has always anticipated from the junction " of the ordnance with the general army is the severance of the exclusive " connexion of the engineers with the artillery, and the more intimate union " with the scientific staff of the army." Still Lieutenant-colonel Larcom does not recommend separate instruction for the artillery and engineers, but united instruction for the whole army, or if that is deemed impracticable, for the staff, artillery, and engineers, an opinion shared, as already stated, by several officers who have given us the benefit of their opinions, including Sir H. Douglas.

Opinions of Capt. Younghusband, R. A., Col. Barker, R. A., Lieut.-col. Gardner, R. A., Lieut.-col. Larcom, R. E.

Opinion in favour of the instruction of the staff, artillery, and engineers being united.

Major-general Chesney, R. A., in adverting to this particular question in a paper sent to Colonel Portlock, the President of the Woolwich Academy Committee of 1855, thus expresses himself:—

Major-general Chesney adverse to the establishment of separate colleges for the artillery and engineers.

" Similar but still more powerful objections apply to the proposal for a separate " college for artillery officers at Woolwich, and another for engineer officers at " Chatham. That some special instruction is required for the engineer, which " is not necessary for the artillery officer, is true to a certain extent. Practical " knowledge of the construction of fortresses and barracks, for instance, is not " of much import to the artillery officer; and the engineer may equally dispense " with what relates to casting and boring of guns, as well as the laboratory duties, " and even the extensive use of projectiles.

" But since an acquaintance with the science of fortification is indispensably " necessary for the effective use of garrison and siege artillery, and an intimate " knowledge of the power of these guns is equally required by the sister branch " of the service, it follows as the necessary consequence, that if a separation be " attempted, it will still be requisite that the officers of each corps shall be sent " for a time to the other, in order to study artillery in the one case, and military " engineering in the other. Since under these circumstances a separation could " be only partially carried out, the establishment of separate colleges for the " artillery and engineers is scarcely desirable."

Major-general Sabine, R. A., observes, " I am very far from thinking the separation of the cadets of the engineers and of the artillery into two distinct " academies, one at Woolwich and the other at Chatham, desirable; on the " contrary, I think the public service would gain by artillery officers being " instructed more than they are in the special duties of engineer officers, and " *vice versâ*, nor do I limit this to the *officers* only of the two corps; and " again, from necessity, not from choice, we cannot in our small army carry the " subdivision of employment so far as the French can do. Therefore, I would " propose such educational arrangements for the officers and men of the two " corps, and for the officers in particular, as would bring them more closely " together, instead of separating them wider."

Major-general Sabine, R. A. thinks the separation of the instruction undesirable.

The view taken of the matter from a civil point of view is thus expressed by the President of the Geological Society, Mr. W. J. Hamilton: " The same " objection (*i. e.* to the choice of corps being made immediately after the com-

Objection to separate colleges.

"petitive examination, and as the result of such examination) applies to the "scheme of separate colleges for the artillery and engineers with equal if not "greater force; it is, therefore, unnecessary for me to allude to it any further, "except to point out the unnecessary expense entailed upon the Government, "in keeping up two establishments for teaching the same, or nearly the same "subjects."

Unnecessary expense to the Government.

Captain Galton says on this subject,—

Candidates for the artillery and engineers should be educated together.

"After having been selected by examination, the candidates for the artillery "and engineers should be educated together at a military college. . . . . .

Nature of their instruction.

"In the military college the candidates should be required to apply their "mathematical knowledge to questions of mechanical and physical science. "They should be taught the theory of the art of war and fortification, "including every branch of attack and defence; plan drawing, descriptive "geometry, the elements of architecture, the principles of chemistry, geology, "and mineralogy, and experimental knowledge of the different qualities of "materials, and the modes of their application.

"They should learn geodesy and surveying in all its branches, military "reconnaissance, and practical astronomy. They should pass through a course "of artillery somewhat similar to that now taught in the practical class.

Probable duration for these studies.

"It is not probable that the period required for this instruction could be less "than two years. During this time they should be taught the drill of the "infantry, cavalry, and artillery soldiers, fencing, and other exercises.

"At leaving the college, they should be subjected to an examination to "determine the position they are to occupy in the corps for which they are "destined."

Conclusion against separate establishments for the instruction of the artillery and engineers.

In the absence of any proof of injurious effects produced by a joint education, we do not feel ourselves justified in proposing the establishment of a separate institution, almost precisely analogous to that recommended for the artillery by Captain Younghusband, R. A., p. 346, for the small number of candidates for the corps of engineers, not probably amounting to more than fifteen annually. This consideration would, indeed, in our opinion, be alone sufficient to determine the question, for it is obvious that in so small a body the advantages of emulation would be wanting, and the staff of instructors and means of teaching would both be probably diminished. Had the number of candidates for the engineers amounted to about fifty annually, as in Austria, the circumstances would have been materially changed, and we should then have felt that there might be some advantage in recommending the establishment of an institution for the education and training of engineer officers, if any difficulty had occurred in combining their education with other branches of the army.

III. *On the Expediency of doing away with Theoretical Instruction, &c.*

On the propriety of dispensing with theoretical instruction.

One of the principal questions which has engaged our attention with regard to the Royal Military Academy, has had reference to the possibility of dispensing with theoretical teaching of any kind on the part of the Government. We have already entered upon this subject to some extent with reference to the army in general; but some strong considerations may be urged, particularly applying to the service of the special arms. It has been thought by some, that it will be quite possible to obtain, from among the candidates that present themselves from the universities, public and private schools, and from private instruction, the number required to supply the wants of these two services, properly qualified in mathematics, fortification, and drawing; that in such case the selected candidates would then proceed at once to a school of application.

Nature of a school of application.

It appears that some very singular and mistaken notions exist as to the nature of the studies usually pursued in a school of application. It occupies an intermediate position between the theoretical and that practical school which is generally supplied by the work of a profession. Purely theoretical knowledge is not usually obtained at a school of application, although it must be remembered that the great school at Metz has introduced an amount of theoretical teaching which in our judgment is excessive; but its peculiar functions are, by means of professors and instructors, to teach students to apply the theoretical knowledge they have already acquired, either at a military academy

or

Theoretical Instruction.

or college, public or private school, to the correct preparation or development of projects of various kinds; such as docks, harbours, fortifications, projectiles, buildings, &c., so as to fulfil certain conditions, which are previously laid down.

At the age at which we think it desirable that young men should be selected for the artillery and engineers, viz., from sixteen to nineteen, at which latter age they usually go to the universities, they have scarcely commenced to read the higher mathematics, landscape drawing is but little attended to, fortification is scarcely thought of, and geometrical and military drawing not at all. Hence it would be necessary that mathematics, drawing, and fortification should be among the subjects of study to be followed in any school of application that it might be proposed to establish; and such a school of application would be merely another name for a military academy.

At the first examination that took place for Woolwich Academy, under the competitive system, in August 1855, 151 candidates presented themselves, forty-six for provisional commissions, between the ages of nineteen and twenty-one, to compete for twenty vacancies; and 105 for the practical class, between seventeen and nineteen, for forty vacancies. The Rev. Canon Moseley, in his Report to the Secretary of State for War, in speaking of the examination in mathematics, says,—

"Only 31 of 151 candidates afforded evidence of that degree of mathematical "knowledge to which the designation moderate was applied by the examiners, "and which was ranked by them as one degree above imperfect, and three "degrees below 'excellent.' The following may be taken as the type to this "degree of mathematical knowledge:—1st. To work an easy sum in arithmetic. "2d. To demonstrate a proposition in the first book of Euclid. 3d. To solve "an easy problem in simple equations. It was not that precisely this know-"ledge was exhibited by every candidate whose exercise was marked 'moderate,' "but that the knowledge so designated may be considered equivalent to it. "Nineteen provisional commissions were given, and thirty were selected for the "practical class."

Again, at the examination held in January 1856, fifty-eight candidates presented themselves, of whom twenty-seven were candidates for provisional commissions, and thirty-one for the practical class. Of the twenty-four to whom provisional commissions were given, two did not succeed in obtaining one-sixth of the total number of marks allotted to mathematics, and, in accordance with the rule which had been laid down, should not have been allowed to count those marks. The questions put by the different examiners were generally easier than those given at the former examination.

Difficulty in obtaining the number of qualified candidates.

And yet notwithstanding that the questions set were easier, and the rules for the examination relaxed for the occasion, only one more than half the number required of qualified candidates were obtained; and the deficiencies of both these sets of selected candidates in mathematics were so apparent on joining the Royal Military Academy, that instruction in that subject was at once provided, to teach them the knowledge which, in a school of application, they are required at once to apply.

The standard of attainment in mathematics, although slightly, was by no means materially higher at the last examination, in July 1856.

Large proportion of candidates that fail at Addiscombe.

We should also remark that for the very moderate entrance examination required to gain admittance into Addiscombe, the conditions of which are stated at p. 254, one-half of the candidates fail on their first trial, and one-third of the whole number examined are absolutely rejected.

In addition to the necessity shown to exist for affording some instruction in theory, previous to calling upon the cadets to devote themselves to the acquirement of practical knowledge, there are other reasons of much weight to be considered, which bear upon the question. It is maintained by a large number of officers, that a course of military discipline and training is almost of as much importance as the instruction; and that the daily parades, drill of various kinds, and the habits of implicit obedience to be thus acquired, will enable the young soldier to meet the duties of the officer without any feelings of awkwardness or restraint, and leave comparatively little of the ordinary routine to be learned when the cadet is transformed into the officer. This military discipline and training can be most advantageously imparted at a comparatively early age, when the theoretical instruction cannot be expected to have been fully completed:

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pleted: it is especially valuable to the young engineer, who is so liable to be stationed apart from his brother officers.

The above considerations seem to us almost conclusive of themselves against the possibility of establishing a mere school of application without some preliminary training in a military academy. But let us for an instant refer to France. In that country, where the entrance examination to the Polytechnic is higher on the average in mathematics than the final one at Woolwich, and the number of successful candidates is very great, it is obvious that the reasons against commencing with a school of application would be fewer than in England; yet we could not learn that many opinions in France were favourable to any such experiment. The large majority were undoubtedly desirous of retaining the Polytechnic as the best medium for imparting theoretical instruction; whilst others thought it possible that the Polytechnic could be dispensed with, but it was only on the supposition that the students were to be retained for a much longer period of time in the special classes of the lycées and preparatory schools, or in the School of Application at Metz.

Practice in France.

The principal complaint at Metz, at the present time, is of the same kind that reaches us from Chatham, viz., that the young students from the Polytechnic do not draw sufficiently well, although they have previously passed two years at the Polytechnic; and a course of further instruction in drawing is accordingly continued at Metz.

In conclusion we should state, that to adopt such a method of training our officers as that advocated by some, of taking them from public schools, &c., and sending them direct to a practical class or school of application, would be to introduce a practice that is not at the present time in existence, as far as we are aware, in any foreign military system of education, and which would be open to peculiarly strong objections in the case of the artillery and engineers.

Having disposed of these preliminary questions, we shall now revert to the subject of the deficiencies which are said to exist, in the education of the officers as conducted at the Royal Military Academy, and state,—

I. The causes which have militated against its success.

II. The remedies which should be applied to remove them.

III. The method on which we recommend the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich to be re-organized, and our proposals for its future system of instruction.

I. *Defects in the System and Management.*

DEFECTS IN THE SYSTEM AND MANAGEMENT.

As far as we have been able to ascertain, the principal defects that have been urged against the Royal Military Academy have been due to one or other of the following causes:—

1st. The juvenile age at which admission has been obtained.

2d. The admission of insufficiently qualified candidates.

These defects are pointed out to us in the evidence we have received, but we are disposed to add the following, as being almost of equal importance to either of the preceding.

3d. The very great variation in the duration of the residence at the academy.

4th. The want of a properly constituted body for representing the defects in the existing system and course of instruction, and for suggesting ameliorations to meet the requirements of the public service.

Evil effects of the very early age of admission.

1st. Under this head, we believe, there is now no doubt that the admission of boys of the age of fourteen to sixteen years has led to much of the bullying which has at various times been complained of, and which, it is well known, is found to exist in all large schools to a greater or less extent. Thus we even heard of it in the Special Military School at St. Cyr, in France (where the minimum age for entrance is seventeen), and at the Cadet Houses in Prussia. This has probably been aggravated at Woolwich by the regulations under which some cadets have obtained their commissions in less than two years, whilst others have remained more than five, and by the difficulty which has sometimes been experienced from the permission granted by the Master-General of the Ordnance for offending cadets to return to the academy, after he

he had directed their removal from it. This permission has undoubtedly proved at times a "stumbling-block" to the authorities at the academy who have been endeavouring to enforce a sufficiently strict system of discipline. Colonel Portlock states: "The difficulties of the academy are really due to the ages of "the cadets, and the unfitness of a purely military system for managing them." Such also is Major-General Lewis's opinion, as he says, in a paper addressed to Mr. Monsell, in June 1855,—"If there is a serious fault in the existing establish- "ment, it lies in the early age of the candidate sent for admission. The "minimum age should be sixteen, when much time would be saved in teaching "the elementary part of the course."

Woolwich Academy.

2d. The admission of unqualified candidates has, we are informed by one of the former inspectors (Major-General Jones, Royal Artillery), led to "the time "of the masters for the first year being occupied in imparting the very "rudiments and elementary knowledge of the subjects they ought to have "soundly known on joining, which leads to so many being removed at the pro- "bationary examination twelve months afterwards; and the valuable time of "the masters is thus occupied when they should have been engaged in carrying "them forward in the course."

Injurious effects of the admission of unqualified candidates on the instruction.

It appears that the number removed annually for incapacity has varied very considerably, and that such removals have taken place at very irregular periods of the cadet's residence. Thus we find that—

Numbers removed for incapacity.

In 1841, 20 were removed; 11 at the end of 4 months for "general deficient progress," and the others at the end of the year.
„ 1842, 8 removed; one-half at the end of 10 months, the others within 2 years 7 months.
„ 1843, 2 removed; one for "spelling and writing."
„ 1844, 9 removed; all, with the exception of 2, at the end of their year's probation.
„ 1849, 10 removed; mostly within 15 months after joining.
„ 1850, 17 removed; and of these 9 were for "general deficient progress," who had been 2 years 7 months, or more, at the institution; the others within 1 year 7 months.
„ 1851, 11 removed; of whom 5 had been two years 7 months, or more, at the institution, and were sent away for "general deficient progress;" the others within 1 year 7 months.
„ 1852, 8 removed, of whom one-half had been 2 years 1 month at the institution, and were removed for "general deficient progress;" and the remainder within 1 year 7 months.

We cannot here avoid incidentally remarking, that, if the entrance and probationary examinations had been efficient, we are at a loss to understand how it became necessary to remove so many cadets for "general deficient progress," after they had been more than two years at the institution; or why one should have been obliged to quit for "spelling and writing."

Failure of the entrance and probationary examinations.

But if any further proof were required that insufficiently qualified or insufficiently gifted candidates had been admitted in large numbers into the academy, it would be deducible from a comparison of the numbers admitted since 1825, with the number commissioned in the Royal Artillery and Engineers. Thus we find that between 1825 and 1849, both years inclusive, 1,296 cadets were admitted into the academy. None of those admitted in 1825 obtained their commissions before 1827; and, reckoning from that year down to 1854 inclusive, 968 cadets obtained commissions in the Artillery and Engineers, the difference between the numbers admitted and commissioned being 328: so that more than 25 per cent. of those admitted did not obtain commissions in the ordnance corps; and this is rather understating than overstating the case.

Having thus established the fact of the admission of a very large number of unqualified candidates, we shall now endeavour to trace the evil to its source, and learn in what manner it has happened. It is manifest that the entrance of unqualified candidates can be only due to the insufficiency of the entrance examinations; and their long continuance in the establishment, to defects in the working of the probationary examinations.

We have recently applied to the Governor of the Royal Military Academy for information respecting any modifications that may have been made in the conditions of the entrance examinations subsequent to the issue of the printed regulations of 1848, and also as regards the system of decimal proportions determining the epithets "not qualified," "partially qualified," "qualified," "well

DEFECTS IN THE SYSTEM AND MANAGEMENT.

qualified," "very well qualified," as applied to the admission of candidates. We have also asked for information regarding the past working of the probationary examinations. But the pressure of business on the recently appointed authorities at Woolwich Academy is so great, that the returns and information asked for could not be supplied. The information we have obtained on this subject has, therefore, been derived from Colonel Portlock, who until very recently filled the office of inspector, and who has given us much valuable information on most subjects connected with the Royal Military Academy and the corps of engineers.

Under the system of entrance by nomination, rigid examinations cannot be maintained.

With regard to the insufficiency of the entrance examinations we must observe, that under any system of entrance by nomination, it is not to be expected that a rigid examination prior to admission could be long upheld. By the regulations for Woolwich Academy, dated 1848, the entrance examinations are directed to be of a searching character, and yet Colonel Portlock informs us that "although he considered those regulations nominally quite sufficient to "insure a good selection, they have been successively frittered down to "meet the views of influential complainants; and that rigid examinations "could scarcely be expected to exist simultaneously with patronage, as the "principles of the two are antagonistic. What favour would it be to a "powerful applicant to give a nomination on the one hand, and to cancel it on "the other by a too stiff examination?" And he adds, "We ought to wonder "that so good a selection was made under such a system."

Entrance examinations gradually made less strict.

Working of the probationary examination.

The working of the probationary system of examinations appears to be as follows:—

At the end of the year the *masters* in the several class rooms make out a return of the cadets that are unlikely to qualify in mathematics and fortifications, a return founded partly on the periodical examinations, and partly on their previous knowledge of the cadet's abilities. These cadets are then brought before the probationary board, consisting, as we have already stated, of the lieutenant-governor, inspector, and assistant-inspector, and re-examined by the professors of mathematics and fortification (whose instruction is usually limited to the most advanced cadets), who give a few questions, written and vivâ voce, seldom of a severe character; and thus the deliberate opinion of the real judge in the class-room (*the master*) is, *in about three cases out of four*, reversed by this meagre and most unsatisfactory test of the board. In geometry this is almost ridiculous, for whilst in the class-room the solution must be *written down* unaided by any one, the *vivâ voce solution* is given under the frequent corrections and prompting of the professor, so that failure in geometry can only very rarely occur.

It can scarcely be questioned that the proper duty of the probationary board should have been to examine the class-room examination papers; to give additional questions only in doubtful cases; and then to certify that the proof of incapacity appeared to them sufficient or otherwise.

Ill effects of the uncertain duration of the residence.

3d. We are disposed to think that the great irregularity in the duration of the residence at Woolwich has been productive of more serious ill consequences to that institution than any other cause with which we are acquainted. The great inequality in the ages, and length of residence of the cadets, has augmented the tendency to bullying, and often been the means of repressing the desire to study on the part of the junior cadets, as among the seniors are usually found those who have continued longest at the academy from incapacity or idleness; and as this inequality is entirely in opposition to the almost universal practice followed in nearly all foreign military schools, we are at a loss to understand how it has completely escaped animadversion. It amounts to nothing more nor less than offering a premium to idleness and inattention.

The effect of such a system will be made more apparent by our exhibiting the *average* length of time that each batch of cadets which has been commissioned since the year 1841 has remained at the academy, as well as the *greatest* and *least* time of residence of any cadet belonging to the same batch, and the *average* age of those commissioned during each year, prepared from Table G. p. 391, by which it will be seen that the *difference in the length of the residences* of cadets belonging to the same batch *usually amounts to* $1\frac{3}{4}$ *years*.

Year and Month.	Number of Commissions.	Time at the Academy for each Batch.			Average Age when Commissioned.	REMARKS.
		Average.	Greatest.	Least.		
		Months.	*Months.*	*Months.*	*Yrs. Ms.*	
1841. June	18	38.	49.	25.	18 5	
1842. January	22	39.0	47.	29.		
„ June	18	33.5	49.	22.	18 8	
1843. January	16	34.5	56.	26.		
„ June	20	33.4	49.	24.	18 6	
„ December	22	36.0	46.	28.		The practical course occupied about six months during this period.
1844. June	20	37.9	52.	28.		
„ December	20	39.8	52.	31.	18 8	
1845. June	15	39.2	49.	28.		
„ December	20	40.6	52.	28.	18 9	
1846. May	21	43.0	54.	36.		
„ August	23	38.5	54.	27.		
„ December	20	38.8	52.	25.	18 11	
1847. May	22	37.2	51.	24.		
„ October	41	35.8	59.	20.		
„ December	39	27.0	43.	20.	18 8	
1848. June	20	26.1	40.	23.		
„ December	20	25.7	32.	23.	18 0	
1849. June	20	30.6	38.	25.		
„ December	19	36.1	44.	29.	18 5	
1850. June	21	41.6	61.	35.		
„ December	20	41.4	47.	37.	18 7	The practical course occupied about 12 months during this period.
1851. June	15	41.1	53.	37.		
„ December	21	46.0	57.	34.	18 3	
1852. June	19	53.7	59.	43.		
„ December	20	52.4	61.	43.	19 1	
1853. April	2	56.0	56.	56.		
„ June	15	50.0	67.	43.		
„ December	18	52.8	61.	43.	18 11	
1854. April	16	49.6	59.	41.		
„ August	22	46.4	63.	36.		
„ October	22	40.3	47.	29.	18 5	The practical course occupied from five to nine months during this period.
„ December	10	29.5	47.	22.		
1855. February	27	33.6	43.	24.		
„ April	20	24.7	39.	15.		
„ August	18	22.0	33.	14.		
„ October	8	30.6	37.	26.	17 1	The practical course occupied from three to four months during this period.
„ December	10	28.6	33.	22.		

Variation in the duration of the residence at the academy.

We consider that the admission of batches of cadets should take place at certain stated periods, previously made known to the public generally, and that all who are admitted at the same time should thus run the same race under precisely the same circumstances, and should quit the academy together. Those gifted with superior talent, and possessing powers of using it by continued application, would then receive the full reward of their ability and perseverance.

Necessity for stated periods for entering and leaving the academy.

Under the system which has hitherto prevailed at the Royal Military Academy, this has not been the case. The cadet of 18 months or two years' standing has had for his closest competitors, in numerous instances, those who have been more than double that time under the instruction of the same professors and masters. The manifest injustice of such a system is too glaring to require further comment.

4th. The want of a properly constituted body for representing the defects in the system of management and course of instruction at the academy formerly obliged the Master-general of the Ordnance, from time to time, to appoint committees of inquiry; and in many instances these committees investigated the subject-matter of complaint, without the authorities at Woolwich Academy being made aware, except by inference, of the objects of the inquiry.

The want of this body for representing defects led to the appointment of committees of investigation.

The remedy applied was almost as bad as the disease, as it was sometimes left uncertain whether the conduct of the authorities or that of the cadets was under investigation.

Injurious action of such committees.

The action of such committees is necessarily irregular, and can only refer to specific acts, or to particular circumstances, occurring at particular times; and it is essentially different in effect from the continued and sustained influence which the Boards of Improvement in foreign military schools exercise on the system and course of instruction carried on in these establishments.

Had any properly-constituted body been in existence, whose duty it would have been to have pointed out to the authorities the shortcomings of the Royal Military Academy, we consider that the preceding defects would long ere this have been completely remedied. The composition of such a body is, of course, of the greatest importance; so that, on the one hand, it should not be repeatedly trying experiments on the instruction at the academy; whilst, on the other, it should not be deterred from making representations which would prove advantageous to the service.

Necessity for a well-constituted Board of Improvement.

REMEDIES FOR THE DEFECTS IN THE SYSTEM AND MANAGEMENT.

II. *Remedies for the Defects in the System and Management.*

Having thus briefly pointed out the defects of the system pursued at Woolwich Academy, we shall now proceed to suggest the alterations that should be made to correct these defects, in the same order as we have followed in enumerating them.

Alteration in the age for admission.

1st. The obvious remedy for the too early age of admittance, is that which the Secretary of State for War has already determined on; viz., to raise the age of admittance; and the *only* question that arises is, whether a slight alteration might not advantageously be made in the limits of age suggested.

The effects of raising the age, that the education, and the aggregate of talent will be greater.

a. It is probable that the immediate effect of raising the age for admission into the Royal Military Academy from 14-16 to 16-19 or 17-20 will be, that a considerable proportion of the successful candidates may be expected to possess a larger amount of general education than under the preceding system of admission as mere boys.

b. It is almost certain that the aggregate of talent obtained from the system of admission by open competition will be greater than under the system of nomination and examination which has hitherto been pursued.

c. But we do not think that it is by any means clear that *higher*, or even as high talent will be obtained for the scientific corps, if the ages for admission be fixed at either 17-19 or 17-20, or any more advanced age, as would be secured by fixing the age for admission at 16-19.

Considerations in favour of fixing the limits of age at 19 for the upper and 16 for the lower limit.

In this country there is a very strong opinion, possibly amounting even to a prejudice, existing in the minds of parents in favour of placing their sons early in life in some profession or occupation; and many parents who would be anxious to allow their sons to compete for admission to the Royal Military Academy, between the ages of 16 and 17, will not keep them unemployed beyond that age. Whilst as regards young men of superior ability, the sons of persons in opulent circumstances, between 17 and 20, if their ability be very well ascertained and thoroughly developed, it is likely they will look to other professions that hold out greater prizes than the artillery and engineers do for a successful career. And our argument in favour of 16 as the lower limit is, that boys of that age that can successfully compete in a severe examination with others of a riper age are well worth having.

We do not think the number that would enter under 17 would be very *numerous*, but we feel assured they would be very *eligible* candidates in *point of talent*.

In the evidence forwarded to us, although no questions were asked on the subject, the preponderance of opinion is most undoubtedly in favour of an earlier age than 17-20. Thus we find that Sir Hew Ross "would regret if, under the "new system of competition, officers were to receive their first commissions at a "more advanced age than 19 or 20. It would proportionably be to their dis-"advantage, and to that of the service." This would necessitate their entrance into the academy before 18. Major-general Chesney, R. A., names 17-19; Colonel Barker, R. A., 16-18; Major Charters, R. A., 16-18; Captain Shakespear, R. A., 16; Major-general Lewis, R. E., names 16; Lieutenant-colonel Larcom, 16; Lieutenant-colonel Burgmann, R. E., 16-17; Captain Galton, R. E., 17-19; and Captain Scott, R. E., 17; while Colonel Wilford, R. A., and Captain Younghusband, R. A., advert to 17-20, having already been decided upon, without offering any opinion on the subject. But in no instance is so late an age as 20 absolutely recommended as the upper limit.

Consistent with the fact of their having had a good general education, we are of opinion that it will be advantageous to have the great bulk of the successful candidates under 18 years of age; but we suggest 19 as the upper limit, as that age will allow the large mass of the young men quitting the public schools for the Universities to become candidates.

Remedy for the evils due to the admission of unqualified candidates.

2d. The proper remedy for the evils experienced from the admission of insufficiently qualified candidates is that which has already been determined upon, viz., the admission of candidates to be made dependent on the results of an open competitive examination, conducted with the most perfect fairness to all concerned. The probationary examinations should be entirely done away with, and the cadet should be considered as liable to removal for want of capacity, or for want of proper application at any period during his residence; and the half-yearly examinations will furnish the best possible means of ascertaining whether any deficiencies of the kind alluded to do exist.

Colonel

Colonel Barker, however, states, "That he cannot help thinking the system "of opening the public examination for admission to the regiment to all classes "without distinction, extremely objectionable; and he therefore recommends "that all candidates for commissions in the Royal Artillery should be nominated "as at present for the Royal Military Academy, by the Secretary of State for "War, or by the Commander-in-Chief." We are, therefore, obliged to advert to the subject at some length.

Woolwich Academy.

Open competitive examinations.

Objections entertained to the same.

We are quite ready to allow that if, in the course of our inquiry into the foreign military systems of education, we had ascertained facts that bore hardly upon the results of such open competitive examinations, it would have been our duty to have given such facts full consideration, and to have brought them specially into notice; but in the absence of such facts, and with the very decided impression on our minds that in those foreign schools which bring the principle of competition most fully into play the instruction is most complete; and in the presence of that which is perfectly well known to all, that success at our own Universities (usually the forerunner of after success in various professions in life), is the result of open competitive examinations, not limited to any nominated set of candidates, or confined exclusively to the higher or opulent classes, we are at a loss to understand the exact bearing of the objections entertained to open competition.

Evidence furnished by the results of competition in foreign schools.

At the same time that we contend for the advantages of open competitive examinations, we are bound to say, that we think unusual care should be taken in making inquiries into the previous character and conduct of the candidates; and also, that they should clearly understand that, during the period whilst they are under instruction, their conduct will be most carefully scrutinized, and that serious irregularity of behaviour will be considered a sufficient ground for withholding a commission.

3d. The simple remedy for the injurious consequences attendant on the great irregularity in the duration of the residence at the academy, is to change the practice, and follow that adopted at most foreign military schools, by fixing a certain period during which *all* cadets who enter the institution *must remain*, and *none* should exceed, except in the case of severe and continued illness.

Remedy for irregularity in the residence.

We shall defer the consideration of the actual duration of residence that will be necessary, as it must depend entirely on the nature and extent of the course of studies proposed to be pursued, and the degree of proficiency which the candidates may be expected to have attained when they are admitted, until we have discussed these subjects.

4th. We recommend the appointment of a Board of Improvement, consisting of the Governor, the Inspector of Studies, the officer commanding the Cadet Company, the Professors of Mathematics and Fortification, and the Instructors in Practical Artillery and Surveying, in addition to an officer belonging to each of the corps of Artillery and Engineers, to be appointed by the Secretary of State for War, to represent the wants of each service, as made apparent by any deficiencies in the instruction at the academy, exhibited by the young officers on joining at Woolwich and Chatham.

Appointment of a Board of Improvement.

This Board to meet twice a year, immediately after the half-yearly examinations, under the presidency of the Governor, or, in his absence, of the inspector of studies. Five members to form a quorum.

The principal duty of this Board will be to make recommendations relative to alterations in the programmes of the entrance examinations, and to suggest ameliorations in the course of studies to be followed in the academy.

Duties of this Board.

III. *Recommendations for the future System of Management and Instruction at the Royal Military Academy.*

Having now fully discussed the question relating to the joint education of cadets intended for the Artillery and Engineers; having considered the expediency of doing away with theoretical instruction; and having investigated the causes which have hitherto operated unfavourably against the Royal Military Academy, and pointed out the principal remedies which should be applied; we must observe, that all our conclusions show that there is no difficulty involved in a reorganisation of the institution.

We have already stated that we have felt ourselves precluded by the nature of our instructions, from entering into the question how far it might be judicious

Remedies for the Defects in the System and Management.

in reorganising the training of officers of Artillery and Engineers, to adopt any of the schemes which have been suggested for combining their education with that of the rest of the army; and we still think, that if any such projects are contemplated, the assistance of officers belonging to the other branches of the army or to the staff, should be given to enable the subject to be properly considered, as there is a good deal to be said both in favour of and against joint education. We have elsewhere dwelt strongly on the fact that neither France, Prussia, nor Austria have adopted it.

We have, therefore, now only to particularise the mode in which the remedies should be applied, and the alterations that should be made in the existing educational system.

We shall divide the subject into the following heads :—

1. Subjects of Entrance Examination.
2. Manner of conducting the Examinations for Admission.
3. Number of Examiners required.
4. Course of Instruction in the Academy.
5. Method of conducting the Periodical Examinations.
6. Period when the selection of the Service should be made.
7. Additional facilities required for the Instruction and for the Maintenance of the Discipline.

1. *Subjects of Entrance Examination.*

Subjects required for the entrance examination.

With regard to the branches of study in which candidates should be examined for admission into the academy, we are of opinion that such only should be selected as will allow the Examiners to ascertain that the candidates possess ability, and sufficient knowledge of certain subjects to enable their professional education to be advantageously carried forward from the moment of their admission, and which will also show that they have received the usual education of a gentleman in England.

But we entertain very great objections to the examinations being allowed to extend to a large number of subjects, as the effect of such a system is generally to produce slight and superficial knowledge in all.

We are desirous of supporting our opinion by quoting the following strong expressions from the Rev. Canon Moseley's last Report of the examination for appointments, held at King's College, dated 1st September 1856 :—

"In my last report I expressed to your Lordship a hope that the tendency to "diffusive reading, of which the first examination afforded the evidence, had "been checked. I regret that this hope has been disappointed, as the candidates "are reading more diffusely than ever.

"No less than 18 per cent. claimed, each, to be examined in eight different "subjects; 19 per cent. in seven, and 21 per cent. in six. Reading spread over "so large a surface cannot but be, for the most part, without depth; nor is the "mind likely to be well disciplined which, passing from subject to subject, "gathers up fragments from each, but encounters the real difficulties of none."

For these reasons we limit the number of subjects which *must* be brought up for examination to four; and in order to afford direct encouragement to the candidates presenting themselves from three very different classes of schools, viz., the Classical, Foreign and Scientific, we propose to allow them to choose two out of four other subjects.

We think the subjects absolutely required for the entrance examination should be, (1.) Mathematics, pure and mixed, as the groundwork on which the greater proportion of the scientific professional education is to rest. (2.) The English Language, Literature, and History, and General Geography. (3.) The French Language and History; and, (4.) Drawing; and we propose to allot the following number of marks to these subjects :—

	Marks.	Marks.
Mathematics, Pure	2,000	3,500
,, Mixed	1,500	
English Language, Literature, and History	1,000	1,750
General Geography	750	
French Language and History	1,000	1,000
Drawing	1,000	1,000
Total		7,250

In

In addition to the preceding, in accordance with the principle we have stated, the candidates may, if they choose, select any two of the following subjects:— Woolwich Academy.

Optional subjects.

Latin	1,000	marks.
Greek	1,000	,,
German	750	,,
Experimental Sciences	1,000	,,

We recommend, with reference to the subjects which are obligatory:—

Minimum qualification in pure mathematics, English, French, and drawing.

(1.) In order to secure that the cadets, on entrance, shall be thoroughly grounded in elementary pure mathematics, that a very large proportion, say five-sixths, of the whole number of marks should be assigned to the following subjects, viz., Arithmetic, Algebra to Quadratic Equations inclusive, Geometry, the first six books and the first twenty-one propositions of the eleventh book of Euclid, the Elements of Analytical Geometry, Plane Trigonometry, and the use of Logarithms; and that no candidate shall be eligible to be admitted unless he obtains one-fourth of the number of marks allotted to Pure Mathematics.

(2.) That on account of the importance of English and Geography, French and Drawing, as regards the future progress in professional knowledge, no candidate shall be admitted to the academy unless he obtain one-fourth of the total number of marks allowed for these subjects.

And further, with reference to any of the remaining subjects, that no candidate shall be permitted to count the number of marks gained in any other subject, unless that number exceeds one-fifth of the total number of marks allotted to that subject.

It will be noticed in the scale of marks for the various subjects, that we have increased those allotted to the English language, literature, and history, and general geography, from 1,250 (sanctioned by the provisional arrangements) to 1,750, and also those for drawing from 750 to 1,000. We have been induced to make these alterations from the fact, very apparent in many recent examinations, besides those for Woolwich, that in our public schools the teaching of English and arithmetic, to say nothing of the higher branches of pure mathematics, are at present generally neglected, whilst little or no attention is paid to drawing. Thus, during the year 1851 to 1854 inclusive, 437 gentlemen were examined for direct commissions in the Indian army. Of this number, 132 failed in English, and 234 in arithmetic. The defects in the Woolwich examinations have been similar. By reference to the Rev. Canon Moseley's last Report to the Secretary of State for War, dated 1st September, on the third competitive examination for commissions in the artillery and admission to the Royal Military Academy, it will be seen that the mathematical examiners report that the faults are,—" 1. A general want of precision and accuracy in " numerical computation. 2. A general ignorance of the use of logarithms." Again in English literature, the Dean of Westminster says, " I wish I could " report more favourably about the papers than I can. Mr. Clough writes " to me, ' My impression is, that there has been a good deal of reading of short " ' summaries and cramming books, but that there is not much real study.' And " again, ' There is a great deal of mediocrity in my papers.' I am compelled " to agree with him in both statements." The examiners in the experimental and natural sciences, among other remarks, say,—" The spelling of the candidates " needs especial notice, in many cases it is exceedingly defective." Finally, the examiners in drawing notice; a considerable falling off in the amount of information displayed when compared with the last examination; and they add,—" The " chief cause of the failure may undoubtedly be found in the fact that the num- " ber of marks allotted to this branch in the last prospectus was not sufficient to " induce men to turn their attention to a study, comparatively new to many of " them, notwithstanding its immense importance in the event of their being " successful; as the absence of moderate skill in this branch greatly retards pro- " gress in any of the practical and technical studies, and consequently often has " a very injurious effect on the ultimate position of those who are thus deficient."

We have not placed Latin and Greek among the subjects absolutely required, because a knowledge of the classics, however valuable, is not absolutely essential to the cadet's professional instruction, whilst English, French, and drawing are all indispensable.

2. *Manner of conducting the Examinations for Admission.*

Mode of conducting the examinations.

We are of opinion that it would be desirable that all the examinations should be conducted on an uniform plan, and on the same principles; not only those for the admission of candidates to the academy, but also the subsequent periodical examinations for the arrangement of the cadets in the order of merit. This is not the case at present.

We should shortly state, that our attention has been directed to two essentially different systems of examination.

The first, similar to that under which the recent competitive examinations have been conducted, consists in placing before the candidates at each sitting as many separate papers of questions as there are examiners in the subject, one paper being prepared by each examiner. Each paper contains a certain number of sections, with three distinct questions in each section, arranged in the order of their comparative difficulty, and the candidates are directed to answer only one question belonging to each section.

Each examiner looks over and awards marks only for the replies given to his own questions; and hence it frequently happens that a candidate obtains a considerable number of marks from one examiner, and none from another, *one judgment* only being brought to bear on each paper. The mean of the marks awarded by the several examiners is, of course, used.

The other system is nearly identical with that commonly followed in some of the examinations at the Universities and at public schools. It consists in placing a paper of questions, which has been conjointly drawn up by the examiners, before the candidates, and in causing the examiners in succession to give their opinion on the quality of the replies. By this process *two or more judgments* are brought to bear on precisely the same facts.

We consider the last system to be preferable to the first.

Accordingly, we recommend,—

(1.) That the number of marks allowed for each branch of study should be divided among the particular questions proposed to be given, so that each question should have its number of marks assigned to it before the examination is commenced; the number depending on the difficulty of the question, or the importance of the principle involved.

Course to be followed when there are more than one examiner.

(2.) When more than one person is appointed to examine the candidates in any particular branch of study, the paper of questions proposed to be placed before the candidates should be conjointly drawn up by the two or more examiners, and the marks allowed for each question should be entered on the candidate's paper.

(3.) The written replies to the questions in each subject given in by the various candidates, should then be successively submitted to the judgment of the examiners, who will each separately, and without conferring with each other, make out a list, on forms specially prepared for the purpose, of the marks he has awarded for the reply to each question, and give in such forms to the person appointed to arrange the whole examination. The number of marks awarded is not, however, to be entered on the candidate's paper of replies.

In this way different judgments will be brought to bear on the *same facts*; and not (as the examinations are at the present time provisionally conducted) different judgments on *entirely distinct sets of facts*. Deductions may then be safely drawn as regards the relative judgments of the various examiners, but at present no comparison can be properly made.

The effect of conducting the examination on the system will probably be to ensure very great attention and discrimination on the part of the examiners.

The candidates should be distinguished by numbers as at present arranged.

The entrance examinations should be under the control of the Educational Branch of the War Department.

Free places to the two first, and semi-free places to the two next of the successful candidates.

In order to encourage emulation, and to induce the candidates to come up well prepared for these examinations, we recommend that provision should be made in the Army Estimates for granting to the two who stand first on the list of the successful candidates at each entrance examination *free* places in the Royal Military Academy, and that the two next in order of merit should only pay half the contribution which would otherwise be required from them.

3. *Number*

3. *Number of Examiners required.*

Number of Examiners.

We recommend that—

Two Examiners should be appointed for Mathematics.
Two for the English Language, Literature and History, and General Geography.
Two for the Classics.
Two for French and German.
Two for Drawing.
One for the Experimental Sciences.

So that the judgment of two Examiners will be brought to bear on all subjects in which a minimum qualification is exacted.

And that the appointment of Examiner should not be held for a longer period than three years, and that none should be immediately re-appointed.

It will be observed that in making these recommendations, we have largely diminished the number of Examiners required for conducting the entrance examinations compared with the number hitherto employed; but when we remark that five Examiners conduct the whole of the examinations for admission to the Polytechnic, where the number of candidates probably amounts to three times the number that will compete for entrance into the Royal Military Academy, it will be apparent that we have not unduly reduced the number in limiting them to eleven.

Assuming that a sufficiently searching examination can be made in the course of a day of six hours for the accurate apportionment of 1,000 marks,— Time occupied.

The examinations in	Mathematics	would therefore occupy	-	3 days.
„	Classics	„ „	-	2 „
„	English and Geography	„	-	2 „
„	Drawing	„ „	-	1 „
„	Experimental Sciences	„	-	1 „
„	French and German	„	-	2 „

And we are of opinion that the examination in the subjects which are absolutely required, should precede those which are only optional.

We cannot, moreover, conceal from ourselves that the payment for these examinations has hitherto been exceedingly liberal, and we believe that 50*l.* for each examination to each Examiner would be ample, except possibly for those conducting the examinations in mathematics.

4. *Nature and Course of Instruction in the Academy.*

In the last few pages we have considered the best system of examination for entering the academy. We must now turn to the course of instruction to be given within its walls.

Previous to the recent alterations the academy contained about 200 cadets, divided into *four* classes for theoretical and *one* for practical instruction. To each of these, except the practical class, a separate room was allotted, and the instruction was (and still is) given on the system of *lessons* so common in our public schools, and not on that of *lectures* which we found existing in the Polytechnic School and in some of the Prussian and Austrian military academies, and which is made so effective a method of teaching in the Scotch Universities. The immediate effect of reducing the period to be spent at the academy from *five* to *two and a half* years will be the diminution of the number of cadets to a hundred and thirty-five. On what principles, then, are these pupils to be instructed? in large or in small classes? by lessons, as at present, or by professorial lectures?

We have seen, and shall describe fully, both the excellence and the weakness of professorial teaching in the Polytechnic,—its excellence in the superior character of the lectures given by professors who can devote abundant time to their preparation; its weakness in attempting to give exactly the same teaching to large numbers of pupils of very unequal abilities. The Polytechnic, however, is altogether an exceptional school, and in this particular point many reasons (alluded to elsewhere) would prevent us from making it our model. In Prussia and in Austria the less ambitious process of ordinary lessons,—such as are found in all our own schools,—is very efficiently worked; but in both countries, particularly System of lessons and that of professorial lectures.

Some amount of professional lectures desirable.

particularly in the last year or two of a student's career, these lessons are raised into something more like a professor's lecture, the teaching is less of a drill, and greater demands are made on the energy and intelligence of the pupils to meet and to apply for themselves the instruction of the professor. The lectures we heard in the Artillery and Engineer School in Berlin, and in the Staff School in Vienna were both of this character; the military professor gave a continuous discourse, and from their notes and their own reading, the pupils were expected to master the subject for themselves. The cross-questioning of the professor and the rapid continuous replies of the pupils, in a lecture on Military History in the Staff School at Vienna, showed how admirable an exercise such a lecture might become.

We consider the principle referred to a good and natural one,—to make *lessons* the staple mode of teaching during the first period, and in the second year to introduce some amount of professor's *lectures*; and we shall make proposals in the following detailed plan of studies for carrying out this suggestion.

Importance of attaining facility in the taking of notes.

It is of great importance that the cadets should be accustomed to acquire a portion of their knowledge by the aid of notes taken at the time, and perfected immediately after the professor's lectures; and we are of opinion that the preparation of such notes should form a weekly exercise, and receive marks which should tell upon the examinations. The attainment of facility in this class of work cannot fail to be of advantage to the cadets in their after career.

With regard to the *lessons* to be given, it must be remembered that each fresh batch of cadets may contain great differences of ability,—and we think the present plan of dividing the pupils of each admission into two classes a very good one. These classes may be small, but what is lost in this respect in point of emulation, will be gained (particularly in the earlier part of the studies) by the extra care with which the master will be enabled to meet the wants of individual pupils.

In carrying on the teaching, we entirely agree with Professor Sylvester, that "it would be desirable to introduce a break into the present long sittings at "mathematical study, which extend over three continuous hours in the morning, "and two and a half hours in the afternoon of the same days," and consider that no lesson whatever should exceed two hours in duration. The instruction in the different branches of study should also be more equally divided throughout the week than has hitherto been the case; mathematics having been limited to the three first, and fortification to the three last days of the week. It is obviously undesirable that fourteen hours of mathematical teaching, given by one professor and master, should be crowded into three days.

Teaching of French and German.

It is advisable that not more than four hours a day should be devoted to any one subject of study, and Lieutenant-colonel Bainbrigge has justly drawn attention to the fact that, in the teaching of the German and French languages, which we propose should be continued for the same amount of time during the three first terms and for a diminished time for the two last, conversation or repeating sentences aloud should be insisted upon.

Subjects of instruction during first half-year.

With regard to the actual course of studies to be pursued, we propose, that during the first half-year or term, the main object of the instruction should be to perfect and extend the students' knowledge of mathematics, commencing at trigonometry, and to begin regular courses of instruction in descriptive geometry, geometrical, plan, and landscape drawing, as a basis on which the future instruction in fortification and military history should be founded, and also to give instruction in French and German.

Second half-year.

During the second half-year, the number of hours devoted to mathematics, plan and geometrical drawing, and descriptive geometry may be diminished. The study of military history and fortification should be introduced. On the whole, there appear to be grounds for agreeing with Colonel Portlock in thinking that the teaching of elementary history and geography should be abandoned, although the results of the recent competitive examinations would seem to throw some doubt on the propriety of doing so; and these subjects should be replaced during the second half-year or term, by lectures on military history, involving a consideration of the physical features of countries, as bearing on the movements of armies.

Third half-year.

In the third half-year or term, the time devoted to mathematics may be still further diminished, and be principally given to lectures by the professor on the

the higher branches of mathematics to such of the class as are capable of following him, and to the repetition of parts of the course to such as are not; the time allotted to plan and geometrical drawing and descriptive geometry should be lessened, and additional hours spent in fortification; and the cadets' attention should now be devoted to architectural and machine drawing, and to lectures in chemistry and natural philosophy. Woolwich Academy.

In the fourth and fifth half-years or terms we propose that plan, geometrical, landscape, architectural, and machine drawing shall be given up, and only employed where necessary in carrying forward the other subjects of instruction; that mathematics and fortification shall each be limited to a professorial weekly lecture on the higher subjects and applications in the former science, and be made to bear more especially on the art of war in the latter. Lectures also in natural philosophy, chemistry, practical mechanics, machinery, metallurgy, geology, and mineralogy should be given, those hitherto devoted to practical astronomy being omitted on account of want of time. The staple subjects, however, for these two terms should be practical artillery, surveying, and field-works; a short course on the tactics of the three arms being also introduced. Fourth and fifth half years.

With respect to the existing method of carrying on the instruction, we consider that a grave error has prevailed, in keeping the studies which are followed in the theoretical class, entirely separate from those which are attended to in the practical class. Error committed in entirely separating the theoretical from the practical instruction.

The duration of the course of study in the practical class has latterly been one year, and during that time no steps have been taken to keep the knowledge acquired by the cadets during their theoretical course of instruction alive and fresh in their memories. The examinations made in the theoretical class have been considered to be final and conclusive, not only as regards the position of the cadets at the period of their entry into the practical class, but also as a true indication of their theoretical acquirements when commissioned; since the marks they have gained at their final examination in the theoretical class are carried on and added to those subsequently obtained in the practical class for proficiency in very different branches of study.

By this entire break between the theoretical and practical classes the knowledge acquired in mathematics, fortification, &c. is allowed to lie dormant, become rusty, or even to be forgotten, before the cadets are actually commissioned, and join their corps.

We propose, therefore, to abolish the separation between the theoretical and practical classes, and to regard the cadets at the academy as a whole; the entire duration of residence being made two years and a half, or five half-yearly terms, of which the first three will be principally devoted to theoretical professional studies, and the last two to a combination, where theory and practice go hand in hand together. It would certainly be advantageous, instead of discontinuing all instruction in mathematics and fortification, greatly to curtail its length, and to give to what is still retained a practical bearing as far as possible; an opportunity would thus be afforded for bringing into play the voluntary exertions of the cadets themselves to retain, and even to increase, the extent of their knowledge in their various studies, aknowledge which should be tested by careful examinations at the end of each half-year or term in the manner we are about to describe. Abolition of the separation between the theoretical and practical classes.

It is quite possible that the period of residence may eventually (when the candidates from the public schools are found to be better prepared than at present) be reduced from two and a half to two years; but it will be perfectly easy to make such an alteration when it is ascertained to be feasible, and far better to do so than to commence with a course of two years' duration, and have subsequently to increase it to a greater length. Duration of residence.

It is the more desirable to proceed cautiously in this direction, inasmuch as the effect of these alterations, if sanctioned, will be to change the number of masters and instructors required for carrying on the teaching in the several branches of study.

Thus a less number of mathematical masters will be sufficient, in consequence of the considerable diminution in the hours devoted to that subject; two may probably be dispensed with, while it is likely that an additional instructor will be required to teach military history in connexion with physical geography and the tactics of the three arms.

A lecturer will also be required in natural philosophy.

When it is found that the course can be limited to two years' duration, the number of masters may be still further diminished.

5. *Method of conducting the Periodical Examinations.*

Examinations in the academy.

We must now approach the subject of the examinations to be conducted in the academy, the proper period for holding them, their nature, the manner in which they should be carried on, and by whom.

Foreign methods of conducting the interior examinations.

In France, in the Polytechnic School, the examinations at the end of each year are conducted entirely by examiners who have no connexion with the school; but it must not be inferred that the position of the students is solely determined by their awards. It is elsewhere fully shown in the account of that

France.

important school that other examinations, occurring continuously throughout the year, are carried on by the professors and their assistants, the *répétiteurs*; and the combined result of the whole system is, that the marks awarded by the professors and *répétiteurs* exercise much more influence on the position of each student in the classified list than those finally given by the examiners, who are strangers to the school. The same system is followed in the School of Application at Metz, but with different proportions as regards the amount of influence exercised respectively by the examiners and professors.

Prussia.

In Prussia, on the other hand, the examinations are conducted by a distinct body of examiners, but the questions are principally drawn up by the instructors in the various studies; these are selected, out of a considerable number, by the Examination Board, and given, with any additional ones which may appear desirable to the students; and the replies, which are all written, are, in the first instance, passed to the instructor, who is required to examine them, to mark all faults and mistakes, and to give what is termed the first "*censure.*" The papers are then handed to that member of the Examining Board who is charged to report on the particular subject of examination, who approves of the "*censure*" already awarded by the instructor, or gives one of his own, which is final.

Austria.

In Austria the examinations are entirely in the hands of the professors belonging to the various schools, and thus, in the three great military countries, the examinations are conducted:

1. In Prussia, by separate examiners, with the aid of the professors.
2. In Austria, by the professors alone.
3. In France conjointly, but not concurrently, by professors and examiners.

We have attentively considered the effect, both on the professors and pupils, of the preceding systems of examination; and while we are not at all disposed to recommend that the examinations shall still continue to be entirely conducted by the professors and masters belonging to the Royal Military Academy, in accordance with the *general* practice hitherto followed, we still think that it would be disadvantageous entirely to disconnect them from these examinations.

Accordingly we recommend,—

(1.) That examinations should take place at the end of each half-year or term.

(2.) That the examinations occurring at the end of the first four half-years or terms of a cadet's residence, should be conducted by the professor or master who has taught the class in which he is placed, conjointly with another master who has had no connexion with it.

(3.) That 7½ per cent. of the marks obtained by the cadets at each of the four first examinations should be carried on and added to the marks they may gain at their final examination at the end of the fifth term. This will give a total amount of 30 per cent. on the marks awarded at the subordinate examinations, and the object in view is to induce the cadets to apply themselves diligently to study from the moment of their admission.

(4.) That a separate body of examiners (quite distinct from those appointed for the entrance examination) should be associated with the professors and instructors for the final examination of each batch of cadets whose period of residence in the academy has expired.

(5.) That

Woolwich Academy.

(5.) That all the examinations should be conducted in the same manner, and on the same principles, as we have already fully detailed for the entrance examinations.

Having particularised the subjects of study to be followed within the academy, we must now turn to the question of their relative importance or weight.

In our proposal for the entrance examinations we have stipulated for at least such an amount of mathematical knowledge as will allow the cadet to become a good practical artillerist or engineer, and in the scheme of subsequent instruction have devoted to that study such a number of hours weekly as will admit of his becoming a scientific one ; but it appears in evidence from different officers that the study of the modern languages has hitherto been much neglected, and that very inadequate attention is given to drawing. Thus Sir R. Dacres, R. A., observes : — " The only suggestion I can make from my experience in the " Crimea is, that the knowledge of languages has not sufficient credit given to " it in the examinations, and I feel confident that if more encouragement was " given to this important branch of study, English officers would be better " linguists, and the service be materially benefited." We propose, therefore, to augment the weights allowed to these subjects, and we have also sensibly altered those attached to some of the most important branches of study, as it would not be difficult to show that these have hitherto been fixed on somewhat undefined principles.

Distribution of studies, and their relative weights or importance.

The exact nature of our scheme will be more thoroughly understood by referring to the following Table, in which the relative weights or influence and the amount of hours assigned weekly to the various studies, during each term, are fully detailed ; but we have forborne to enter into the routine of the studies for each day in the week, regarding that as a detail that can be best arranged by the authorities belonging to the academy.

SUBJECTS OF STUDY.	Weight or Influence of the various Subjects.	Number of Hours allotted Weekly to each Subject in each Half-year or Term.				
		Terms.				
		1st.	2d.	3d	4th.	5th.
Mathematics, Pure and Mixed	20	16	12	6	2	2
German	6	3	3	3	2	2
French	9	5	5	5	2	2
Plan Drawing	6	6	4	2	–	–
Geometrical Drawing	6	6	4	2	–	–
Landscape Drawing	6	4	4	4	–	–
Architectural and Machine Drawing	2	–	–	4	–	–
Descriptive Geometry	6	8	4	–	–	–
Fortification	15	–	10	16	2	2
Military History and Physical Geography	2	–	2	2	–	–
Lectures on Natural Philosophy	3	–	–	2	2	2
Chemical Lectures	1	–	–	2	–	–
Course of Applied Chemistry	2	–	–	–	2	2
Analytical Chemistry	2	–	–	–	2	2
Practical Artillery	15	–	–	–	15	15
Tactics of the Three Arms	3	–	–	–	3	3
Practical Mechanics, Machinery, and Metallurgy	2	–	–	–	2	2
Surveying and Fieldworks	12	–	–	–	12	12
Lecture, on Geology and Mineralogy	2	–	–	–	2	2
Total	120	48	48	48	48	48

We assume that vacations to the amount of three months annually will continue to be allowed ; that the examinations at the end of each half year will occupy about three weeks ; and that with these deductions there will still remain about 100 days, including the half holidays on Saturday, during each half year, that may be solely given to study.

Vacations.

6. *Period when the Selection of the Service should be made.*

Education in common, and period when the selection of the service should be made.

In the whole scheme of instruction we have been referring to, it is assumed that the knowledge to be acquired during the two and a half years of residence is necessary for the officers of both corps; and the points to be decided are, whether we have been right in acting on this assumption, and if so, at what time the selection or choice of the service should be made.

We shall approach this subject by (1) endeavouring to ascertain the effect of the former practice, which deferred the *selection of the service until the conclusion of the course of instruction* at the Royal Military Academy; and (2) by examining the evidence on the subject as to the proper time for the selection being made.

(1) Whatever may have been the demerits of Woolwich Academy, and whatever weak points there may be in its system or mode of working, it is impossible to admit, in the face of the evidence we have received, that it has failed in supplying excellent officers, although the fact that the choice of their corps has usually been given to the cadets at the head of each batch has given rise to some complaints.

Thus Sir Hew Ross observes:

Sir H. Ross's testimony to the conduct, ability and zeal of the artillery officers,

"Of one thing I can speak with confidence, that during the period that I "have held the office of Adjutant-General, the officers received into the artillery "from the academy have generally, by their conduct, ability, and zeal in the "performance of their duty, given the promise of high character and of talent in "their profession, and that the manner in which the various duties of the "officers of the regiment have been performed, and more especially since the "breaking out of the late war, has proved their energy, ability, and soldier-like "spirit. I may also remark, that whilst there has been a tendency to detract "from the merits and scientific attainments of the officers of artillery, there "never have been wanting, during my knowledge of the regiment, men suited "to the occasion.

"I am borne out in this assertion by a reference to the officers who have held "command in the field, and other responsible positions incidental to the war, "and by the evidence of those officers who have been suddenly called upon to "fill the different situations as heads of departments, and who, under great "pressure, by the aid of the large means at their disposal, have succeeded in "effecting improvements in mechanical and other sciences connected with their "professions in the different departments, the want of which had long been "recognised by their less fortunate predecessors, whom an unwise economy had "deprived of the means to carry them out.

and in favour of the Royal Military Academy.

"Thus much I have said to show that the education at the Academy (though "I do not pretend to enter into the details of it) has not failed to produce good "fruits; and with such modifications as mature consideration may suggest, it "appears to me difficult to imagine an establishment more competent to its "object."

And nothing can be stronger or more explicit than the following extract from Lieutenant-Colonel Claremont's letter to Lord Panmure:—"I must add, that all "French officers to whom I have spoken on the subject admit that whatever "may be our system of education, our artillery officers have proved themselves "all through the war as most highly efficient, and thoroughly acquainted with "every branch of their profession; in fact, they cannot praise them too much."

Similar testimony from French officers.

Whilst with reference to the engineers,

Sir J. Burgoyne observes, that "If the object of the inquiry isf ounded on the "assumption that there is at this particular time a great necessity for radical "changes, because the officers of the corps have been found generally unequal to "their duties, in consequence of defective education, I cannot admit it."

(2) It has been recently suggested that the selection of the service into which the cadets wished to enter should be made immediately after the competitive entrance examinations, and be partly contingent on them. This practice would nearly accord with that followed in the Prussian, but be opposed to that adopted in the French service.

There is very little difference of opinion stated in the evidence with regard to the nature of the instruction to be afforded to the young artillerist or engineer.

It

It is true that Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner, R. A., questions—"Whether the "mathematical course does not contain much matter useful to the engineer, "but unnecessary for the artillery officer, who again might be profited by "having his attention more directed to artillery as a science." Again, he says, "It is also a question whether the fortification course is not carried to an "unnecessary length for men destined to be with artillery;" and it is possible that we might be disposed to agree with him as regards a more limited course in mathematics, being all that is necessary for the effectual training of the large mass of thoroughly practical artillery officers; but we cannot recommend a change in the instruction on this subject to be made, in opposition to the general opinion of artillery officers, not only in England, but also on the Continent; the more particularly as we know full well that high mathematical attainments are absolutely required to enable the science of artillery in all its branches to be fully developed. Again, for the reasons which are fully set forth in the evidence, we do not think that to enable the engineer to perform the duties which are allotted to his branch of the service, he can have too intimate a knowledge of the effect and powers of modern artillery. Woolwich Academy.

Major-General Chesney, R. A., writing on this subject, says,—"The sug- "gestion that a competitive examination should determine, *in limine*, to which "branch of the service the cadet is ultimately to belong, does not, at first "sight, seem to be objectionable. It might even be attended with certain "advantages, since the studies of the individual would take a special direction "on the termination of the period of probation. But if we are correct in "believing that a centralization of studies would be as beneficial as a separa- "tion is inimical to the interests of our service, any additional knowledge in "either branch in consequence of its being separately pursued must be at the "expense of that harmony and mutual good understanding which seldom fail "to be the result of constant intercourse while receiving instruction together in "early life."

Major-General Sabine, R. A., says,—"I do not think that the question of "whether a man will make a better engineer or artillery officer depends "upon a knowledge of mathematics, or of any other science, such as, for "example, chemistry, or (as the strongest point) mathematics applied to "mechanical constructions. He cannot be an *accomplished* officer in either "branch without possessing such knowledge; but which branch a cadet is "most qualified for depends much more, in my opinion, upon the *bent of his* "*mind*. The later, therefore, the period in which the choice is made, whether "the choice be made by others for him or by himself, the better. It must be "made, however, before education is finally completed, because there are special "studies for each branch, which up to a certain point may be carried on in "common, but must finally be perfected after the choice is made."

Lieut.-Colonel Simmons, writing on the same subject, says,—"The point of "separation of the young officers, and distribution to the two corps, might "probably, with advantage to both, be at the period of their completion of the "practical course of artillery." Period for the selection of the service.

It may naturally be asked, what is the practice followed by young men who enter our Universities for the purpose of obtaining that knowledge by which they will be enabled to compete for honours, secure their degree, and ultimately derive certain advantages and facilities towards advancement in the profession they may choose to adopt? Are they required to declare on entering the Universities that they are candidates for the church, the bar, the medical or legal profession? Certainly not. The studies at the Universities are properly regarded as preparatory to those special ones which must be entered on, when they have chosen their future profession; and as their observation is extended, the bent of their mind becomes more and more developed, and they are enabled to scan closely the nature of the profession they wish to enter before they finally make up their mind to do so. Practice at the Universities.

Why should not an equal liberty of choice be accorded to the cadet? Why not give him to the last moment, and allow him to trace out, as far as he can do so, the natures of the two services, before you oblige him to decide on one or the other?

Coinciding in the opinions of the large majority of the officers who have favoured us with replies, many of which have already been quoted, we consider that it is far more desirable to extend the limits of the education in common to

the artillery and engineers, than to contract them; and we conclude that the period at which the separation of the studies of those intended for the artillery or engineers should take place, is when they are about to quit this course of instruction for their more practical training as officers of artillery and engineers at Woolwich and Chatham.

Accordingly, we recommend that immediately *prior* to their final examination at the academy each cadet should deliver in a sealed paper to the inspector, in which he will state the corps which he desires to join; and these papers should be kept unopened and forwarded to the Educational Board at the War Department, with all the details relating to the examination; and the claim of each cadet for the liberty of choice will be considered and decided upon by the Secretary of State for War as soon as the classified list, arranged in order of merit, is made out from the resuts furnished by the final examination.

After passing the final examination at the end of the 2½ years, we are of opinion that the cadets should respectively be commissioned in the artillery and engineers; and,

Increase of pay to be given to the two senior student officers in each corps.

To stimulate the cadets to exert themselves in the academy, and to continue that stimulus for a certain time after the young officers are permanently commissioned in each corps, we would recommend that *the senior student-officer in order of merit in each corps* belonging to *each promotion* should receive an increase of pay of the value of 60*l.* per annum, to be held for five years, and the *second on the list of merit in each corps* should receive a similar increase to the extent of 40*l.* per annum for the same time; and that their names should appear in the Army List, with this distinction attached.

Service to reckon from date of admission.

On the same grounds, we recommend that the service of officers should count from the date of their admission into the Royal Military Academy.

7. *Discipline, Additional Buildings, &c.*

Causes which have affected discipline.

On this important subject, it is almost sufficient to call particular attention to the excellent observations contained in Captain Shakespear's, R. A., letter, from which extracts are annexed:—

"I beg to say that I am not aware of any difficulty having taken place since "the period I assumed the command (early in July 1854) in the removal of "offenders from this institution; but discipline was much affected in two instances "I may mention, where two young gentlemen were removed for bullying, one in "July 1854, and the other in February 1855. Both these gentlemen having "obtained commissions in the line very shortly after their removal, and which "led the cadets to conceive most erroneous ideas, 'that it required only to be "removed to get a commission without further trouble.' I am aware that "this was openly spoken of amongst them, and it led to much irregularity last "year; however, since the time I have mentioned, others have been removed, "and have, I believe, failed in obtaining commissions. The result has been "favourable to the academy in the matter of discipline.

Suggestion that when a cadet is removed, that step should be final.

"Discipline is further affected by the continued attempts made by the friends "of those removed for misconduct, in endeavouring to get a cadet re-instated; "this may be very natural, but is detrimental to good behaviour amongst the "cadets generally. Upon this subject I would suggest that when, after due "and careful consideration before a Court of Inquiry, or otherwise, it is con-"sidered necessary for the well-being of the institution, to remove a cadet for "misconduct, that the friends should be made acquainted, and that he should "then be removed, that this step should be final, and a report made to the "Commander-in-chief for any future reference.

"I would add here, that I am very averse to the punishment of removal if it "can possibly be avoided. I have seen, in some instances, the good effect of "rustication, though this entails much expense on the friends, but not so great "as in removal.

Certain punishments injurious to discipline.

"There are punishments inflicted which are detrimental to a sound state of "discipline, and on which I request to offer a few words. The regulation of "punishing corporals and cadets for 'bad returns,' at the close of each month, "is one; and long confinement to the inclosure is another. Although the first-"mentioned is in consequence of inattention or idleness in study, yet the com-"manding officer is responsible that the punishment is carried out.

"There

Woolwich Academy.

"There are generally from twenty-five to forty cadets punished for 'bad "'returns' on the last day of the month. I have constantly remarked the evil "effects of this system of dealing with the young gentlemen; it is a kind of "worrying punishment, which may not take place for several days after the "irregularity or idleness has happened; the moral effect is consequently lost: "so many being punished together, and turning out to extra drill together, "begets carelessness amongst them. It is well known in the military branch "that the general conduct is affected by these monthly returns, and I believe "the punishment does not carry much weight with it.

Long confinement injurious to discipline.

"The object of punishing young lads ought to be well considered; it can do "much good, and, at the same time, can do harm, if no moral effect is produced.

"Regarding long periods of confinement to inclosure, they are detrimental to "discipline. Cadets get tired with several days' extra drill and confinement, "and one evil of such punishment is, that before it is over, a cadet may again "be in arrest or confinement for some other irregularity in or out of study, and "this makes him careless, when he perhaps finds himself undergoing two or "three punishments at the same time.

Punishments should be short, prompt, and decisive.

"I would suggest that the punishments should always be short, prompt, and "decisive, and given immediately after the irregularity has been committed "(excepting cases requiring a court of inquiry, or a special report), and that "they should consist of the same kind as at present in force; but for idleness "in study, taskwork should be added to a short punishment, and that there "be no punishments at the end of a month for 'bad or indifferent returns.'

Additional building required. Chapel, roof for the gymnasium, and covered building for drill.

"There are other subjects that would be beneficial to discipline, if carried "out, viz., the want of a chapel has been very much felt for years past, there "being no place for Divine worship except the dining hall. I think discipline "would improve were there a proper building for religious worship.

"A roof for the gymnasium, and a larger workshop for all the cadets: also a "place covered in at the west end, where the cadets' garden is, for gun-drill, &c., "in wet weather, would be of much service to the institution.

"I may say that whatever can be added for the benefit and comfort of cadets "is sure to be beneficial to discipline, because it gives them employment, and "therefore tends to make them happy and contented. A little money should "not be grudged for so desirable an end."

Bearing these recommendations in mind, and taking into consideration the more advanced age at which it is now proposed to admit cadets, we are of opinion, and have drawn up our scheme in accordance therewith, that the hours of study may be increased by one hour daily throughout the year, and a portion of the drill, exercises and shiftings, &c., which have hitherto formed part of the employment of the year devoted to the practical class, may now be undertaken at an earlier stage. But in order to do this with convenience and without loss of time, additional facilities are required to be provided at the Royal Military Academy.

Covered building for drill in wet whether.

Thus, there should be a covered building in which the ordinary drill of small squads, and the various kinds of artillery gun drill might be carried on during wet weather, as at Metz; and a small portion of ground should be artificially prepared immediately contiguous to the academy, probably on the common behind it, where the removal and shifting of heavy guns and carriages up and down steep slopes might be practised and carried on.

Covered building required for sand modelling.

For similar reasons we consider that the erection of a covered building, similar to that in use at Addiscombe, in which the modelling in sand of small portions of fortifications, intrenchments, &c. can be at all times carried on, would be of great advantage to the professor, in affording instruction in that branch of study.

Chapel required.

It is also highly desirable that a chapel should be erected.

Gymnasium to be covered over.

We should also advocate the covering in of the now open gymnasium which we are given to understand has not been entertained on account of the expense.

Separate sleeping-rooms for the cadets.

We are also of opinion that, supposing the instruction of the candidates for the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers should continue to be given at Woolwich Academy, and that those of a riper age only are in future to be admitted, provision should be made for accommodating the whole with small separate sleeping chambers, by the erection of additional buildings, or alterations in the existing ones.

Riding, drill, gymnastic exercises, &c.

Lastly, we should strongly urge the necessity of the cadet being taught to ride by one or more lessons weekly, and that they should be well-trained in the infantry and artillery drills, and practised in gymnastic exercises, swimming, rowing, and the various kinds of fencing.

Number of commissions to be given annually.

Assuming that the course of instruction which we recommend can be successfully carried into operation in a course of two and a half years' duration, and that in the present state of the two corps fifty commissions in the artillery and engineers can be advantageously bestowed during the course of each year, by two half-yearly promotions of twenty-five cadets, the number required to be resident in the academy, in order to provide for this number of commissions, would amount to 125, and allowing for casualties and a few partial failures, that number should probably be augmented to 135. This would require a half-yearly admission of about twenty-seven candidates.

Number required to be admitted every half-year.

Importance of not filling up existing vacancies too rapidly.

It is of very great importance that the vacancies in the artillery and engineers now existing should not be too rapidly filled up. In all corps in which the promotion is solely by seniority, unless the retirements, optional or obligatory, are carried out on a very extensive scale, the promotion must necessarily meet with great checks; and but for the augmentations which have taken place in the artillery and engineers since the year 1820, the promotion in those services would have been lamentably slow. As regards the junior officers of both corps of about ten years' service, the promotion has been unusually rapid, but it is quite certain that this must eventually be compensated for by slowness of promotion in other ranks, unless further augmentations continue to take effect, which is scarcely to be expected during a state of peace; and hence it is very desirable to spread over a considerable number of years the introduction of young officers into the two corps, to fill up the existing vacancies, and to supply *the yearly* casualties.

We beg, in conclusion, to recommend a slight alteration in the existing arrangements with regard to the appointment of the Governor and Inspector of Studies.

For many years past the Lieutenant-Governor and the Inspector of Studies have belonged to the same corps; in our opinion this practice should not be continued, and we therefore recommend that—

Appointments of Governor and Inspector to be held alternately by the artillery and engineers for periods of five years.

1. The Governor or Lieutenant-Governor of the Royal Military Academy should be a regimental field officer of the artillery or engineers; the appointment to be held alternately by the artillery and engineers, for periods of five years.

2. The Inspector of Studies should be a regimental field officer or captain of artillery or engineers, and of a different arm of the service to the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, but we think that inconvenience would result from changing both at the same time, and would therefore recommend that an interval of one term or six months should intervene.

These recommendations are entirely in accordance with the practice adopted both in France and Prussia.

Recapitulation of the principal Recommendations.

1. The Royal Military Academy for the instruction of cadets for the artillery and engineers to be reorganised.

2. The entrance to this Institution to be by means of competitive examinations held every six months, care being taken to inquire into the previous conduct of the candidates.

3. The ages for admission to be between sixteen and nineteen.

4. The examiners for admission to be entirely independent of the Royal Military Academy, and to be appointed by the Secretary of State for War.

5. The subjects absolutely required for the entrance examinations to be—

	Marks.	Marks.
Pure Mathematics - - -	2,000	3,500
Mixed - - - -	1,500	
English Language, Literature and History,	1,000	1,750
„ and General Geography -	750	
French - - - -	1,000	1,000
Drawing - - - -	1,000	1,000
		7,250

And

And optionally two out of the four following subjects:

Latin	1,000
Greek	1,000
German	750
Experimental Sciences	1,000

6. Two Examiners to be appointed for Mathematics.
Two for the English Language, Literature and History, and General Geography.
Two for the Classics.
One for the Experimental Sciences.
Two for French and German.
Two for Drawing.

7. The entrance examinations to take place sufficiently in advance of the day on which the half-year's course of instruction at the Royal Military Academy commences, to enable the successful candidates to be present.

8. To encourage emulation, and to induce the candidates to come up well prepared, provision should be made in the Army Estimates for granting to the two who stand first in the classified list of merit at each entrance examination, free places in the Royal Military Academy; and the two next should only pay half the contribution which would otherwise be required from them.

9. The duration of the course to be two and a half years.

10. A Board of Improvement for the Royal Military Academy to be established, consisting of—

The Governor.
The Inspector of Studies.
The officer commanding the Cadet Company.
The Professor of Mathematics.
" Fortification.
The Instructors in Practical Artillery and Surveying.
An officer of Artillery, " Engineers } appointed by the Secretary of State for War.

11. The number of Mathematical Masters to be diminished by two.

12. The appointment of an Instructor to teach Military History in connexion with Physical Geography and the tactics of the Three Arms.

13. A Lecturer in Natural Philosophy should be appointed.

14. That the final examination be conjointly conducted by Professors of the establishment, and by Examiners appointed for the purpose by the Secretary of State for War. The latter to be—
One in Mathematics.
One in Fortification, Military History, and Tactics.
One in French and German.
One in Practical Artillery.
One in Surveying and Field Works.

15. A covered building, in which drill, &c. can be practised during wet weather, to be erected.

16. A covered building, in which sand modelling can be carried on, to be built.

17. A chapel to be erected.

18. The cadets to have separate sleeping-rooms.

19. The appointments of Governor and Inspector to be held alternately for periods of five years by officers of artillery and engineers, but both appointments should not continue to be held by officers belonging to the same arm of the service.

MILITARY EDUCATION, ENGLAND.

V.—ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Having fully discussed the subject of the professional education of the cadet prior to his being actually commissioned, we must now direct our attention to the question of what further professional instruction should be given immediately on his joining his corps at Woolwich or Chatham.

The practical course to be then pursued at Woolwich would naturally, in some respects, form a parallel to the course suggested for the young engineer officers at Chatham. We shall do little more in describing this than state the opinions of artillery officers on the subject, drawing attention to some points of practice in foreign military systems.

I. We shall describe (as it existed prior to the war) the instruction afforded to young officers immediately they were commissioned, quoting sundry observations and opinions of artillery officers on the subject.

II. We shall advert to the propriety of affording instruction to officers of some standing in the service, and of thus constituting, as it were, a species of senior department for the Royal Artillery.

III. We shall offer a few suggestions tending to improve the efficiency of the artillery service.

I. *Instruction afforded to young Officers.*

Professional instruction afforded to young officers of artillery.

The course of professional instruction for the young officer of the artillery is thus described by Sir Hew Ross:—"At the period of the breaking out of the "war, the young officers on being appointed to commissions in the artillery "from the academy, joined at Woolwich, and were placed under a director "of studies, whose duty it was to superintend and assist them in their pro- "fessional pursuits. For this purpose a class-room had been provided in the "Royal Artillery Institution, where for the first six weeks the director had the "entire control of their time and instruction to enable him to obtain such know- "ledge of their disposition, abilities, and attainments, as would aid him in the "further direction of their studies. They were then permitted to enter upon "the usual company duties, and also, at stated times, to attend parades, artillery "practice, riding schools, and those drills and exercises which were requisite to "the due performance of their duties as officers, and which could be performed "without trenching on the hours of study.

Subjects of Study.

"The studies comprised a course of reading and examination in military law "(Court Martial and Mutiny Act); military history, British and Foreign; "treatises on artillery; treatises on fortification; reconnoitring and out-post "duty; field sketching and use of instruments; military bridging; application "of the three arms; strategy, battles, and sieges; chemistry; mineralogy; "military topography; military biography.

"This plan came into operation in 1850; the first director of artillery "studies having been sanctioned provisionally by Lord Anglesey, as an experi- "ment, in the spring of that year. He had the disadvantages to contend with "of limited means and of restricted accommodation allotted to his class in the "barracks; but his success was so evident that I was enabled before the close "of the year to recommend that his appointment should be confirmed, with a "suitable position and salary, which was accordingly done.

Power granted to visit foreign arsenals and fortresses.

"In April 1853, there was an extension of the means of instruction by a "grant from the Treasury of 400*l.* per annum, on the recommendation of Lord "Raglan, to enable a proportion of the most intelligent of the young officers "under the director of studies, to visit the arsenals and fortresses on the con- "tinent, and the manufacturing districts at home, and to obtain the advantage "of French and German masters, who were, in addition, to afford instruc- "tion to officers of artillery of all ranks who might be desirous of profiting "by it.

"In September 1853, the new Royal Artillery Institution was opened, "including the excellent class-room already referred to for the class of young "officers, with a laboratory, drawing room, &c. for the general use of the "officers.

"The

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

"The liberality with which the requirements for the instruction of the young "officers had been met, and the success which had attended the labours of the "successive directors of studies, seemed to leave little to be desired, when the "necessities of the service in 1854, calling for the immediate active employment, "at home or abroad, of all the junior officers of artillery, rendered it necessary "to suspend the course of instruction.

Secretary to the Royal Artillery Institution.

"The appointment of a secretary to the Royal Artillery Institution in 1853, "shortly before the commencement of the war, would have proved, and must "hereafter prove, a most useful auxiliary, as affording the means of reference "and advice to such officers as might be desirous of pursuing at the institution, "and at the out-stations, the particular subjects which might engage their "interest and attention."

Duration of course.

Captain Younghusband states that—"The whole period which each batch "remained under the director of studies was six months, after which each officer "joined his company on home or foreign service.

"This system was broken through at the commencement of the war, on "account of the demand for officers, and for an interval of about twelve months "the office of director of studies was vacant. It was re-established in July 1855, "with a staff on a much more extended scale than heretofore.

Staff of Instructors.

"Under the Director of Artillery studies there are now—

"Two Captains of Artillery as first and second instructors in military "exercises.

"The French and German masters (as heretofore, but giving a longer "attendance).

"An instructor for surveying.

"An instructor for military drawing, &c.

"A lecturer on natural philosophy and mechanics."

Up to April 1856, none of the young officers who had passed lately through the academy have benefited by this augmentation of the educational staff.

Reasons for introducing this system of instruction.

Sir H. Ross's explanation of the grounds on which this instruction was commenced is as follows:—"I was led to submit a proposal to Lord Anglesey for "introducing this system, from a sense of the benefit to be derived from a closer "supervision than formerly of the young officers of artillery joining at Woolwich "from the academy; the importance of such a measure having been increased "by the enlarged temptations to idleness within the reach of the young officers "since the opening of the railway from Woolwich to London."

Opinions as to this instruction, and the period when it should be given.

It will be seen that the opinions of artillery officers are somewhat divided, not only as regards the propriety of such instruction being supplied, but also with reference to the period when it should be given.

Sir H. Douglas very much in favour of it.

Sir Howard Douglas expresses himself very decidedly in favour of such a system:—"Further instruction would be possible and desirable; it is even "necessary, if the school education at Woolwich is to be rendered available, as "far as it might be, for the public service. Most young men, after joining the "regiment or corps, neglect to keep up the knowledge they have acquired at the "academy, and thus are incapable of applying it to useful purposes. Officers of "Artillery and Engineers who have distinguished themselves in the scientific "world are bright exceptions.

"Officers of both branches require a greater amount of mathematics than "can be communicated to them during their cadetship. Supposing them to "retain all the elementary mathematics which they have acquired then, they "need the higher branches of dynamics and hydrodynamics, the knowledge of "tactics, with military history, and a more perfect knowledge of the French "and German languages. These subjects might be acquired at Woolwich "under professors and masters. More practical knowledge is required respecting the strength of materials and the construction of machinery. Artillery "officers require a more complete knowledge of chemistry, the tactics of "artillery in the field, &c. These subjects would require professors and "instructors, and might be obtained at the Academy, at the Arsenal, and in the "Dockyard."

Major-general Chesney's opinion

Major-General Chesney is also in favour of giving instruction to the young officer when he joins his regiment, thus:—

in favour of continuation of study during the temporary commission of officers.

"An extension of the time employed under the superintendent of studies is "not only desirable, but absolutely necessary. If, without appearing to go too "far, we may consider the instruction already received in the Royal Military "Academy to be the foundation of a good education rather than education itself, "it follows that the previous course of study should not only be followed up, but "should be a good deal enlarged during the probationary appointments; while, "at the same time, due attention should be paid to the important objects of drill "and practical acquirements at large.

"It seems all but impossible that any officer, however great his talents and "acquirements may be, could fulfil the task with which Lieutenant-colonel "Wilford is intrusted. Indeed, it is clear that assistance, and this to a very "considerable extent, is indispensably necessary for the instruction of young "officers, if it be intended to qualify them, both theoretically and practically, to "do honour to their profession. It is evident that to arrive at the effective use "of the various missiles, as well as of the powerful engines connected with "artillery, a greater amount of scientific knowledge is required than our officers "have as yet brought to bear on this branch of the art of war."

Col. Wilford points out the difficulties of carrying on such instruction, but thinks beneficial results may be obtained from it.

Colonel Wilford, in adverting to the subject, alludes to the possibility of obtaining useful results:—"The interruptions of military duty make it difficult to "enforce any regular and compulsory courses of study upon young officers after "their first joining to do duty at Woolwich.

"Nevertheless, by acting in concert with the Major-general the Commandant, "who is also the commanding officer of the Royal Artillery, much that is useful "might be accomplished.

"Young officers might, under the superintendence of the director of artillery "studies, be required to pursue the study of military sketching and reconnoitring; "to take up the study of the French or German languages, they might receive "instruction in military law, military finance, military history, and the art "of war.

"It is believed, that if brought officially into connexion with the director of "artillery studies, he might, in some sort, direct and guide the choice of books "and professional reading of the young officers; direct their attention to proper "objects in the manufacturing departments of the Royal Arsenal; and, "generally, might in many instances exercise a beneficial influence on their "minds. It must, however, be observed, that these objects must be effected in "subordination to the calls of military duty, which, under any regulation that "could be devised, would more or less interrupt regular application."

Lieut.-colonel Gardner advocates this instruction being given.

Lieutenant-colonel Gardner says:—"The great demand for officers having "ceased, it is possible and very desirable that further instruction and assistance "should be given to officers on joining. If the young officer has previously "passed through the Academy, then nine months or a year of special instruction "might suffice, during the last three months of which he should be attached to a "battery.

"Should the young officer join direct, after a public competitive examination, "then a longer time under special instruction will be necessary."

Col. St. George thinks further theoretical study not desirable.

Colonel St. George, on the other hand, does not appear to coincide in opinion with those who are in favour of continuing to afford facilities for prosecuting theoretical studies, but alludes to the necessity of creating a stimulus for future exertion thus:—"I can make no suggestions with the view of the "improvement of the teaching now given at the Academy at Woolwich. "The boy learns enough; all that is necessary is to prevent the man forgetting "it." And again, "With the amount of information an officer must possess on "joining the regiment, together with the facilities that exist of increasing "it unaided, further assistance in the prosecution of theoretical study is not, "I think, desirable. What is desirable is a motive to stimulate him to "exertion.

"The whole time of an Artillery officer in peace should be spent in gaining "and imparting professional information. An organised system of instruction "should be inherent in the constitution of the regiment—not in name, but in "fact. Commanding officers, at all stations, should call daily upon those below "them for reports, surveys, sketches, plans, reconnaissances, and all the varied "duties of their profession; and all appointments, advantages, and rewards "should be given alone to such as perform these duties best."

Colonel

Colonel Barker, in speaking of this instruction, bears testimony to its utility, but considers that it would be more efficacious if given at a later period:—"There "is no doubt that much benefit was derived from it, but I think still greater "results would have been obtained had the officers, after leaving the academy, "performed their regular duty with the regiment for at least one year before "commencing this course of study, to which they would then, after such relax- "ation, have devoted themselves with more earnestness." Col. Barker's evidence.

Captain Younghusband observes:—"The period at which an officer first "joins the corps from the academy, where he has been subjected to strict "discipline and a very laborious course of studies, comprising a great variety "of subjects, is not favourable for requiring of him a continuance of study. "There are many essential points of his profession to be learnt; but, on the "whole, he is ill-inclined to give his mind earnestly to it. A civilian entering "for the first time upon military life finds so many things of novelty and interest "that he is more inclined to set to work to learn the duties of his profession; "but in both cases some practical experience, by the individual himself, of his "own deficiencies, is of immense service. It would be a great advantage to "allow him to enter upon his military duties for a certain period, say about "three years, and then, after he has discovered his own defects, give him the "opportunity for study." The period after joining from the academy is very unfavourable for study, which should be taken up at a later period.

From the nature of the service, which we have before alluded to, we cannot but think that the young artillery officer would be most advantageously employed in obtaining practical field instruction with the men of the company to which he is attached, immediately he is commissioned, in addition to a continued attendance on artillery practice, not limited merely to the determination of the range of fire, but including its effects under particular circumstances; for the purpose of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the powers of different kinds of projectiles. We should recommend exactly a similar routine for the young engineer officer, if his immediate duties were solely those of a military engineer employed exclusively in connection with his men, but as his duties are not limited to this sole object, further instructions in certain special theoretical studies, not hitherto taught at the Royal Military Academy, nor included in our scheme of instruction, is absolutely necessary, before he has any chance of being competent to perform the ordinary routine of his duties. Opinion in favour of the young artillery officer's practical instruction with his company, as soon as he is commissioned.

II. *On the Necessity for a Species of Senior Department.*

There is a very general agreement of opinion among the officers of artillery as to the necessity for keeping up the Royal Artillery Institution, which was originally commenced by the "private exertions of some officers of the corps; "subsequently received considerable assistance from Government, but is sup- "ported almost entirely by the voluntary subscriptions of its members, which "include nearly every officer in the corps, as the means of enabling a certain "number of officers to go through a special course of study;" thus constituting a species of senior department for the Royal Artillery. Expediency of keeping up the Artillery Institution at Woolwich.

Sir Hew Ross, it will be observed, considers, "That the Royal Artillery "Institution, with the powers of extension and correspondence through its "secretary, and with a system of detached professional libraries, which could "easily be established at the out-stations, would afford the means of carrying "on professional studies and improvement." Sir H. Ross considers the Royal Artillery Institution can be made the means of carrying on professional studies.

Major-General Chesney thus expresses himself on this subject:—"Practical "artillery of itself opens a very wide field for study, since success in this "branch would involve a knowledge of the casting, boring, and general use of "metals as applied to fire-arms in general; also an intimate acquaintance with "the science of fortification, the theory of projectiles, practical mechanics, and "natural philosophy, particularly with that branch comprising chemistry, which, "on account of the manufacture of gunpowder as well as of the various prepa- "rations of the laboratory, is of the greatest importance. Practical artillery;

"In addition to these, other subjects also claim the attention of the students "during the period of their probationary commissions, such as modern lan- "guages; ancient, modern, and military history; statistics; military admi- "nistration and legislation; geography; topography; plan drawing; recon- "noitring; castrametation; pontooning; and tactics in general. and other studies.

Proposed assistance to the superintendent of studies.

"By giving professional and other assistance to a moderate extent, the "superintendent of studies would, I believe, be enabled to secure a superior "class of officers without going quite to the extent of forming an establish- "ment similar to the Senior Department at Sandhurst. The fact that the "progress made during the time of probation is to determine the succession to "permanent commissions, would of itself be a salutary incitement, and if it "should be decided that an examination is to precede the officer's advance- "ment to a company, and again to a lieutenant-colonelcy, there is little doubt "that officers would in after life devote part of their time to the improvement "of the mind."

Colonel Wilford recommends a limited class of officers being freed from military duty for a period of 12 or 18 months.

Colonel Wilford, lately Director of Artillery studies, and now Governor of the Royal Military Academy, remarks:—"Witnessing as I do the daily diffi- "culty officers encounter in their attempts to pursue voluntary courses of "study at the Royal Artillery Institution, I am of opinion that it would be a "great benefit to the corps of artillery if a limited class of officers were with- "drawn from all military duty for a fixed period, say 12 or 18 months, with a "view to their pursuing a regular course of study under competent instructors "at the Royal Artillery Institution. No officer being eligible to enter the "class who had not done three or four years' military duty, or who could not "pass a satisfactory examination, showing that he possessed good talents, and "had retained the theoretical acquirements he had attained at the Royal "Military Academy."

"The course to be partly special, that is, having an exclusive bearing on the "science of artillery, and partly general, that is to say, qualifying the officer for "general or staff duties.

"Without entering further into details, it may be remarked that such a plan "would afford the corps of artillery a proportion of officers of developed talents "and known scientific attainments, who would be available for any duties that "might be required, and who might be expected to contribute to the improve- "ment of artillery science.

Col. St. George considers an institution similar to the senior department desirable.

Colonel St. George considers that—"An institution, similar to the Senior "Department at Sandhurst, appears desirable; but as study must be looked "on as a means, and not an end, such institution would be useless in the artillery "unless it were known to lead the student to some definite and tangible advan- "tage hereafter."

Colonel Barker is in favour of an institution similar to the senior department at Sandhurst.

Colonel Barker suggests that—"In order to assist officers afterwards in ac- "quiring or keeping up information I would recommend an institution some- "what similar to the Senior Department at Sandhurst, the instruction afforded "being of course of a much higher order, and should include chemistry and "mineralogy, at least as far as they may be applicable to the manufacture of "guns and gunpowder."

Lieut.-colonel Gardner's evidence.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner observes that—"Such an institution is not only "desirable, but absolutely necessary, if the efficiency of the artillery service is "aimed at.

"The institution should teach, first, to officers of some standing, the "manufacturing duties of artillery, whether for the departments at home, or "for the smaller, but not less important establishment, 'the parks' for repairs "of material in siege trains, and also in garrisons. The want of these esta- "blishments for repairs constitutes one great defect of the artillery service. "Second, the special duties of artillery as regards its application. Third, "general staff duties.

Subjects that should be taught.

"First. Manufacture; mathematics and mechanics, with special reference to "artillery, chemistry, geology, mineralogy; geometrical drawing; French and "German; physical geography; strategy and tactics; the theory of fortification "and of attack; the steam-engine.

"Practically.—Work in the departments.

"The arsenal course might require about three years.

"Second. Artillery duties. (1.) In garrison.—Mathematics limited as com- "pared with the above; fortification as above; drawing; modern languages, "colloquially and grammatically; military law and military history; physical "geography; tactics.

"Practically.—Gunnery and general service of heavy guns; construction of "platforms, blindages, expense magazines, &c., as laid down in the repository "course, including cover for guns.

"(2.) In

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"(2.) In the Field.—Mathematics limited; fortification as above; tactics; "modern languages as above; military law and history; surveying and recon- "naissance; veterinary science; physical geography.

"Practically.—Gunnery, with field guns; drill, both special and associated; "harnessing, shoeing, and all that relates to the care of horses; riding and "driving; limited course in carriage department; construction and repair of "harness; construction of temporary bridges and pontooning.

"(3.) Artillery duties at a siege, a combination of the above.

"Third.—General Staff Duties.—Mathematics, including astronomy, sur- "veying, and reconnaissance; physical geography; military law and history; "geometrical and landscape drawing; modern languages as above; fortification "as above; strategy and tactics.

"Practically.—Drill with the three arms; riding, fencing, &c.; and the duties, "as far as they can be taught, of Adjutant-general, Quartermaster-general, and "Military Secretary."

Capt. Younghusband is in favour of an institution similar in principle to the senior department at Sandhurst.

And Captain Younghusband is equally explicit as to the advantages to be derived from such an establishment:—

"The advantage to the Artillery of an institution similar in principle to the "senior department at Sandhurst cannot be over-estimated.

"It does not seem desirable at this time to enter into details respecting the "course of study which should be pursued at a senior department; it may, "however, be remarked that no officer should be admitted who has not actually "performed at least three years actual regimental duty, and who cannot prove, "by examination, that the interval which has passed since he joined the corps "has not been misapplied. Periodical examinations should be made of the "officers studying, and anyone who does not make satisfactory progress imme- "diately sent back to the regiment. In fact, every care should be taken that "the time and opportunities given for study should be earnestly devoted to it. "On the other hand, the officer should be relieved from all regimental duty, and "arrangements made which will not render him liable, under any circumstances, "to be sent back to his company."

The only trace we found abroad of any intention to give specific instruction to officers of Artillery and Engineers at all analogous to a senior department, was in Austria, where it is intended to have an united higher course for young officers belonging to those arms, to come into operation very shortly after they obtain their first commission, and to be limited to that portion of the officers most capable of profiting by it.

Opinion in favour of instruction being afforded to officers of some standing; but restricted to their particular duties.

If such institutions be established in England, at Woolwich and Chatham, we can conceive that they might be made to work very advantageously for the improvement of artillery and engineering science; but we should observe, at the same time, that the instruction provided by the Government should be restricted to the sciences and duties devolving on those arms of the service, and that it should not be made the medium for obtaining for them undue advantages over other branches of the army.

Thus, if employment on the staff of the army is at any time to be made solely dependent on passing through a staff college, or on passing an examination equivalent to that which is passed in that college, the officers of any one branch of the army that possess a larger amount of available time for study than the others, will undoubtedly be placed in a very advantageous position.

The engineers have already sufficiently numerous duties.

As far as regards the engineer service, it is certain from the evidence brought before us, that their duties are already sufficiently extensive to tax the whole of their energies.

The staff duties of the army in France performed by a staff corps.

It is, of course, desirable, as a direct encouragement to talent and energy, that the highest commands and appointments should be laid open to the officers of the special arms, equally with those of the other branches of the army, as is now the case in France. But the duties of the staff of the army in that country are there performed solely by a special staff corps; the staff duties of officers of the special arms being limited to their own service.

III. *Suggestions with regard to the Employment of Artillery Officers.*

Employment of artillery officers in the manufacturing departments.

It appeared to us that one practice followed in France, as regards the artillery, seems highly deserving of imitation in England. We allude to the detaching officers of the rank of second captain from their companies,

and sending them to the various arsenals, foundries, &c., in order that they may become *thoroughly* acquainted with the whole of the processes connected with the manufacture of artillery and all kinds of artillery *matériel:* and we submit, that it would be desirable, at all events, that a portion of the officers of the Royal Artillery of some standing and considerable ability should have similar opportunities afforded to them.

Officers of artillery and engineers to be attached to the embassies of the principal military nations of Europe.

We have reason to believe also, that essential benefit would be derived to the public service, if an officer of ability belonging to the artillery or engineers, were attached to the embassies at the courts of the principal military nations of Europe; for the purpose of observing and reporting to the Secretary of State for War, on the improvements introduced from time to time in the art of war, systems of fortification, manufacture of material, or changes in the system of military education. We do not consider that these appointments should be held by individuals for a longer period than two years; they should be given to the most deserving officers, who would thus be afforded additional means for improving their knowledge of military science and modern languages, and who should be called upon to make periodical reports to the Secretary of State for War.

We beg to recommend that—

Young artillery officers to be sent for three months to Chatham.

1. In addition to the practical field instruction with the men of their companies, as already alluded to, young artillery officers should be sent to the Royal Engineer Establishment, at Chatham, for three months, at the particular season of the year when the regular siege operations are being carried forward.

A limited number of artillery officers of five years service to do duty in the arsenals, &c.

2. A limited number of officers, of not less than five years service, should be employed in the various departments in the arsenal and at the artillery manufacturing establishments, so that they may have the opportunity of becoming practically and fully acquainted with the whole of the details of the manufacture of every kind of artillery *matériel.* The selection should of course be made from amongst the most able, as determined by a competing examination; by the reports of their last examination at the Royal Military Academy; or by other well established proof of superior ability.

VI.—THE ROYAL ENGINEERS' ESTABLISHMENT AT CHATHAM.

We shall now direct our attention to the purely professional instruction afforded to the young engineer officer when he is commissioned and joins the Royal Engineer Establishment for Field Instruction at Chatham, and we propose to show,—

I. The nature of the instruction afforded.

II. The opinions of various officers of the corps with regard to the necessity of a more extensive course of instruction being adopted.

III. The nature of the duties of the young engineer, and the circumstances under which they are frequently performed.

IV. The system for training the military engineer in France, and a comparison of the educational staff devoted to such training at Metz and Chatham.

V. Deficiencies at Chatham, and suggestions as regards the alterations which appear to be required in the system for carrying on the instruction.

VI. Measures that should be adopted to induce young officers to take greater interest in their profession.

I. *Nature of the Instruction afforded to young Officers.*

We have already mentioned the deficiencies in the scientific education of the young engineer officer, which are stated to exist when he joins at Chatham, and it will be seen that the only instruction he afterwards receives, either in the purely military or civil branch of his profession which is given immediately he obtains his commission, is not in any way calculated to enable him to supply these deficiencies, however desirous he may be of doing so.

Course of instruction.

The course of instruction, which usually occupies about 15 months, is comprehended under the heads of,—

i. Field duty.

ii. Scientific instruction.

Field duties.

i. Under the first head are comprised some of those duties which are required of the military engineer in the field, such as sapping, mining, batteries of position, intrenchments, formation of military bridges for the passage of rivers by artillery, cavalry, and infantry; the formation of stockades and their destruction by gunpowder; subaqueous explosions, escalading, telegraphing, the use of the voltaic battery, and the diving-bell.

Scientific instruction.

ii. Under the second head, the officer, whilst employed upon the above duties, is also expected to devote a portion of his time to reading the best professional authors on military engineering, and, as a proof of his diligence, he is required from time to time to produce translations of the best examples of sieges, defences, extracts of mining operations, &c., accompanied with neatly drawn plans illustrative of the operations detailed; after which he is required to prepare projects, founded on the above elementary course of study, of the

Attack of fortresses;
The demolition of revetments, bridges, &c.;
The formation of military bridges; and
The repairs of bridges which have been destroyed;

with memoirs on systems, and on the projects of other officers or individuals, which may be deemed worthy of investigation; with such other exercises of a similar character as the director of the establishment may consider to be necessry. To these are added a course of practical architecture, with a series of lectures on civil engineering, including the details of erecting and working a steam-engine, which is practically explained on a small engine belonging to the establishment, the whole of the working parts of which are taken to pieces and put together again by the officer.

A small laboratory affords the means of practising such operations in analytical chemistry as are required of the engineers, and it also enables an officer to satisfy

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himself from actual investigation of the properties of the various building materials with which he may be working. Surveying, with military reconnoitring and practical astronomy, complete the course of study as detailed under the second head.

Absence of a proper staff of instructors.

This description of the course of instruction is abstracted from the official synopsis, and we should observe in reference to it, and to the staff of instructors provided for the establishment, that, with the exception of the courses in architecture (which, if correctly described, should be called building), surveying, and practical astronomy, it would be more accurate to say that the young engineer (at all events until very recently) has hitherto received little or no instruction at Chatham. He is only afforded *time*, and he may make out for himself, as he best can, the principles on which the various operations depend; but there are no professors of fortification, military art, construction, or civil engineering, &c., to set him right, when he is proceeding on erroneous principles, in drawing up the various projects required from him, or to give him information on points on which he may desire it; and, in fact, he is left very much to himself, without any stimulus or definite purpose being placed before him to induce him to apply himself vigorously to the attainment of a sound knowledge of his profession, both theoretically and practically.

II. *A more extensive Course of Instruction required.*

Additional instruction that should be given.

In addition to the inquiries we thought it necessary to make regarding the qualifications of the young officers when they joined at Chatham, adverted to at page 41, we considered it desirable to ascertain whether any additional instruction at that establishment could be advantageously given, so as to render them better qualified for the proper performance of their various duties, and we now beg to add extracts from some of the opinions with which we have been favoured on this subject:

Colonel Sandham observes that,—

"Geology, analytical chemistry, photography, the use of the electric telegraph, "and book-keeping, which could be taught with the architectural course, might "be added to the course with advantage."

Colonel Portlock makes the following remarks on the Chatham course:—

"The time, however, has latterly been too short, and the scheme of instruction "is far too limited, not embracing lectures on military tactics and science "(viewed in a general light), nor lectures on civil engineering and architecture. "Professorships in these branches seem absolutely necessary to prepare an "engineer for the various duties he has to perform."

Lieutenant-colonel Simmons recommends that the following additions should be made to the existing course:—

"First. A practical acquaintance with the employment and distribution of "labour under various conditions, such as an abundance or a very reduced "amount of tools, animal labour, or practical means, &c., in making field works "or permanent works entailing large excavations and embankments in parapets "and ramparts, including the application of modern science as in use in the "construction of large earthworks and excavations of all sorts on railways, and "in the making of docks and breakwaters.

"The best way of acquiring this knowledge is by practical acquaintance with "the subject itself, at present only to be acquired upon the large civil works in "progress in the country. As civil engineers might possibly evince jealousy in "allowing officers to visit and remain upon these works a sufficient time to "allow of their becoming practically acquainted with their mode of execution, "it might be worthy of consideration whether troops might not be employed, "with advantage to themselves and to the country, in executing any such works "that may be in course of construction in the country, or even whether it might "not be advantageous on some of the waste lands adjoining some one of the per-"manent camps now being established in the country, to make such works, either "in the shape of butts for target-practice or intrenchments to the camp itself, and "so, at the same time, to instruct soldiers and officers of the army generally in "that important branch of their service, without the application of which they "can scarcely expect to pass through a campaign in actual warfare. It is to be "observed that a knowledge of this description of work is almost as essential to "the

" the soldier and officer in the state to which war is now reduced as the use of " the particular arm they are called upon to use.

" Secondly. A practical knowledge of road-making, with the study of the " materials best adapted for metalling.

" Thirdly. A practical acquaintance with making both floating and standing " bridges, and the adaptation of boats and materials of all descriptions to each. " This would include a knowledge of the strength and application of materials " under the most variable circumstances.

" Fourthly. A far greater practical acquaintance with field-sketching, includ- " ing the estimation of heights and distances. Upon these sketches the student " might be required to indicate the occupation of the ground either for a per- " manent or temporary camp, due regard being had to drainage and supply of " water as well as defence, and the application of fieldworks to strengthen given " positions.

" Fifthly. It would appear advisable, if engineer officers are to be continued " in the construction and charge of barracks, that the architectural course should " be extended. On this subject, however, I speak with extreme diffidence, as " my acquaintance with the course does not extend beyond the year 1838."

Captain Galton observes, that " he is of opinion that it is possible, and very " desirable, to give further instruction to engineer officers.

" The profession of an engineer officer requires knowledge, first, of military ' duties, and, secondly, of civil duties.

" A thoroughly practical acquaintance with the first can only be acquired in " time of war. Practical knowledge of the second can be given at all times.

" In both, the knowledge of a certain amount of mathematics, modern lan- " guages, drawing, history and geography, may be considered essential; these " might be taught to a great extent before the State education begins.

" For the efficient performance of both duties, it is essential that the officers " should be conversant with the application of mathematics to every variety of " mechanical question; and that they should possess a thorough knowledge of " machinery, and of the strength and other qualities of all materials used in " engineering works, and the modes in which these materials are worked and " applied.

" They should be conversant with chemistry, metallurgy, geology, and " mineralogy.

" This knowledge should be made available by teaching them to design, in a " detailed manner, civil and military works, according to specified conditions; " and it should be still further tested by the construction of large models.

" A knowledge of geology, surveying, and also of practical astronomy, is " required in civil and military engineering; surveying is, I believe, taught " efficiently by the present system.

" Fortification, the art of attack, mining, artillery, and instruction in the " duties of an engineer officer in the field should be taught in a more com- " prehensive manner than is at present the case, and castrametation, the duties " of the quartermaster-general's department, military science, tactics, and " strategy, in which no instruction whatever is given, should be added to the " course.

" I think that the commissions should be given provisionally on leaving the " military college, and not confirmed until the officers are ready to join the " corps for duty.

" The whole education would not occupy less than three or four years.

" It may be urged that the age at which an officer would join his corps after " this education, would be greater than that at which it is considered desirable " that line officers should enter the army. But it must be recollected that " they would be, to all intents and purposes, in the army, and learning their " profession, from the time of passing the first examination."

Whilst Captain Scott, the present Superintendent of Surveying, Practical Astronomy, &c., says:—

" I think that to the present instruction in practical architecture should be " added a six months' course of civil engineering, to be carried on,—

" 1st. By a series of twelve lectures, well adapted to give an officer a general " view of the nature and extent of the works which in the civil branch of his " profession he may be called upon to perform.

"2d. By drawing up abstracts from good professional works, to obtain a "more accurate knowledge of the details of the subjects than could be con- "veyed in the form of lectures.

"3d. By designing and detailing in supplied data, and with the assistance "of good examples, of which descriptions and estimates have been published, "various engineering works of a suitable character.

"4th. By visiting, under the guidance of a competent officer, instructive "civil engineering works.

"5th. By a short course of chemical analysis, sufficient to enable an officer "to examine roughly, though with the requisite degree of accuracy for such "a purpose, the various building materials and other bodies with which he may "have to deal, and thus, as far as possible, to supply the want of experience in "judging of their fitness for their intended application;

"6th. By a similar course of practical geology, carried on chiefly by "examining, under the guidance of a competent officer, localities rich in "instructive varieties of formation, and making a report on the tract of country "assigned for his military reconnaissance. With many officers, the great "impediment to study in after life arises from their ignorance of the manner in "which they should set to work.

"These courses would remove the difficulty in two very important branches of "education.

"7th. By a sufficient degree of experimental instruction in the elements of "electricity and magnetism, to enable an officer to deal intelligently with the "numerous practical engineering applications which these sciences now have.

"Officers have now the means of acquiring a knowledge of analytical "chemistry and magnetism; but they are not compelled to avail themselves of "them.

"With reference to the second part of the question, I consider the general "mode of instruction pursued here well adapted to the purposes intended; but "I should recommend that means were granted for enabling experimental con- "structions to be carried on more extensively than at present."

After passing through this course of instruction at Chatham, the young officer of engineers must acquire professional information in the best way he can. Colonel Sandham states, in page 386, "Hitherto an officer has had great "difficulties to contend with in his endeavours to improve himself; scarcely an "officer of the corps could obtain leave of absence from his duties even for "such an object; this, and the expenses of travelling and of collecting informa- "tion, have almost entirely prevented his seeking information beyond what a "library could afford."

III. *Nature of the Engineer Duties.*

Nature of the duties.

On quitting Chatham, the young officer is ordered to some foreign colony, or to some out-station in England, Ireland, or Scotland, where his duties are much more nearly allied to those of a civil than to those of a military engineer. He is placed under the command of officers who design new works, and he has persons under him employed to superintend and to be answerable for carrying out the details of construction. Not indeed that the system under which his duties are carried on bears any close resemblance to that under which the civil engineer is employed, for, unlike the latter, he is not often placed in a situation where he is required to apply his theoretical knowledge practically, neither is he made responsible for the works carried on under his orders; and thus he is not placed in a position to gain that practical knowledge, which his education and instruction at Woolwich and Chatham have failed to afford him.

In some instances, he is placed in circumstances where he is obliged to think for himself, by being made responsible for the execution of important works; but even here complete responsibility is seldom given to him, as he is very liable to be directed to hand them over, in an incomplete state, to a successor, and thus young officers cease to take interest in the performance of their professional duties.

Small proportion of the officers that returned a second time to Chatham.

Such officers as are attached to the companies of Royal Sappers and Miners, when they return from foreign service, accompany them to Chatham, to enable the men to pass through the usual course of field instruction; but the proportion of officers that return a second time to Chatham, and thus have the opportunity

opportunity of keeping up or renewing their knowledge of purely military duties, is exceedingly small; so that when a war breaks out, the rust of years has to be rubbed off, at a very great disadvantage and at a very inconvenient time, and a considerable proportion of the youngest officers of the corps are amongst those selected for service in the field.

This small proportion of officers that revisit Chatham, is, according to the existing system of carrying on the engineer duties, entirely dependent on the small number of sappers and miners which are kept up in the British army, compared with the same force in foreign armies; but it certainly need not be made dependent on any such contingency, and we shall presently state in what manner the drawback we have alluded to might be done away with.

IV. *Comparison with the French System at Metz.*

French system of training at Metz.

In France, a very different system is pursued. An elaborate course of instruction at a school of application for two years at Metz, after two years of high theoretical teaching at the Polytechnic, is followed by continued practical exercises and theoretical discussions in the various schools into which the French divide their practical field instruction, until the officers of engineers are promoted to the rank of second captain. Up to that time they continue to do duty with their men; they are constantly in practical training in military field duties, just as much as the officers belonging to the artillery, infantry, and cavalry are being trained in their especial duties. The earlier part of the French system of practical instruction, that is, the part carried on at the School of Application at Metz, is especially theoretical. The English system of instruction at Chatham is almost entirely practical, but it requires extension, even as regards the practical part of the military operations, by the yearly exhibition of sham sieges, in which, to be effective, and in accordance with the usual operations of war, the troops of the garrison should be called on to take part, and additional theoretical professional instruction is absolutely indispensable.

This will probably be made more apparent by a comparison of the relative amount of the staff employed in instructing the young officers at Metz, and the young officers *and the Royal Sappers and Miners* at Chatham.

Comparison of the relative amount of the staff at Metz and Chatham.

At Metz for the young officers *of Artillery and Engineers:*	At Chatham for the young officers *and the Royal Sappers and Miners:*
1 General Officer as Commandant.	1 Colonel as Director.
1 Colonel or Lieut.-Colonel as Second in Command and Director of Studies.	2 Captains as Adjutants.
1 Major of Artillery.	
1 Major of Engineers.	
5 Captains of Artillery.	
3 ,, Engineers.	
1 Surgeon.	
INSTRUCTORS.	**INSTRUCTORS.**
9 Professors.	1 Captain. } Recently appointed In-
4 Assistant Professors.	1 Lieutenant. } structors in Fieldworks, superintendents of the young officers in the Halls of Study and of the Royal Sappers and Miners in School.
1 Drawing Master. The Professors being principally Captains of Artillery or of Engineers.	1 Captain. Superintendent of Surveying and Practical Astronomy, Chemistry, and Civil Works, and in the Halls of Study.
	1 Captain. Superintending the instruction in the Electric, the Magneto-Electric, and other Field Telegraphs. Recently appointed.
	1 Clerk of Works for the Architectural Course.

These

The

These are quite independent of the officers who are employed in command of and charged with the instruction of the *men* of the French Engineers, which instruction is carried on quite apart from the School of Application.

The Captains of companies of Royal Sappers and Miners at Head Quarters take part in the superintendence of their companies in the schools and in the field, and they are detailed for such special instruction to the junior officers as may be found most advantageous.

And if even the staff of officers employed in giving instruction in what has hitherto been termed the practical class at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich be added to the number employed at Chatham, the disproportion in the relative numbers of the instructors in France and England will not be materially lessened.

Indeed it may be broadly and distinctly stated, that until recently, the royal engineer establishment at Chatham has only had one officer specially appointed to afford instruction to the young officers, viz., the superintendent for surveying and practical astronomy; and Captain Galton says, "Surveying is, I believe, "efficiently taught by the present system."

V. *Suggestions with regard to the future Instruction.*

Comparing the establishment at Chatham with the establishment at Metz, not only as regards the educational staff, but also with reference to the subjects and system of study, and taking into consideration the answers we have received from officers of engineers, some of which have been already quoted, we cannot doubt that the establishment at Chatham is susceptible of considerable improvement; and we would recommend that it should be made thoroughly efficient for the practical application and the extension of the scientific knowledge, which the young officers should have acquired at a military academy or college before they are provisionally commissioned.

Appointment of officers of experience as instructors,

This may be most efficiently done by the appointment of officers of experience and acknowledged ability as instructors in the various branches of study, and by altogether relinquishing the system which has hitherto prevailed of obliging the young officers to pick up their knowledge on most subjects, as they best can, by referring entirely to books.

and of a director of studies.

We also consider that the appointment of Assistant Director (or as we should designate him, Director of Studies), which was abolished in 1821, should be revived.

Necessity for the establishment of a Board of Improvement,

It also seems very desirable to have a Board of Improvement, under the presidency of the director of the establishment, consisting of the director and assistant director, two officers specially named by the Inspector-general of fortifications to represent the wants of the service as regards the subjects of instruction which should be afforded to the officers of engineers, and of three of the instructing officers. This Board should meet half-yearly, for the purpose of considering what changes should be made, from time to time, in the instruction, in order that the proper representation may be submitted for the consideration of the superior authorities.

Deficiencies in the course of instruction at Chatham.

It appears that the instruction at Chatham is mainly defective as regards the omission of the higher branches of military science, and that it requires regular courses of study in fortification and the attack and defence of places, architecture (not merely building), construction, military art and history, tactics, and strategy. The study of the sciences of chemistry, metallurgy, geology, and mineralogy, and that of German and French, should also be continued; and, as we have already observed, properly qualified persons should be appointed to carry on such instruction, which, when once established on a proper footing, and thoroughly systematised, might advantageously be opened to all officers belonging to the garrison who desire it.

But we must observe, in addition, that the system itself apparently requires to be essentially changed. Most of the officers who have been connected with the instruction at Chatham speak of the want of a stimulus to induce the young officers to exert themselves in pursuing their course of study; and Lieutenant-Colonel M'Kerlie, now one of the members of the Irish Board of Works, who

was

was for many years Superintendent of Surveying and Practical Astronomy at Chatham, says,—

"The course which I would propose to remedy these defects, so far as they "result from the system, and, as far as possible, to insure that on leaving "Chatham, the officers should be competent to enter upon their duties as Engi- "neers, would be to specify a time—say fifteen or eighteen months,—within "which they should be required to acquire the necessary professional knowledge, "and at the end of that time, that they should undergo a searching examination "by a board of officers altogether unconnected with the establishment, when, if "found qualified, they should be gazetted to the full rank and pay of lieu- "tenants, their previous rank being only temporary or probationary, with pay "as at present. Their studies I would propose to leave in a great degree to "the officers themselves, but would provide ample means for their guidance "and assistance through the appointment of competent officers as superinten- "dents, and by instituting series of lectures on the several branches of study "and inquiry.

"I do not think it would be desirable to make subject to alteration the relative "positions of the officers as determined on leaving Woolwich, provided the "necessary acquirements were attained within the prescribed time; but in the "event of an officer failing in this, unless through sickness, which would 'be "'specially considered,' he would be passed over."

VI. *System recommended to be followed at Chatham.*

It appears to us that these drawbacks would be most effectually removed by fully carrying out, for the establishment at Chatham, the same principles of management that we have already advocated with reference to the Royal Military Academy, and thus we should recommend that—

1. All young officers of engineers that proceed to Chatham for the purpose of receiving instruction at the Royal Engineer Establishment should only be *provisionally* commissioned.

The young officers of engineers to be *provisionally* commissioned.

2. All of the same promotion should join at the same time, proceed through the same course of instruction, and finally be examined at its close to ascertain the extent to which they have benefited; and we should also recommend, as an additional stimulus, as well as for the more convenient arrangement of the courses of instruction, that the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company should be invited to concur in an arrangement by which their young officers of engineers should join at the same time, and proceed through the same course of instruction.

Course of instruction to be followed by an examination.

3. If the results of the examination, which should be conducted in the same manner and on the same principles as we have already explained with regard to the examinations at the Royal Military Academy, prove that there has been gross inattention or gross idleness on the part of any of the young officers, the permanent commission might be altogether withheld, or be given under certain modifications in another arm of the service, as in France, Prussia, and Austria; but we think this course should not be resorted to except on very strong grounds, and with the special sanction of the Commander-in-chief.

4. The final classification in the order of merit, which should determine the relative positions of the young officers in their corps, should depend partly on the marks obtained during this officer's examination, and partly on the marks awarded to the cadet at the Royal Military Academy; the marks obtained at the Academy being added to those awarded for the final examination at Chatham.

Final classification in order of merit.

5. This final classification for each promotion should also decide who are entitled to receive the *increased rates of pay* awarded to the engineers.

6. The duration of the course would require to be extended to eighteen months, and this period should not be exceeded except for illness.

Duration of course.

7. With the increased force of officers of Engineers and of the Royal Sappers and Miners at the establishment consequent on Chatham being made the head quarters of the corps, now styled the corps of Royal Engineers, we consider that the appointment of a Director of Studies would be highly advantageous;

Appointment of director of studies and additional instructors.

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and that professors or instructors in military art, strategy, and tactics, civil engineering, architecture, French and German, should be appointed.

Necessity for a lecture room and laboratories.

Colonel Sandham also calls attention to the necessity for a Lecture Room and Chemical Laboratory, &c., thus:—"As all engineer officers on obtaining their "commissions commence their duties in a state of pupilage at Chatham, I con- "sider it essential that a theatre for lectures, a proper chemical laboratory, and "rooms for the electric telegraph and photographic instruction, should be built; "and that officers of experience and acknowledged talents should be selected "from the corps, and employed as instructors in the subjects that may be from "time to time introduced into the course; such, for instance, as geology, mine- "ralogy, chemistry, photography, the use of the electric and other telegraphs; "and that officers so selected and employed should receive a liberal remunera- "tion during their employment as instructors: and I consider that placing every "facility, and affording every reasonable assistance and encouragement to "officers of engineers to enable them to collect and impart knowledge and "information, without reference to their length of service, would tend more than "anything to most completely qualify them for the discharge of their various "duties."

Having thus briefly pointed out the changes which should be made in the system to be followed at Chatham, we should add that, it should be made apparent to all, that officers who continue to study, and thus make themselves fully acquainted with the varied duties of their profession, both theoretically and practically, will, in future, derive advantage from it; and that for such as do so, their superior qualifications will hereafter be held to be the best claim to advancement.

Recommendation in favour of allowing all officers of engineers periodically to revisit Chatham.

If the course of instruction at Chatham be re-organised in the manner we have ventured to recommend, we consider that all officers of engineers should, as a rule, be periodically permitted to attend this course of applied study and practical working, and thus have the opportunity of renewing their acquaintance with the ordinary military operations of war, and of keeping up their knowledge of scientific subjects bearing on their profession.

We are of opinion that the studies which are necessary to young engineer officers should be followed by all, and nothing should be left optional, or according to their particular wishes.

The case is altogether different as regards the officers who revisit Chatham, after a period of service in other parts; the true bent of their minds is by that time fully developed and known, and facilities should then be afforded to them for pursuing such studies only as they consider to be most in accordance with their individual tastes and capacities.

It will be remarked in the evidence, that the officers of engineers do not consider that there is any necessity for a distinct establishment analogous to the Senior Department at Sandhurst, but there is a very general agreement of opinion as to the necessity for a periodical return to Chatham.

The strength of the corps of engineers should be such as will admit of this arrangement being made: and by this means, whenever a war again breaks out, a very large body of officers, all perfectly cognisant of field and siege operations, could at once be made available for military service in the field, their military knowledge being aided and assisted by the experience obtained during their charge of civil works and buildings.

System followed in France.

We have thought it necessary to call special attention to the practice followed in the French army, of keeping the young officers of engineers constantly doing duty with their men until they attain the rank of second captain; but in doing so, it must not be inferred that we consider the French arrangement to be wholly advantageous to the public service: but we have adverted to it mainly to show, in contrast with the English practice, the necessity that exists for allowing our officers of engineers to be periodically made conversant with military operations in the field. With such an arrangement as we have suggested, sanctioned and carried into operation, and with certain alterations in the manner of carrying on the engineer duties, by which the young officers should have opportunities afforded to them, of being made practically acquainted with the working details of large public undertakings, and by their being made responsible for the works carried

carried on under their orders, so as to induce them to take greater interest in their profession, we should prefer the English to the French system; as it can scarcely be doubted that the more the young officers are obliged to depend on their own resources, and the sooner they are accustomed to do so, the greater the probability of their proving efficient public officers.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

We cannot conclude the subject without calling especial attention to the urgent necessity that exists for affording the young engineer officers greater opportunities than they at present possess, of becoming more practically acquainted with the manner of executing extensive new works of various kinds, such as military buildings of all kinds, railways, docks, breakwaters, harbours of refuge, drainage, &c. It is not for us to point out the particular manner in which this should be done, but we could not do less than call attention to the subject.

Necessity for giving young officers more opportunities of obtaining practical instruction.

Thus, Sir John Burgoyne states that,—"Every part of the duties of an "engineer in the field depends essentially on the arts and operations, constructive "and scientific, that are in constant use in civil life and in peace. The more, "therefore, that officers of this corps can be charged with the designing and "practising of those arts and operations in ordinary times, the more competent "they will be for the various calls that may be made upon them in war. The "drills and exercises for the ordinary military duties of an engineer in the field "are of easy acquirement; but occasions are numerous where the officers may "be of great service by having a good knowledge of constructive, geodesical, "and other arts and sciences."

And Lieutenant-Colonel Simmons observes that "engineer officers might "very properly be considered as Government engineers, to be employed upon "all Government works of every nature, at home and abroad, such as docks, "breakwaters, drainage, surveying, &c.

"This measure would probably be attended with great saving to the "country, and the works themselves would be executed equally efficiently, "that is, if a proper system were adopted by the formation of a central "board of high science to approve the plans and projects; and throwing the "entire responsibility of the works upon the officers who plan and execute, "and even making them responsible under penalty of professional disgrace and "dismissal.

"The objection ordinarily made to this practice by the civil profession, viz., "that it would be taking the bread in many cases out of their mouths, ought "not to be listened to; for surely the country, after going to the enormous "expense of educating and maintaining a number of professional men, have an "undoubted right to the employment of their professional services. The true "objection, therefore, hinges upon the question, whether or not a corps of "military engineers is necessary to the Government? A question as to the "reply to which I conceive there can be no shadow of a doubt.

"Much benefit would also accrue to the public service if officers were assisted "in travelling to visit public works, both civil and military, at home and abroad. "This assistance might be given as a reward to merit, and in all cases careful "reports should be made by the officers, from which the use they have made of "the opportunities thus given to them might be judged of."

Major Du Cane, R. E., remarks:—"But as it has been found desirable to "employ officers of engineers upon duties which do not strictly belong to their "military profession, and which come under the head of civil appointments, and "as an engineer officer possessed of a certain knowledge of such duties has a "great advantage over, and will be found, especially in some of our colonies, "more useful to the public service than an officer who does not possess such "knowledge, I am strongly of opinion that instruction, assistance, and encouragement should be given to officers of engineers in the prosecution of such extra "duties.

"Among the first of these I would name civil engineering, by which term "I mean particularly the construction of railways, machinery, bridges, canals, "dockyards, public buildings, &c.

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"Instruction in these subjects might be given at Chatham to the young "officers on joining, and might be made to form a part of their course, following "after the military portion.

"I am also of opinion that every means should be afforded to engineer officers "to travel through the United Kingdom and on the Continent, so as to make "themselves acquainted with the construction, and principles of construction, of "large and important works, civil and military.

"This facility is afforded by the Hon. East India Company to their officers of "engineers, by the United States and Continental nations to their officers."

Other testimony to the same effect might be cited.

The question is very fairly put by Lieutenant-Colonel Simmons, whether or not a corps of military engineers is necessary to the Government? If it is necessary, then there can be no doubt that the more they are employed by the Government, the more varied the nature of their duties may be, the more efficient they will be found when the emergency arises for which their services in a purely military capacity are more particularly wanted; and it cannot surely be otherwise than a very mistaken economy, to call in a civilian to superintend works of a military or *quasi military* character, unless the number of military engineers be so limited that none can be obtained when they are wanted.

The question of any re-adjustment of artillery and engineer duties not discussed.

We have not thought it consistent with the object for which we were appointed, to attempt to enter into the consideration of the propriety of any re-adjustment of the duties of the two corps. If the question be brought under consideration, there is very little doubt that the propriety of any changes will be made to rest on well ascertained facts, and not on opinions, and if any changes are made, they will probably be based on other grounds than mere educational ones.

We have now gone over the distinct subjects to which our attention was called by our instructions,—an account of the military education adopted in foreign countries,—general suggestions with regard to our own military education,—and a more detailed plan for the training of young officers of the artillery and engineers. It is not necessary again to enumerate the recommendations which have been made in different parts of our Report. We shall only state, that having been impressed with the necessity of treating military education as a whole, we have urged that it ought to be brought under the direction of a special department; and that the importance of military academies has appeared to us to claim more systematic attention and more real encouragement than they have hitherto received,—and without this we believe it impossible that military science can hold its proper place in the army. The remainder of our Report will contain those details of the education given in foreign academies and in our own, and the evidence of English officers, on which we have mainly founded our recommendations.

(signed) *W. Yolland*, Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.
W. C. Lake, M. A., Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford.

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2, Parliament-street,
12 January 1857.

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REPORT of the COMMISSIONERS appointed to consider the best Mode of re-organising the System for Training OFFICERS for the SCIENTIFIC CORPS; together with an Account of FOREIGN and other MILITARY EDUCATION.

(*Captain Laffan.*)

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